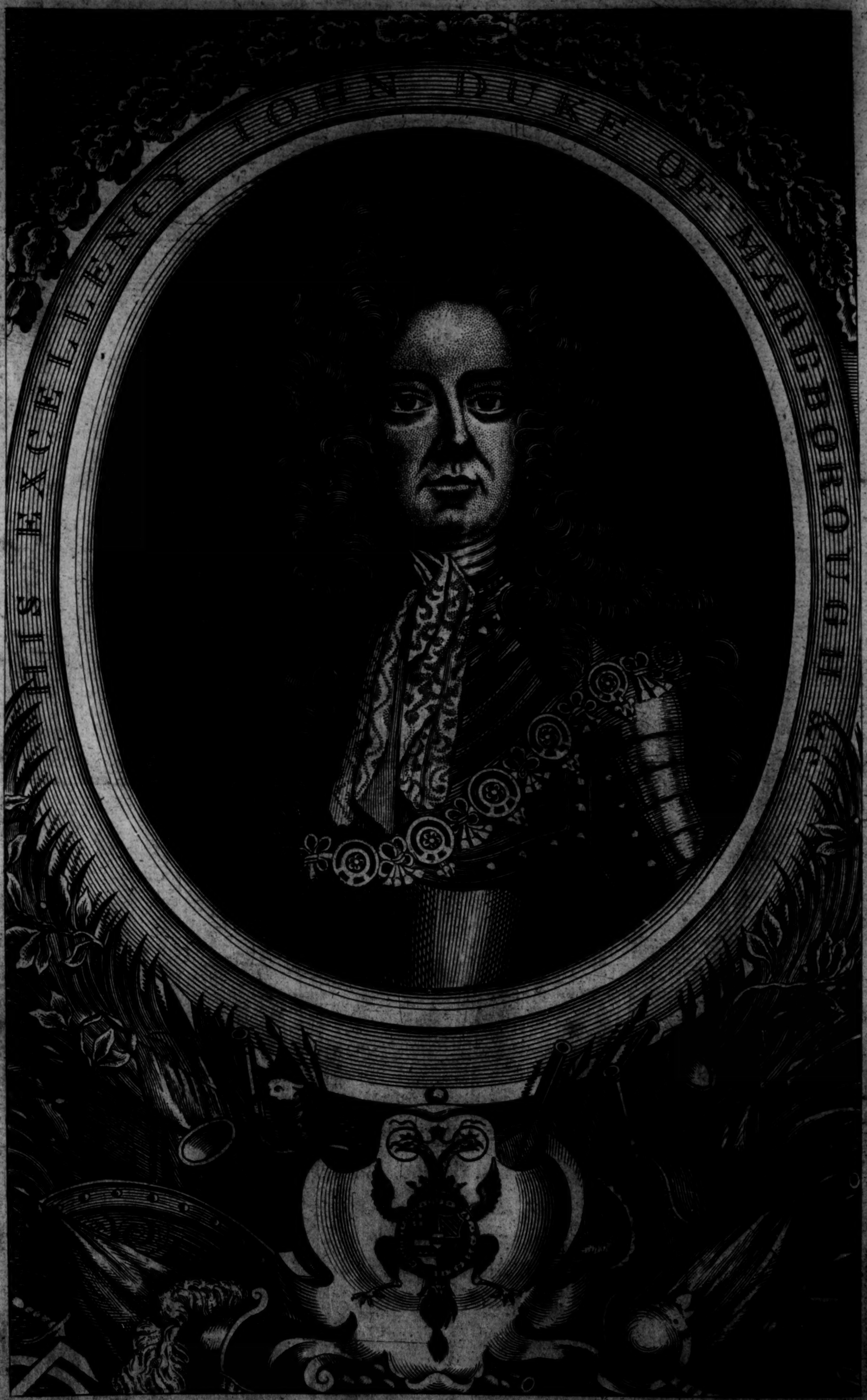
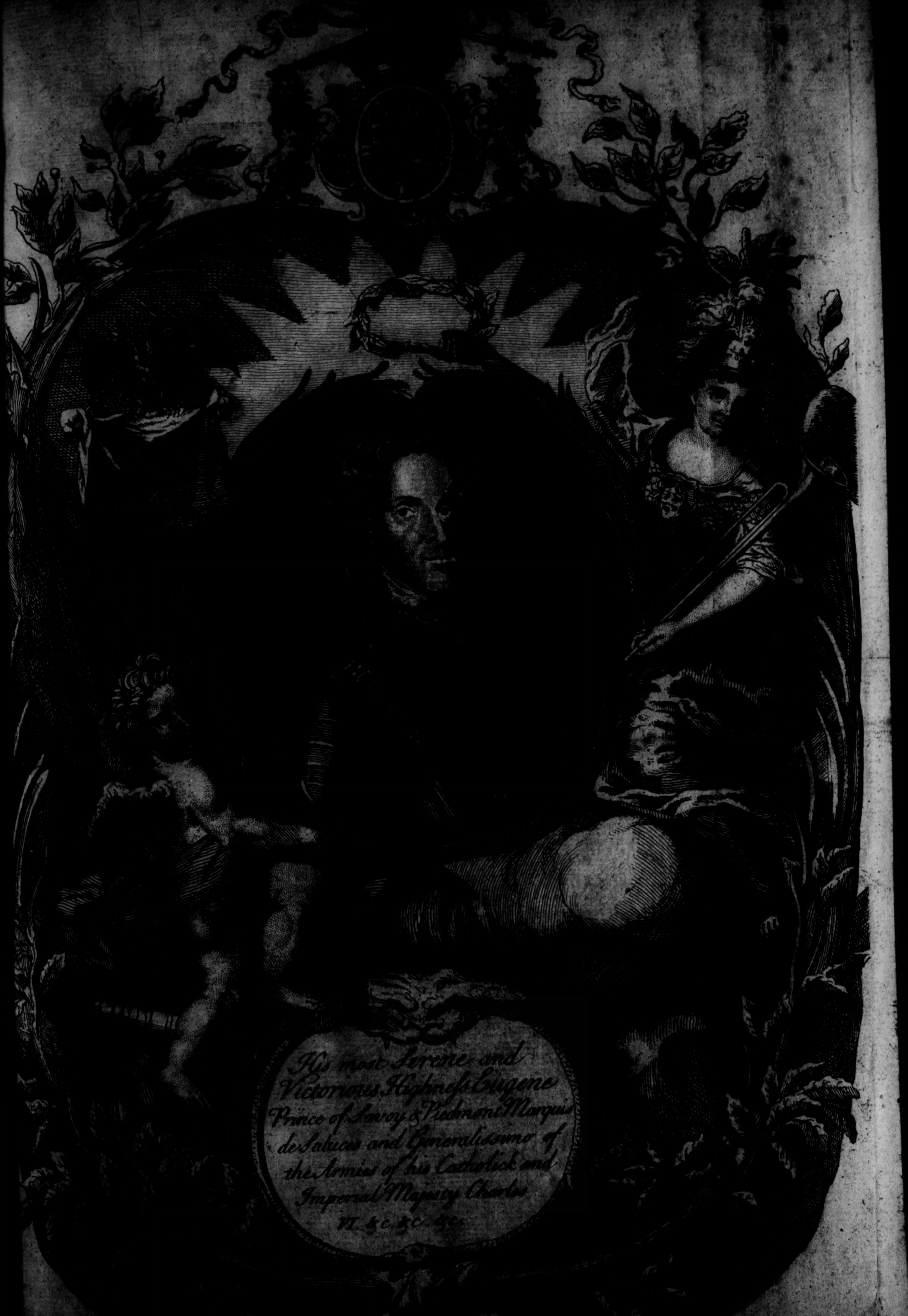

HIS EXCELLENCY IOHN DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH &c.

Hen. Roberts. Sculp.



His most Serene and
Victorious Highneſs Eugene
Prince of Savoy & Piedmont Marquis
de Saluces and Generaliſsimo of
the Armies of his Catholick and
Imperial Majesty Charles
VI. &c. &c. &c.

J. Smith Sculp.

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MEMOIRS
OF THE
LIVES and CONDUCT
Of thoſe Illuſtrious HEROES
Prince Eugene of Savoy,
K
AND
John Duke of Marlborough:
WHEREIN

Is included a full, particular and impartial Account of their Behaviour in the late Wars, as likewiſe the Military and gallant Actions of

The Duke of ARGYLE, | *The Lord* COBHAM,
The Earl of STAIR, | *The Earl of* CADOGAN.

And many other *GENERALS*, both *Engliſh* and *Foreign*, eminent for their Courage and Conduct.

The Whole being a compleat and regular HISTORY of the Wars in all Parts of *Europe*, viz. Battles, Sieges, Skirmiſhes, *&c.* from the Beginning of the Reign of Queen ANNE (of glorious Memory) to the Time of the laſt general Peace.

Collected from Meſſieurs DUMONT, ROUSSET, and other good Authority.

The Whole illuſtrated with a great Number of large Copper Plates, repreſenting the principal BATTLES, *&c.*

Together with the Effigies of Prince *EUGENE*, and the Duke of *MARLBOROUGH.*

To which is added a Compleat Alphabetical INDEX.

LONDON:
Printed for J. ROWLANDS, in *Exeter Exchange*; and BENJAMIN STITCHALL, at the *Bible* in *Clare Court*, *Drury-Lane.*
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THE
MILITARY HISTORY
OF
Prince *Eugene* of *SAVOY*, &c.

HEROES have ever had an indiſputable Title to the Admiration of the Publick, Even the moſt civiliz'd Nations have eaſily made a Tranſition from the Admiration of them to Adoration. From hence comes that Profuſion of Subaltern Gods, whoſe Names have been tranſmitted down to us by the Heathens, with the great Actions wherein their Heroiſm conſiſted, and which were like ſo many Steps, by which they mounted the Aſcent to Immortality. Such were *Hercules*, *Theſeus*, *Caſtor*, *Pollux*, and many others, to whom *Greece* and *Rome* have erected Altars,

Whence the Heroes derive that Tirle.

HEROES, as Etymologiſts ſay, derive that Title from the Attention with which they watch over the Preſervation of Mankind: This is the Signification of the *Hebrew* Word whence they have their Name. Ought we then to wonder that Mankind concern themſelves ſo much about the Actions of thoſe extraordinary Men, whom Providence ſeems to have raiſed up from Time to Time, to revenge the Wrongs done to Society, and exterminate thoſe who are the Diſturbers thereof? It is true, Society reap'd all the Advantage of theſe glorious Actions; but can it be juſtly ſaid that the Heroes Deſigns were to ſerve Society? That was always the firſt Aim of their Undertakings, but a well or ill-grounded Glory was the End to which they tended. The Publick reap'd the Advantage, ſo much the better; but it was not for the Publick they laboured.

Their Enterprizes nor always reaſonable or juſt.

Nevertheleſs, as we are very ingenious at flattering ourſelves, nothing is more natural than the Opinion that has prevailed of the Diſintereſtedneſs of theſe Heroes. But when Things were examined at the Tribunal of Reaſon and Equity, Abundance of Rhodomantade was found on one Side in the Enterprizes of theſe Heroes, and Abundance of Injuſtice on the other. What Name can one give to the Expedition of *Jaſon*, who paſſed over into *Colchis* to make War againſt the Elements themſelves, and, in a manner, againſt all Nature? Can any Thing be more of the Bully? Can any Thing be a more crying Injuſtice than the Enterprize of *Hercules* againſt the *Amazons*? What Difference had they either with *Hercules*, or the King of *Athens* his Tyrant? Nevertheleſs he takes the Flower of *Greece*, and goes out of Wantonneſs 250 Leagues in Queſt of a Nation he hardly knows by Name, and which he only knew by the

Valour that render'd them praiſe-worthy. Whereſore it may be ſaid, there are two Sorts of Heroes; the one truly deſerving of the Rank to which their great Actions have raiſed them, and the others meriting only the Scorn and Contempt of Mankind: Such was *Alexander*, ſuch was *Cæſar*; Ambition alone, deſtitute even of the Shadow of Juſtice, was the Guide they blindly followed. The Publick have an equal Intereſt in knowing the Character and Actions of theſe Heroes; the Good to imitate them, and propoſe them to their Youth as Examples to be followed; the Bad, to forewarn them of the Vices, which have been fatal to them.

THE Face of Things is changed with our Religion; we no longer make Gods of our Heroes, but nothing forbids our looking upon them as illuſtrious Patterns, whom it is commendable to follow. Whereſore nothing is more profitable, or even more neceſſary, than to tranſmit their heroick Actions, with all their Circumſtances to the lateſt Poſterity. The Heroes, the great Captains, whoſe Actions we undertake to relate, have no Tincture of that Injuſtice and Ambition, which have ſtain'd the Hiſtory of a *Hercules*, and an *Alexander*. We don't ſee them march to invade the Dominions of a Prince from whom they have received no Inſult; we don't ſee them, elate with their Victories, carry on the War from Province to Province, and complain that the World is too little. If they make War, it is to deliver their Country from Opprreſſion; it is to revenge the Inſults and Injuſtice done their Sovereigns.

Pr. Eugene's Deſcent.

THE firſt of the three greats Captains, whoſe Battles we undertake to deſcribe, is the moſt ſerene Prince *EUGENE* of *Savoy*, the greateſt General, and moſt artful Politician that the Age has ſeen; his Name diſcovers his Royal Origin. *Charles Emanuel* I Duke of *Savoy*, King of *Cyprus*, *&c.* Great Grandfather to the preſent K. of *Sardinia*, who now reigns ſo glorioſly, had ten Children by *Katharine* of *Auſtria*, Daughter to *Philip* II. K. of *Spain*. The fifth of this Prince's Sons was *Thomas Francis*, Prince of *Carignan*, ſo celebrated in the Hiſtory of his Time, that *France* and *Spain* diſputed for the Advantage of fixing him in their Party. This Prince, the Stem of the Princes of *Carignan*, married *Mary* of *Bourbon*, Daughter and Heireſs to the Count *de Soiſſons*, Prince of the Blood, Peer and great Maſter of *France*, by whom he had, among other Children, *Eugene Maurice* of *Savoy*, Count *de Soiſſons*, Colonel of the *Swiſs* Guards, Governor of *Champagne* and *Brie*, *&c.* who married *Olympbia de Mancini*, Niece to Cardinal *Mazarine*. He had by her eight Children, among others the Hero, whoſe great Actions make Part of theſe two Volumes; deſcended as may be ſeen, of three of the moſt Auguſt Houſes in *Europe*, thoſe of *Bourbon*, *Auſtria*, and *Savoy*; but ſo great in himſelf, that it might be made a Queſtion, whether he had added more Glory to that illuſtrious Extraction, than he derived from it by his Birth.

The Counteſs of Soiſſons Eugene's Mother, baniſh'd France.

THE Counteſs of *Soiſſons*, Prince *Eugene*'s Mother, having drawn upon her the Diſpleaſure of *Louis* XIV. by whom ſhe had heen beloved, or rather adored, for having been concern'd in a Court Intrigue, deſigned to remove *Mademoiſelle de la Valiere*; the Reſentment of that Prince, or rather of thoſe who govern'd him, extended to the whole Family: And other Intrigues ariſing from thence, the Counteſs was baniſh'd after the Death of her Husband, and the Count *de Soiſſons*, her eldeſt Son, being involved in his Mother's Miſfortune was deprived of a Penſion of ten Thouſand Crowns *per Annum*, upon a frivolous Pretence. This is the Origin of the Diſpleaſure Prince *Eugene* conceived againſt *France*, in whoſe Boſom he was born.

Nevertheleſs *Louis* XIV. took care of his Education, and it was ſuch as was ſuitable to a Prince of his Rank: His Father, before his Death, had even obtained from him a conſiderable Abbey, with the View of advancing him in the Church, and procuring him a Cardinal's Hat; for it muſt be remembered, he was the youngeſt of five Princes whom the Count *de Soiſſons* had by his Spouſe. But the young *Eugene* found not in himſelf any Inclination for the idle and ſlothful Life of an Abbot or Cardinal; he was born for a more active and laborious Kind of Life: In a Word, all his Inclinations prompted him to the Art of War. He never diſſembled this, but took Advantage of the firſt Opportunity to declare it to the King, and begg'd him earneſtly to confer on him ſome Poſt in the Army. But that Prince, tho' he was fond of War, and Warriors, refuſed him this Favour, on divers Pretences, the one more frivolous than the other; ſometimes becauſe he was of too tender a Conſtitution, and ſometimes becauſe their being no War, it was difficult to find him a Poſt that was ſuitable to his Dignity. But the young Abbot, full of Fire and Wit, ſaw but too plainly it was only refuſed him becauſe it was reſolved to ruin his Family, and ſacrifice it to a chemerical Policy; wherefore he ſought an Opportunity of leaving a Country, which was ſo ungrateful to him.

SUCH a one ſoon preſented. The *Turks* having declared War againſt the Emperor, made a rapid Progreſs in *Hungary*, and even threatened to beſiege *Vienna* itſelf, as they afterwards actually did. The Horror *Chriſtians* have for the Name of the *Turk*, inſpired all *Chriſtendom* with Compaſſion for the State to which the Houſe of *Auſtria* was reduced; and as much an Enemy as *France* was to the *Imperial* Family, a Sort of Decency would not permit her to detain ſuch of her Subjects as had a-mind to go to their Aſſiſtance. Several Lords of the Court took this generous Reſolution; among others, the Prince of *Conti*, with his Brother the Duke of *Roche-ſur-yon*, who afterwards aſpired to the Crown of *Poland*; the Prince of *Turrenne*, Son to the Duke of *Crequi*, and Nephew to the great *Turenne*; with divers other Volunteers of Quality, which made them a Sort of Court, and among which was Prince *Eugene*, their Couſin, then between Sixteen and Seventeen. His eldeſt Brother, the Count *de Soiſſons*, with Prince *Philip*, had already withdrawn out of the Kingdom; and had found Employment at the Court of *Vienna*.

Prince Eugene leaves France.

THESE Princes before-mentioned had made the Campaign in *Hungary* in 1685, and had been at the Taking of *Neuhaſel*, and the Battle of *Gran*; and it was on their Return to the next Year's Campaign that Prince *Eugene* had followed them, *Santrailles* was ſent after them, who had the Addreſs to perſuade them to prefer Obedience to the King's Orders, to all the Glory they might have acquired in this ſecond Campaign. The Prince of *Savoy* alone could not bear the Thoughts of turning back; but told the other Princes, *That for their Parts they could not well avoid obeying and returing to Court, where they would always ſhine in an exalted Rank and enjoy a ſplendid Eſtate; but that for his Part he was condemned to ſeek his Fortune.* Wherefore he purſued his Journey, and repaired to the *Imperal* Army to his Brother, who had there the Command of a Regiment of Horſe. There it was that finding himſelf, as it were, in his proper Sphere, he let ſlip no Opportunity of ſignalizing that Courage and Valour that was innate in his Blood.

THUS it was that *France* loſt, or rather delivered to her Enemies, the greateſt Captain *Europe* had admired in his Age; and one whom nevertheleſs ſhe had the Honour of having born in her Boſom. Thus it was that this Prince enter'd into the Service of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, to which he has ever ſince continued conſtantly devoted; and to which he render'd thoſe important Services which are the Subject of the greateſt Part of theſe two Volumes. Were we to follow this Prince in all the Actions wherein he ſignalized himſelf before he attained to the Command in Chief, it would be writing a continued Hiſtory of Prince *Eugene*'s Life, and not a Relation of his Victories; we will content ourſelves therefore with giving an Account of the Origin of the three Wars in which that Prince has acquired ſo much Glory.

The Emperor Leopold reigned 48 Years from 1658, to 1705.

THE Emperor *Leopold*, who reigned at the ſame Time when Prince *Eugene* devoted himſelf to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, had rendered himſelf highly praiſeworthy by his Piety and Clemency; he was eſteemed the beſt Prince in *Europe*, and one who would not be the Author of any Injury to another. Perhaps there never was a Sovereign of a more peaceable Temper; nevertheleſs his long Reign was, in a Manner, but one continual War, the firſt and principal Cauſe of which was the Policy and Ambition of the Court of *France*; fomented by an incomprehenſible Jealouſy they had conceived of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, in both its *German* and its *Spaniſh* Branches. This is a Fact known by all *Europe*, and which *Louis* XIV. confeſs'd with Sorrow at the Point of Death. From thence proceeded all the Intrigues wherein he engaged to humble, and even to deſtroy that Houſe, if it had been in his Power. The War, during which Prince *Eugene* retired to the Court of *Vienna*, was one of theſe Maſter-pieces of *Lewis* XIV's Politicks.

The Origin of the Troubles in Hungary.

HUNGARY is a vaſt Kingdom, near 150 Leagues both in Length and Breadth; beſides this, it is a Country that abounds in all Things; Oxen, Sheep, Horſes, Corn, Fiſh, Fruit, Metals, *&c.* in a Word, it is a true terreſtrial Paradiſe. It was peopled in Proportion, and had great Numbers of Nobility, as well as Tradeſmen and Peaſants. This Kingdom had been elective 526 Years, that is, from St. *Stephen*, under 36 Kings or Queens, till the Time of *Ferdinand* I. Brother to *Charles* V, who ſucceeded in 1526 to King *Louis* II. This Crown had before then been in the Poſſeſſion of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, upon the Heads of *Sigiſmund*, and *Albert* the *Magnanimous*, from the Year 1385 to 1440, but they had not an Opportunity to render it hereditary in their Families, which *Ferdinand* did. From that Time *Hungary* has been a dreadful Scene of Troubles, Diviſions, Conſpiracies, and Civil Wars; that couragious People not being able to inure themſelves tamely to ſeeing the Clergy, and the *Germans*, deprive them of their Subſtance, their Religion, their Liberties, and their Privileges.

THESE Acts of Injuſtice ought frequently to be aſcribed not ſo much to the Sovereign, as to his Miniſters. I will not pretend to decide the Matter in Favour of the *Hungarians*, nor againſt the Miniſtry of the Court of *Vienna*, I know how dear and pretious the Privileges, Rights, Religion, and Liberties of a People are to them: I know how often very powerful Princes have interpoſed their Interceſſion in Behalf of the *Hungarians*: But I know likewiſe that a Monarch, who is at a Diſtance from his Dominions, does not ſee what paſſes there; he ſees only through the Eyes of his Miniſters, who generally have the Cunning to take Advantage of his Ignorance, and their own Credit with him; and always have the Addreſs to keep at a Diſtance from their Prince, thoſe who might bring to his Ears the Cries of his People, the unhappy Victims of their Avarice, or their Ambition.

Count Tekeli flies to the Porte for Refuge.

HOWEVER that be, this Kingdom was hardly under the Dominion of the Auguſt Houſe of *Auſtria*, before it was torn in Pieces by Revolts, Conſpiracies, and Civil Wars. We will not enter into the Particulars of all the Commotions from the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century; it is ſufficient to remark that Prince *Tekeli* having ſucceeded to *Serini*, *Nadaſti*, *Frangipani*, *Tattenbach*, *Ragotski*, *&c.* and not being able either to compel the Court of *Vienna*, to re-inſtate the *Hungarians* in their Privileges, and the Enjoyment of their Religion, or to defend thoſe whoſe Leader he had declared himſelf, retired under the Protection of the *Porte*, to which he was powerfully recommended by the Court of *France*, who have always the Art, to retain every where in their Intereſts, thoſe Inſtruments they make Uſe of, at all Times, and in all Places, to attain their Ends.

TEKELI was not unſerviceable to them; he kept alive the Flames of Diviſion amongſt the *Hungarians*; and the *Porte*, which had engaged to protect them, after having crowned *Tekeli*, took from thence an Occaſion to ſend an Army upon the *Danube*, whoſe whole Progreſs we ſhall not deſcribe. It was ſo great that the *Ottoman* came and beſieged *Vienna*; and that Capital of the *Auſtrian* Dominions, would have been obliged to ſurrender to three hundred thouſand *Turks* who inveſted it, had it not been for the ſpeedy Relief it received from the valiant *Sobieski* King of *Poland*, and from the Electors of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*. Theſe were the Heroes under whom Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* firſt drew his Sword, againſt the Enemies of the *Chriſtian* Name. The Defeat that attended the Raiſing of that famous Siege, was followed by many Advantages, which the *Imperialiſts* gained over the *Ottomans*, in the ſeveral Campoigns from the Year 1684 to 1688. Prince *Eugene* never left *Hungary* during this whole War; but conſtantly ſerved at the Head of the Regiment of *Savoy*, which the Emperor had given him, under the Dukes of *Lorrain* and *Bavaria*, and under the Prince of *Baden*. He was preſent at the Siege of *Gran*, and at the Battle before *Buda*, where, at the Head of his Regiment, he carried off the

Artillery of the *Turks* in their Retreat; and however unfortunate the Siege of *Buda* proved to the *Imperialiſts*, the Prince acquired great Reputation there, and even was wounded in the Arm. In 1685, he was under the Duke of *Lorrain* at the Battle of *Gran*, where his General was ſo much charm'd with his Intrepidity, and the Proofs he gave of an Experience not to be found in an Officer of twenty two Years of Age, that on his Return from the Campaign, he told the Emperor, as he preſented the Prince to him, *I take the Liberty to aſſure your Majeſty, this young* Savoyard *will be one Day the greateſt Captain of his Age:* The Event has ſhewn the Duke of *Lorrain* was either a good Judge of Merit, or elſe that he ſpoke prophetically.

The Duke of Lorrain's Prophecy of Prince Eugene.

Buda beſieg'd and taken.

THE Campaign of 1686 was famous for the Siege of *Buda*, which the *Imperialiſts* began again with better Fortune than in 1684. His ſerene Highneſs ſerved there, with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, in the Elector of *Bavaria*'s Attack. It is well known that they were the Troops of this Attack, animated by thoſe three Princes, who enter'd firſt into that Fortreſs, where all were put to the Sword, whatever Efforts Prince *Eugene* made to ſave the Life of the brave *Seraskier*, who had ſo well defended that City. How worthy of Admiration was it to ſee an Officer but twenty three Years old, that is, at an Age when Men are all Fire and Impetuoſity, cry out like *Cæſar*, in the Midſt of a Victory, *parce Civibus*; and carry his Eſteem for Valour ſo far as even to reſpect it in his Enemies! For he ſaved the Life of the *Aga* of the *Janizaries*, and gave a Charge to his Grenadiers to ſpare the *Seraskier*, but the latter would not ſurvive the Loſs of his City. After this Campaign, the Prince had the Charge of the Troops, which went into Winter Quarters.

Prince Eugene carries off the Turkiſh Creſcent, and ſets up the Imperial Eagle at the Battle of Mohatz.

THE Campaign of 1687 was famous for the Battle of *Mohatz*, where the *Grand Vizier* in Perſon commanded the *Turkiſh* Army, which he had encamp'd advantageouſly, and cover'd with a ſtrong Intrenchment. It was forced, however, by the Dukes of *Lorrain* and *Bavaria*, and Prince *Eugene* having enter'd one of the firſt into the Enemies Camp, carried off the *Creſcent*, and ſet up the *Imperial Eagle*; a glorious Action! which procured him the Honour of being choſen to bear the News, and give a Relation of the Victory to the Emperor, with which that Monarch was ſo well pleaſed, that he made the Prince a Preſent of his Picture ſet with Diamonds.

Belgrade beſieg'd and taken.

OUR young Hero diſtinguiſhed himſelf no leſs during the Campaign of 1688, which was but one continued Series of Conqueſts, till the Army arrived at the Gates of *Belgrade*, the Bulwark of the *Ottoman* Empire. It was reſolved to beſiege it; the Duke of *Bavaria* had the Charge of this Enterprize, on Account of the Duke of *Lorrain*'s being then ſick; and he would always have Prince *Eugene* with him to aſſiſt him with his Counſel. Accordingly it may be ſaid the Taking of this Fortreſs was owing to this young General; by the Diſcovery he made of a Place, which open'd a free Paſſage towards the Caſtle.

THIS is the School wherein this Hero of our Times ſerved his Apprenticeſhip to the Art of War. After this, will any one be aſtoniſhed to ſee him hereafter heap Trophies upon Trophies, as often as he has appeared at the Head of the *Imperial* Armies againſt the *Turks*, and in a Country where he had learnt, at their Expence, the Art of conquering them?

Louis IV. breaks the Truce with the Emperor

THE Scene changed in 1689 both with his ſerene Highneſs, and with all *Europe*. *Louis* XIV, either jealous of the Emperor's Aggrandizement, or thinking it Time to take Advantage of the Weakneſs to which a long War muſt neceſſarily have reduced that Monarch, broke the Truce of 1684, and ſent the *Dauphin* to lay Siege to *Philipsburgh*. His moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty informed the Publick of his Reaſons for ſo doing, by a long Manifeſto, the chief Article of which was, that his *Imperial* Majeſty had reſolved to conclude a Peace with the *Turks*, in Order to turn his Arms afterwards againſt *France*. As a Proof of this, it was alledged, that his *Imperial* Majeſty had apply'd himſelf to make new Leagues againſt *France*, from the Moment of his ratifying the Truce, as was apparent by the Treaty of *Augsburgh*; that he had rejected the Propoſals for converting the Truce into a Peace; and that it was by Agreement the Elector *Palatine* had refuſed the Satisfaction due to the Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, for her Right to the *Palatine* Succeſſion, *&c.* It was not very difficult to refute ſute ſuch frivolous Accuſations, but Reaſon determines nothing among Princes when once they have Arms in their Hands. Each of them immediately applies himſelf to gaining over *Allies*: *Spain*, and the *United Provinces*, with whom *France* alſo ſought a Quarrel, ſoon joined with the Emperor; and the Revolution of *Great-Britain* drew that Crown indirectly into the ſame Alliance, into which ſhe enter'd afterwards in good Earneſt, and of which her new King, the intrepid *William* III. became the ſole, and firſt Mover. As the Deſigns of *France* aim'd againſt all her Neighbours, and ſhe ſeemed reſolved to make War at the ſame Time in *Germany*, the *Low-Countries*, towards the *Pyrenean* Mountains, and towards the *Alps*, the Emperor endeavoured to procure himſelf Allies in all thoſe different Parts of *Europe*, to the End he might, by their Aſſiſtance, give *Franee* a conſiderable Diverſion; which might leave him at Liberty, to employ yet ſome Time longer, the greateſt Part of his Forces, if not to drive the *Ottomans* out of *Europe*, (as might have happened after ſo many Victories) at leaſt to oblige them to conſent to a Peace, that might be advantageous to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

Prince Eugene ſent to negotiate an Alliance with the Court of Savoy.

To this End a powerful Ally in *Italy* might be of great Service. The *Pope* had a thouſand Reaſons to declare againſt *France*; but the Aſſiſtance that might have been had from *Innocent* XI. was of ſmall Conſequence. It was more natural for the Emperor to addreſs himſelf to the Duke of *Savoy*. There was never a Prince in *Italy* who had more Cauſe to be diſſatisfied with the Court of *France*; they had not treated him as a Sovereign, but as a Vaſſal, and kept him in a Subjection, that cou'd not but be very inſupportable to ſuch a Prince as *Victor Amadeus*. The Emperor therefore judg'd that no Body cou'd be a more ſucceſsful Interceſſor than Prince *Eugene*, to prevail on that Duke, his Relation, to join with his *Imperial* Majeſty and his Allies, to ſet Bounds to the Ambition of *France*. Whatever Deſire Prince *Eugene* had to ſerve under the Prince of *Baden* in *Hungary*, whilſt the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Lorrain* were ſent to the *Rhine*, it was neceſſary to comply with the Pleaſure of the Emperor, who judg'd him more proper than any one, to facilitate the Deſign on which the Abbot *Grimani* had been ſent to *Turin*. Thus behold him, at the Age of twenty-ſix, cover'd with the Laurels of *Mars*, employed in a Negotiation, at a Court, which was then reckoned the School of Politicks. He ſucceeded therein, and the Duke of *Savoy* enter'd into the Alliance againſt the moſt *Chriſtian* King. It muſt be confeſs'd, however, that the Conduct of the *French* Miniſtry to *Victor Amadeus*, determined him as much, or more than either his Inclination for the Houſe of *Auſtria*, or his Advantages he might expect from this Alliance.

France ſends 12000 Men into Savoy under M. de Catinat.

ALTHOUGH the Motive of this Negotiation was pretended to be to regulate ſome Differences concerning certain Fiefs in the Territories of *Montſerrat*, the Court of *France* was not deceived by it. Whether they thought theſe Negotiations had been carried farther than they were, or whether the leaſt Motions, made without their Knowledge, were ſuſpected by them, in a Prince whom they had till then kept under Reſtraint, they took the Reſolution to make a Body of between 10 and 12,000 Men advance that Way, under the Command of *M. de Catinat*, on Pretence of the Armaments in the *Milaneze*; but in Reality with Deſign to keep his Royal Highneſs in ſo abſolute a Subjection, that the Power of *France* became formidable to all *Italy*.

He poſts his Troops in Neighbourhood of Turin.

M. de Catinat having accordingly made his Troops advance, as if to go into the *Milaneze*, poſted himſelf on a ſudden in the Neighbourhood of *Turin*, and diſcover'd that the Motive of his coming related directly to his Royal Highneſs; of whom he demanded, as his firſt Propoſal, 3000 of his Troops, as a Sort of Equivalent for the Aſſiſtance he had given the Emperor, by aiding him with the Money he had paid for the Fiefs he had purchaſed: This *France* made paſs for an Act contrary to the Neutrality, at leaſt this was the Pretence, wherefore the King demanded theſe 3000 Men as Hoſtages for his good Behaviour. The Duke of *Savoy* was not a little ſurprized at this Demand, which tended to diſarm him, and expoſed him, if comply'd with, to ſubmit to yet harder Terms, or to run himſelf into greater Danger if refuſed. They had allowed him but twice 24 Hours to come to a Reſolution, and he was in no

Condition to oppoſe the Force with which he was threatned. He determined then in this ſo urgent Perplexity, to endeavour to deliver himſelf from it, or at leaſt to delay it for ſome Time, by the Means of a Negotiation.

M. de Catinat ſeizes on the Bridge of Carignan.

M. de Catinat having drawn ſome Promiſes from his Royal Highneſs, made as if he would have paſſed on to the *Milaneze*; but after having ſeiz'd on the Bridge of *Carignan* to the *Po*, where he left 1000 Dragoons to guard it, he march'd back again immediately, and return'd to the Charge. Hereupon Commiſſaries were ſent to him to ask what he demanded more. He reply'd he knew what he had to do, and that he was there to expect their Anſwer within 24 Hours, after which he had Orders to act. So many different Accounts have been given of this Negotiation, that it is evident it was never poſitively known, what the Promiſes required and given were. What is certain is, that his Royal Highneſs gained this Point, to have the Negotiation prolong'd during a whole Month by divers Couriers who were diſpatched to *France*, either with Explanations, or elſe with new Propoſals: And this made it believed, that *M. de Catinat*, either had not ſuch preciſe Orders to act in caſe of Delay, or that his Orders being conditional, he imagined in the preſent State of Affairs, that his Royal Highneſs could never extricate himſelf from the melancholy State to which he was reduced but by ſubmitting; and that therefore the Method of an Accommodation would be more proper on all Sides than that of Hoſtilities, the Conſequences of which might be equally dangerous, by drawing the War into a neighbouring Country, and by raiſing *France* up new Enemies, inſtead of the Advantage ſhe propoſed to gain by a new Treaty.

The Duke of Savoy gains Time by entering into a Negotiation.

HOWEVER that be, his Royal Highneſs gained Time by this Means, which he could not have had done by a Refuſal, and in the mean while he made it his whole Care to put his Fortreſſes in a State of Defence, particularly the Citadel of *Turin*, to have his Militia in Readineſs in Caſe of Neceſſity, and to ſend at the ſame Time to his Neighbours and Allies, to apprize them of his Danger. It was obſerved in particular, that his Ambaſſador to the *Swiſs* Cantons, opened himſelf to the Diet in a very urgent Manner, laying before them the melancholy Condition of the Prince his Maſter, by the ſudden Invaſion of the *French*, even at the very Time when they expreſs'd the moſt Friendſhip to his Royal Highneſs, as he ſhew'd them by Letters from the Court of *France*, receiv'd almoſt at the ſame Inſtant when the *French* Troops had inveſted him in his Capital. Count *Cazati*, the *Spaniſh* Embaſſador, did not forget to exaggerate this Action, and to ſecond the Sollicitations of the Embaſſador of *Savoy*, who, on his Side, deliver'd himſelf in ſuch moving, tho' decent Terms, with Regard to the *moſt Chriſtian* King, that the whole Aſſembly were affected with them, and diſpoſed to intereſt themſelves in Behalf of his Royal Highneſs, whoſe Neighbourhood engaged them ſo ſtrongly to defend him.

France demands 3000 Men and the Citadel of Turin, &c.

THINGS were in this Poſture when the laſt Reſolutions of the Court of *France* were brought by *M. de Catinat*'s Nephew in the Beginning of *June*. That General then acquainted the Marquis *de Ferrero*, who went to him in the Name of his Royal Highneſs, that the King's Intention was not only to have the 3000 Men, but the Citadel of *Turin* alſo, and the City of *Verrue*. Notwithſtanding his Royal Highneſs was very far from conſenting to ſuch a Propoſal, which left him no other Courſe to take than to have Recourſe to Arms, there were yet ſeveral more Journeys backward and forward, becauſe that Prince expected ſome News, and beſides he ſtill gained ſomewhat by Delays. He cauſed it then to be repreſented to *M. de Catinat*, that the Propoſals made to him were too hard, to leave any Poſſibility for their being accepted with Honour by a Sovereign; and that there was no Probability he cou'd ever conſent to ſee himſelf thus diſpoſſeſs'd of the Capital of his Dominions. But *M. de Catinat* inſiſting upon it, and preſſing to have a poſitive Anſwer from his Royal Highneſs, who had juſt received the News he expected, ſummoned his Council with Intent to come to an ultimate Reſolution. It was there determined to keep no longer any Meaſures with *M. de Catinat*, but to ſend him Orders to retire immediately out of his Royal Highneſs's Dominions, and to make Satiſfaction for the Damage his Troops had done therein. That General was then ſurprized in his Turn, to find that all the Delays he had allowed the Duke to make, had terminated in ſo vigorous a Reſolution. He had received a Courier from M. *Amelot* Embaſſador in *Swiſſerland,* almoſt at the ſame Time that his Royal Highneſs had one from his Embaſſador. He made therefore ſeveral Attempts to renew the Treaty; and all the Accounts of that Time ſpecify, that he was willing to have receded in ſome Meaſure from his firſt Demands, which had been conſented to and modify'd by his Royal Highneſs; but Things were too far advanced, to have Recourſe again to ſo unequal a Treaty, which nothing but Force could have obliged any Prince to ſubmit to. A Month's Time had produced Alterations in the Motives both to Hope and Fear, and conſequently had done the ſame in the Diſpoſition of Mens Minds. Things came at laſt then to an open and declared Rupture.

Duke of Savoy comes to an open Rupture with France.

All his Subjects approve of it.

THIS Reſolution was no ſooner taken by his Royal Highneſs, than he had the Satisfaction to ſee it applauded and embraced with Joy by all his People, who teſtify'd they were ready to ſpend their Lives and Fortunes in their Prince's Service. The Eccleſiaſticks, the Nobility, the Tradeſmen, and the Militia, ſtrove all who ſhould be forwardeſt to ſhew their Zeal and Ardour for executing his Orders. Immediately Couriers were diſpatched to different Places, to carry this News, which was of ſuch vaſt Importance to all the Allies; at the ſame Time Care was taken to provide all Things neceſſary for the Security of the principal Towns, and for the arming of the Militia, till the Arrival of Succours, to drive the *French* from the Poſts they poſſeſs'd in a Country entirely open. I will not ſay it was owing to the prudent Counſel of Prince *Eugene,* that an unfortunate People, whom they call in *France Barbets,* but who are better known by the Name *Vaudois,* were re-eſtabliſhed in their Abode, from whence the Duke of *Savoy* had concurred with *France* to extirpate them. That Duke had been guilty of a great Overſight, in complying in this Reſpect with the Inſinuations of the Court of *France,* who only ſought to deſtroy the *Vaudois,* in Order to deprive the Court of *Turin* of a Support which the *French* dreaded. Whatever was the Motive of the Expulſion of theſe People, the Motive of their being re-eſtabliſhed was to oppoſe them to *France*; perhaps it might in Prince *Eugene* be a Piece of Advice dictated by good Policy, or perhaps he might be prompted to it by Humanity and Compaſſion.

The Voudois re-eſtabliſh'd in their Country.

I SHALL not enter here into the Particulars of all the angry Actions done by the Court of *France,* when they heard the Courſe the Duke of *Savoy* had taken; in what Manner they clapt a Guard upon his Embaſſadors, and impriſon'd that Prince's Subjects in all the Cities in *France*; we muſt ſee what was done by Prince *Eugene.*

M. de Catinat raiſes Contributions in Savoy, &c.

M. de Catinat began Hoſtilities by raiſing Contributions wherever it was in his Power; *Carmagnole* was tax'd at 50,000 *Livres,* and *Turin* at 120000. The *French* Army quitted *Brianne,* where they had incamped for ſome Time, and where they were obſerved by the Forces of his Royal Highneſs, and went and encamp'd within half a League of *Cahours,* a little Town with a Caſtle, ſituated between *Villefranche* and *Saluces,* in a Plain within a Mile of the *Po.* The Works that had been made for the Defence of this Place were ſo trifling, that the Enemy made themſelves Maſters of them with only two Detachments of between 7 and 800 Men each, and 4 Pieces of Cannon, which immediately ruined the Intrenchment, broke the Gate, and made a Breach in the Wall 30 Toiſes wide. There was in the Town but one Detachment of regular Troops, commanded by ſome Officers of the Regiment of *Montferrat,* with ſome Militia, and a few *Vaudois.* This Garriſon however ſtood firm at the Breach, and afterwards retired to a neighbouring Mountain, where there was a ſort of natural Intrenchment. The *French* General, elate with ſuch an important Conqueſt, deliver'd this miſerable Town up to be plunder'd, and afterwards had it inhumanly ſet on Fire. He would have been hard put to it to give a Reaſon for this Action, which others might term a Piece of Barbarity.

THE Duke of *Savoy,* being informed that *Cahours* was attacked, detached the Marquis *de Parelle,* a Marſhal *de Camp,* with 6000 Men, both regular Troops, Militia, and *Vaudois,* to relieve that Place; but that General, having found it taken, directed his March, unknown to *M. de Catinat,* by the Mountains, towards the Valley of *Lucerne,* with Deſign there to ſurround the Mar-

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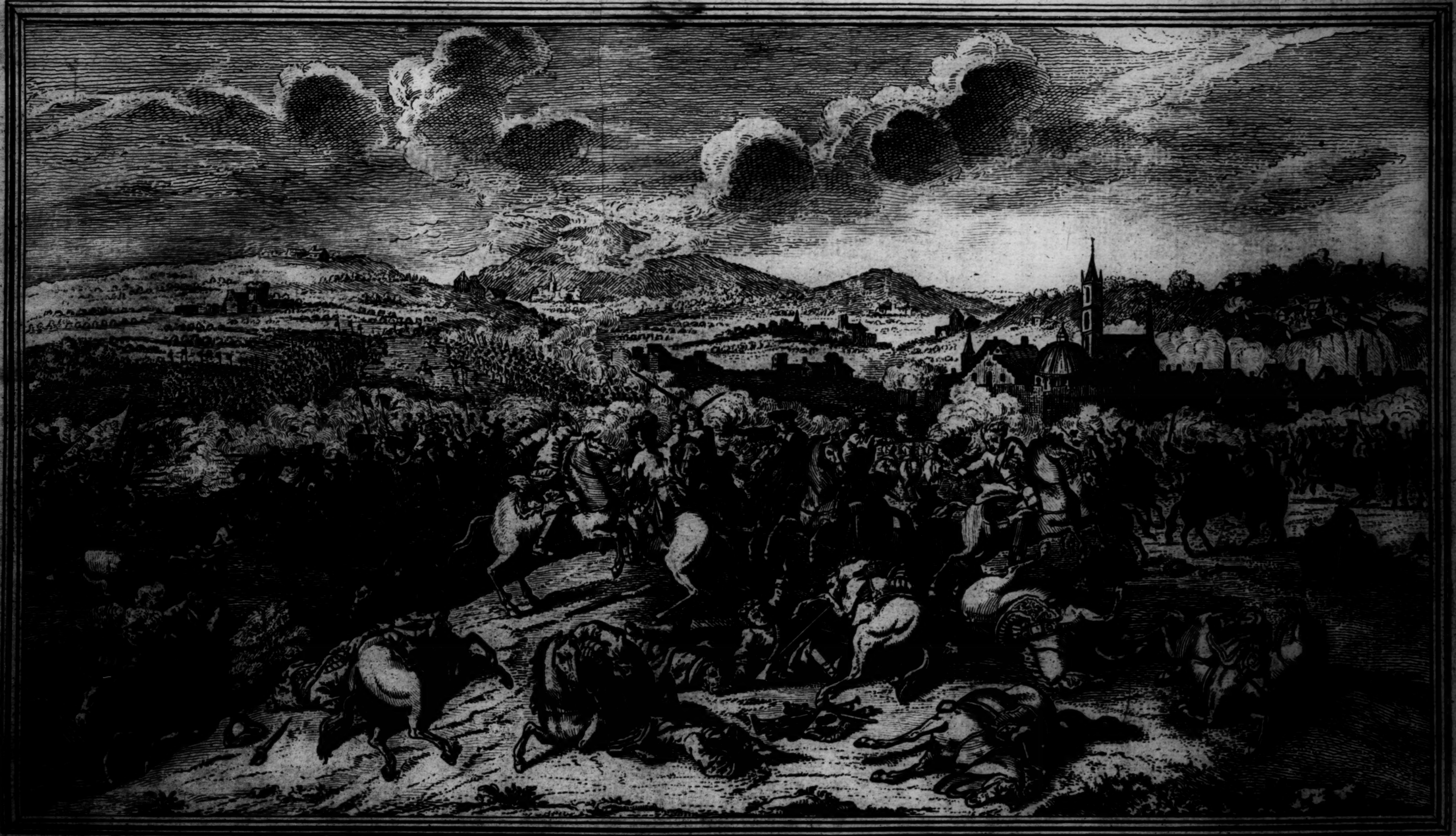

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THE BATTLE OF STAFFARD IN PIEDMONT.

Between y.e French & y.e joint Armies of y.e Emp.r Spain & Savoy.

THE BATTLE OF STAFFARD IN PIEDMONT.

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quis *de Feuquieres*, This Motion made very ſeaſonably, obliged the *French* to abandon that Valley, after having blown up ſome Forts and having been driven from Poſt to poſt by the *Vaudois*, and the Troops of his Royal Highneſs. Upon the Advice that Prince received, of the melancholy Condition to which M. *de Feuquieres* was reduced, he did not queſtion his being loſt, which induced him to leave his Camp at *Villefranche*, and paſs the *Po* over three ſeveral Bridges: This Motion gave Riſe to the Battle of *Staffarde*, where Prince *Eugene* diſtinguiſh'd himſelf ſo eminently. M. *de Feuquiers*, maintaining a running Fight from Poſt to Poſt, was conſtantly followed by M. *de Parelle*, until the former had rejoined M. *de Catinat*.

The Duke of Savoy decamps from Villefranche

THAT General, being informed of the Duke of *Savoy's* Motions quitted his Camp *des Hoquets*, near *Cahours*, after having provided his Army with Proviſions for ten Days, with a Reſolution either to force the *Saluces*, or to oblige his Royal Highneſs to come to a Battle; having received Orders from his Court, to endeavour to engage him, before he ſhou'd be re-inforced with the Troops he expected. *Saluces* was not in a Condition to make any long Reſiſtance; wherefore the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene*, not doubting but M. *de Catinat* had a Deſign upon that City, made their Diſpoſitions to relieve it. They ſet forward then on their March, and kept by the Side of the Enemy as much as they cou'd, but maintain'd always the Advantage of Ground, and concealed from them the Diſpoſition of their Army, which conſiſted of the Troops and Militia of his Royal Highneſs, ſome *Spaniſh* Regiments, and one Corps commanded by Prince *Eugene*. This Army always march'd in ſuch a Manner, that they kept Rivers and Moraſſes which cover'd their Right, between them and the *French* Army; the Left being ſupported by the *Po*, and ſome Marſhes formed by the Overflowing of that River: Inſomuch that M. *de Catinat* having been informed of their March, and advancing himſelf in Perſon to *reconnoitre* them, cou'd never compaſs his Intent the whole Day; ſo that being uncertain whether all his Royal Highneſs's Army were on their March, or whether there were only ſome Detachments to fall upon his Rear, he made ſome Troops which had march'd foremoſt repaſs the *Po*.

Is followed by M. de Catinat.

IN the mean While, their Highneſſes of *Savoy* and the Marquis *de Parelle*, drew up their Army in Battalia, with all the Advantages of the Ground; all the Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, both thoſe of *Savoy*, *Spain*, and Prince *Eugene* form'd the firſt Line, on the Right of which were the Infantry poſted in Caſſines; and round about, and on the Left, they lined the Hedges on the Side of a Moraſs, from whence they defended the Battalions which were in the Moraſs and the Battalions that were in the Plain. Theſe Infantry had ſome Pieces of Cannon in their Front, beſides a Ditch difficult to be paſſed, which was half a Gun-ſhot before them towards the Enemy. The ſecond Line was ſtretched out farther, and the Horſe were there intermingled with the Foot, and poſted in ſuch a Manner as to take the Place of the firſt Line, if it ſhould be neceſſary, and if that Line could gain Ground of the *French*. All the Caſſines and Hedges were lined with Soldiers, which left not the Enemy the Liberty of advancing upon our Centre, without being expoſed between two Fires, which they cou'd not avoid. This Diſpoſition was to ſupply the Want of Troops, for M. *de Catinat*, whom the Marquis *de Feuquieres* had rejoined, was twice as ſtrong as the *Piedmonteze* Army, and had with him a Multitude of General Officers, who were in all Places, where their Preſence was wanted, at one and the ſame Time.

The Diſpoſition of the Army of the Allies.

THE March, and Order of Battle of our Army, held M. *de Catinat* in a continual Uneaſineſs, and he was all the while on Horſeback till the Action began. He diſcover'd, without any Difficulty, the excellent Diſpoſition of his Royal Highneſs's Army, as ſoon as he cou'd approach it, which he cou'd not do without making all the Horſe and Dragoons of his Right Wing advance. He cou'd not help thinking this Diſpoſition to be apprehended; for where our Infantry were not cover'd with Hedges, they had before them a Rampart of *Chevauz d-Friſe*, after the Manner of the *Germans*, and had he not been ſenſible he was much the ſtrongeſt, ſince he had 18 Battalions, and 43 Squadrons; whereas his Royal Highneſs had no more than 12 Battalions, and 30 Squadrons,

The Battle of Staffarde.

he wou'd never have dared to venture to attack him. The Onſet began on our Left. Count *Madevi* advanced with two Battalions, which were immediately ſuſtained by two others, to drive away the Infantry, and the Peaſants we had in the Moraſs. They were received with a terrible Fire, which was what they had foreſeen; and while theſe four Battalions kept our Infantry employ'd in the Moraſs, their Main Body advanc'd without Fear of being ſet upon in Flank. The Enemy obſerv'd the ſame Conduct towards our Left in the Caſſines. The Action there was very hot and obſtinate for near two Hours, before they cou'd make themſelves Maſters of the foremoſt Caſſines. During this, his Highneſs Prince *Eugene* was continually ſeen giving Orders, and making thoſe Battalions advance in Time, that were to ſupport the foremoſt; in ſhort, he was every where, and was ſeen in an Inſtant both on the Right, and on the Left, providing Remedies for all Things. If the Enemy had obſtinately perſiſted any longer in attacking the Left, the Affair wou'd ſoon have been decided in our Favour; but obſerving the Miſtake they had committed, they immediately retrieved it, by making the whole ſecond Line advance, with Deſign to render the Action more general, becauſe their Cannon, poſted on the Right, and on the Left, ſo that their Shot croſs'd each other, having very much annoy'd our Cavalry, had oblig'd us to retire to a larger Spot of Ground, poſſeſs'd by our Infantry. As the Enemy were the moſt numerous, freſh Troops continually ſucceeded the others, and tho' our Fire did not ſlacken, it was neceſſary to give Way to the Numbers, who had taken Poſſeſſion of the Hedges, that border'd upon the Moraſſes. The Enemy then made their Cannon advance to the very Place where ours had been poſted before, and their Battalions ſucceeded each other, charged with ſuch Fury, after they had no longer any Thing to apprehend on their Flanks, that our Generals cou'd not rally our Infantry; Part of which ſaved themſelves in Woods on the Left, whilſt thoſe on the Right threw themſelves into the Moraſſes near the Abbey of *Staffarde*, and our Cavalry were driven beyond the *Po*. However, the Infantry which had retired to the Woods, aſſiſted Prince *Eugene* in ſecuring the Retreat of the Army. His Highneſs placed himſelf at the Head of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Guards and *Gendarmes*, with whom he form'd the Rear, with an admirable Courage and Conduct; inſomuch that being ſupported by the Foot in the Woods and Moraſſes, who made continual Firing, the Enemies Squadrons durſt not purſue, much leſs attack them. The Enemy being left Maſters of the Field of Battle, paſs'd the Night there. Nevertheleſs the Victory coſt them dear, ſince they loſt there as many Men as we. It was reckoned we loſt about 3000 Men both kill'd and Priſoners. Amongſt the firſt were the Marquis *de Beuil*, and the Son of the Viceroy of *Naples*; amongſt the laſt were the Marquis *de Louvigny*, with Meſſieurs *de Monaſterol* and *de Fouville*. His Royal Highneſs, who was taken off by a Cannon-Ball during the Retreat. Prince *Eugene* gather'd together the Remains of the Army at *Moret*, from whence he march'd by *Carmagnole* to *Carignan*.

The Allies forced to give way.

The Loſs of the Battle follow'd by that of all Savoy and the Marquiſate of Suza.

THE Loſs of this Battle, where nevertheleſs Prince *Eugene* acquir'd ſo much Glory, was follow'd by that of *Savoy*, and the Marquiſate of *Suza*; however the Garriſon of the Caſtle of *Suza* obliged M. *de Catinat* to grant them an honourable Capitulation, and the Count *de Loze*, who commanded therein, gain'd ſome Reputation by it. Whilſt he was defending himſelf there, the Enemy had the Boldneſs, to ſend 400 Horſe from *Pignerol*, with each of them a Foot Soldier behind him, who advanced to *Rivoli* near *Turin*. The Peaſants having inform'd the Duke of *Savoy* of this, Prince *Eugene* put himſelf at the Head of a Detachment of *German* Horſe, with ſome *Piedmonteze* Food, and poſted himſelf in a Place by which the *French* Detachment were to paſs in their Return. He charg'd them with ſo much Order and Courage, that he obliged them to abandon the Booty they had carried off from the Pillage of *Rivoli*, and to betake themſelves to Flight through the Woods, after having left above 200 dead upon the Spot, without reckoning the Priſoners and Deſerters, inſomuch that very few of them got back again to *Pignerol*.

THE Succeſs of the next Campaign (1691) was pretty various: At the Beginning the *French* cou'd not fail of deriving ſome Advantage from their Succeſs in the former Campaign; but the Scene changed on a ſudden, and after having taken *Suza, Veillane,* and *Carmagnole,* and having plunder'd *Rivoli,* they miſcarried before *Coni,* by the Addreſs and fine Conduct of his Highneſs Prince *Eugene.*

The French miſcarry before Coni, thro' the Addreſs of Prince Eugene

M. de Catinat had commanded *M. de Feuquieres,* with a Detachment of 10,000 Men, both Horſe, Foot, and Dragoons, to inveſt *Coni,* a rich trading Town, diſtant 25 Miles from *Carmagnole,* between the *Sture* and the *Geſſo,* a Situation which renders it pretty ſtrong. The Count *de Rouere* commanded a Garriſon therein of 500 of the Militia of *Mondovi,* and about 700 *Vaudois,* or *Freneh* Refugees. An Attempt was made, as ſoon as the *French* General's Deſign upon that Place was known, to throw ſome regular Troops into it, but it could not be effected; nevertheleſs the Governor ſuſtained the Siege with Courage. *M. de Catinat* ſent freſh Troops from Time to Time to *Feuquieres,* who batter'd the Town with fourteen Pieces of Cannon, and four Mortar Pieces, ſo that he might have had it at an eaſy Rate, the Garriſon being hardly ſufficient to man all the Works. For although the Fortification is ſimple, conſiſting but of one Wall, a *Foſſe,* and a cover'd Way; this Wall is defended by ſeven Baſtions, three Ravelins, and a Horn-Work, without reckoning the Caſtle which is at the End, and on that Side where the *Sture* and *Geſſo* meet. It is eaſy judging that with but 1200 Men, it is hardly poſſible to do any more than guard ſo many Works; nevertheleſs they husbanded the Garriſon ſo well, that they were able to make ſome Sallies, wherein *M. de Julien,* at the Head of the *French* Refugees, diſtinguiſhed himſelf very much. But theſe Efforts were fruitleſs enough againſt the Enemy, who were already Maſters of the cover'd Way, where they had raiſed a Battery, from whence they made a large Breach. By good Fortune the Marquis *de Crenan,* happening to diſcover at that Time, that the Marquis *de Fraſſati* held a Correſpondence with a *German* General, with Intent to deliver up *Caſal* to him, had him arreſted, and demanded a Reinforcement of *M. de Catinat.* Hereupon he ordered *M. de Feuquieres* to carry the Marquis *de Crenan* four Battalions, and a Regiment of Dragoons; wherefore that General intruſted *M. de Bulonde* with the Care of the Siege, and he ſtorm'd the Town in Hopes of carrying it by open Force, but was repulſed with the Loſs of above 800 Men: However this Advantage wou'd not have prevented the taking of this important Place, had it not been for a Stratagem, which was thought on by Prince *Eugene,* whom the Duke of *Savoy* had ſent with 4000 Men, to throw into the Town a Supply of 100 Mules laden with Ammunition and Proviſion, and ſome Troops. The Marquis *de Parelle* was to ſupport Prince *Eugene.* *Catinat* was acquainted with his Serene Highneſs's Deſign, at the ſame Time that the Count *de Rouere* was informed thereof likewiſe. The *French* General immediately gave Advice of all to *M. de Bulonde,* whom he ordered not to ſtir out of his Lines, aſſuring him of Aſſiſtance. The Governor of the Place, with Intent to facilitate Prince *Eugene's* Deſign, being perſuaded that the *French* were fatigued with the Aſſault, and with the Rains which had fallen afterwards, made three Sallies ſucceſſively, one in the Morning, the other at Noon, and the third at Night, with more Succeſs than he hoped for, ſince he ruined Part of the Beſiegers Works. It was after this Action that a Peaſant, prepared for that Purpoſe by Prince *Eugeue,* was brought to the Marquis *de Bulonde:* He had about him a Letter to the Count *de Rouere,* to whom his Highneſs ſent Word, that in two Days at fartheſt, he wou'd attack the Enemy with 5000 Horſe, and 6000 Foot; he informed him alſo how he ſhould behave himſelf during the Action, to fall upon the Rear, whilſt he wou'd charge them in Front. The Countryman, well inſtructed, acquainted the Marquis *de Bulonde,* that the Governor had already received a Meſſage of the ſame Nature from another, and that he had given Notice of it to Prince *Eugene* by firing a Cannon.

M. de Bulonde egregiouſly outwitted by the ſaid Prince.

THE Parties *Bulonde* had ſent out for Intelligence, bringing him all Word, about the ſame Time, that Prince *Eugene* was actually on full March; he held a Council of War; and his own Opinion, which was, that it wou'd be better to retire, than to ſtay till they ſhould be forced to it, was followed; upon which he raiſed the Siege with ſo much Precipitation and Diſorder, that he left behind in his Camp 400 ſick and wounded Soldiers, with 50 Officers, (whom the Peaſants knock'd on the Head) ſome Pieces of Cannon, two Mortars, 300 Bombs, 700 Hand Grenado's, 1500 Bullets, with ſome Powder, Tents, Mules, and Waggons. In a Word, this Siege coſt the *French* 4000 Men in ten Days, and Prince *Eugene* had the Glory of making them raiſe it, without endangering one ſingle Man: And tho' *Louis* XIV. laugh'd at *Louvois*, who was inconſolable for this Diſappointment, telling him: "You are mightily dejected for a very ſmall "Matter; one may plainly ſee you have been too much uſed to good Suceeſs; "as for me, who remember having ſeen the *Spaniards* in *Paris*, I am not ſo "eaſily caſt down": Nevertheleſs he cauſed the Marquis *de Bulonde* to be arreſted, in order to give an Account of this ſhameful and precipitated Retreat, and never employed him afterwards.

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The *Cavalry*.

Regiments.	Men.
Of *Caraſſa*	1100
Palfi	1200
Taff	850
Montecuculi	850
Commerci	1100
Urs, Dragoons	200
Wirtemberg	500
Piedmontez Guards	200
Novi	500
Cavaglia	500
	15582

The ſecond Corps under the Command of the Duke of *Savoy* was likewiſe divided into two Bodies.

The Duke of *Savoy*.

Count *Caprara*, Marſhal *de Camp* General; Prince *Eugene*, General of the Horſe; Count *de las Torres*, General of Battle; Count *de Barnes*, Lieutenant Marſhal *de Camp*; Count *d'Eſſay*, General of Battle; Count *de Taxe*, Lieutenant Marſhal *de Camp*.

The *Infantry*.

Regiments.	Men.
Of *Lorrain*	1710
Studel	1000
Bavarian Guards	1700
Slerinal	1200
Guards of *Savoy*	859
Chablais	750
Fuzileers	750
Horſe Guards of *Savoy*	60
Dragoons of *Baldanur*	200
	8220
Spaniſh Troops led by the Marquis *de Leganez*	
	17220

Marquis *de Parelle*. Pr. *de Commerci*.
Count *Rabutin*, Count *Maſel*, Marquis *Voghera*.

Regiments.	Men.
Of *Wirtemberg*	1720
Drawn out of ſeveral Regiments	600
Savoy	1011
Guards	859
Corucan	400
Horſe: *Bareith* Dragoons	830
Savoy	500
His Royal Highneſs	500
Genoa	500
Piedmont	500
	7450

Besides theſe the Duke of *Schomberg* commanded a ſeparate Body of 4000 *Vaudois* and *French* Refugees; ſo that the whole Army amounted to about 45,000 Men.

Catinat over-reach'd by General Palfi's Motions.

GENERAL *Palfi*, with his *Corps* had Orders to march towards *Pignerol*, as if he deſign'd to beſiege either that Place or *Suza*, which obliged the Marſhal *de Catinat* to confine his Attention to thoſe two Towns, and to poſt his Army, which conſiſted of no more than between 14 and 16,000 Men, in ſuch a Manner as to be able to relieve which ever of thoſe two ſhould be attacked. This Diſpoſition left the Paſſes open to enter *Dauphine*.

Guilleſtre ſurrenders.

PRINCE *Eugene* commanded the Vanguard of the Army deſign'd for this Invaſion. The firſt Place that ſtopt him was *Guilleſtre*, a large Town upon the *Durance*, guarded by a Gentleman of the Country with 200 *Iriſh*, and 600 Militia. The Commandant refuſed at firſt to ſurrender, but upon threatning to give them no Quarter the Garriſon yielded themſelves Priſoners, and were ſent to *Coni*. There was found in the Place above 1000 Sacks of Corn, 6 Pieces of Cannon, and other Stores. They then paſſed the *Durance*, and took the Rout to *Ambrun*, which Prince *Eugene* immediately inveſted; but he could not hinder the Marquis *de Larre*, who commanded a flying Camp in that Neighbourhood, from throwing himſelf into the Place with 3000 Men.

Ambrun makes a ſhew of Reſiſtance.

THIS City is ſituated upon the Platform of a ſteep Rock, which is part of a Mountain that commands it entirely, and whoſe Middle is covered with fine Vineyards. On that Side towards *Gap*, one goes up to it by a pretty ſteep Rock, ſo ſteep that it is very hard to ſit on Horſeback in going down it; inſomuch that the Attack cannot be made that Way without great Difficulty. It is inacceſſible on that Side towards the Rock; but the Caſe is not the ſame on the oppoſite Side; and towards *Guilleſtre* it is eaſy to approach it, there being only an imperceptible Deſcent which leads quite to the City: It was on that Side Prince *Eugene* made his Attacks. It is ſurrounded with a ſingle Wall, guarded with Towers, or a Sort of Baſtions, on all Sides but that towards the *Durance*, where there is neither Wall nor *Foſſe*. The Marquis *de Lare*, when ſummoned to ſurrender, having anſwered haughtily he would defend himſelf to the laſt, it became neceſſary to beſiege it in Form.

But ſurrenders as ſoon as the Batteries are ready.

Accordingly the Trenches were opened the 6th of *Auguſt* at Night, and it not being poſſible to get the Batteries ready to fire till the 15th, the Commandant held out till then, and even made ſome Sallies which coſt us ſome Lives. The Count *de Lagnaſco*, Nephew to the Marquis de *Parelle*, was killed there, as well as the Marquis *de St. Michel*: The General *de las Torres*, and M. *du Queſne* were wounded: Prince *Eugene* received a Wound in the Shoulder, and the Prince *de Commerci* one in his Cheek: The Marquis *de Leganez* was ſhot through both Legs with a Muſket-Ball, and ſome other Perſons of Diſtinction were wounded there; for his Royal Highneſs being hardly ever out of the Trenches, there was not any one but ſeized the leaſt Opportunity of ſignalizing himſelf; and it was to husband the Lives of ſo many brave Men, that a Capitulation was granted to the Garriſon; who were conducted to *Pignoral*, but the City were obliged to ranſom themſelves from Plunder by paying 40,000 *Livres*. There were found therein 25 Pieces of Cannon, with great Store of Proviſions of all Sorts, beſides 60,000 *Livres*, which belonged to the King.

Gap ſends their Keys to Prince Eugene.

After this Conqueſt, Prince *Eugene* was detached towards *Gap*, from whence they brought him the Keys, and he laid all the Country under Contribution. It was than deliberated whether to march toward *Briancon*, or *Grenoble*, but two unforeſeen Accidents put a Stop on a ſudden to ſuch a rapid Career. 1. The Marquis *de Leganez*, who had been ſent with 6000 Men to guard the Poſt of *Guilleſtre*, that at all Events the Army might have it in their Power to retreat that way, began to refuſe to contribute any more to his Royal Highneſs's Succeſs, and his *Spaniards* denied accompanying the Army any longer. 2. The Duke of *Savoy* was ſeized on a ſudden with a very dangerous Diſtemper, ſince it was the Small-Pox; notwithſtanding, which, that generous Prince would ſtill attend the Army, though he was forced to be carried in a Litter. The *French* Army which could not attack that of the Allies, kept by the Side of it, and poſted themſelves in ſuch a manner as to prevent the Paſſage of the heavy Cannon by *Briancon*. This Difficulty, however, did not ſtop the Allies, for their Army paſſed the *Durance* over a Bridge they had cauſed to be laid there. Prince *Eugene* advanced two Leagues from thence, to *reconnoitre* a Body of ſome Thouſand Horſe of the Enemies, which retired at the Approach of the Van-guard, General *Caprara*, was alſo detached to take a View of the *French* Army near *Charges*, where they made a Shew of oppoſing our Paſſage. The Marquis *de Parelle* poſſeſſed himſelf of the Caſtle of *Pontis*. The Poſture of the Enemy in an advantageous Camp, gave Grounds to believe they would have come to an Engagement; but we had ſcarcely got to the riſing Grounds of *Charges*, before they decamp'd with ſo much Precipitation, that our Dragoons could not overtake them. Then it was that his Royal Highneſs was obliged, by the Small-Pox which broke out, to leave the Army and retire to *Ambrun*. Then it was alſo that the Variance began with the *Spaniards*, who both refuſed to ſtay with the Army, and to guard the Poſt of *Guilleſtre*. Every thing was put in Practice that was thought capable of making them change their Reſolution; and as Prince *Eugene* had gain'd the Eſteem of all the Troops in general, and was actually very much belov'd by the *Spaniards*, he was deſired to go to their Camp, to endeavour by his Preſence to remedy theſe Diſorders. The Marquis *de Leganez*, who commanded them, ſhew'd him all the Civility imaginable, and even embraced his Opinion; but the Troops having taken into their Heads to return to their own Country, the Generals were no longer their Maſters. In the midſt of all theſe Diſputes, General *Caprara* having taken his Poſt near St. *Bonnet*, drew very conſiderable Contributions from all the Country round about, in ſpite of M. *de Catinat*'s rigorous Injunctions to the Inhabitants not to pay any Thing. The People, to ſave themſelves from Havock and Plunder, haſted on all ſides to pay their *Quota*, and laugh'd at M. *de Catinat*'s Orders. This Example ſhews, that if the Allies had penetrated farther into that Country, they would have returned with more Riches, and would have made one of the fineſt Campaigns that had been known a long Time.

The Spaniards refuſe to advance any further, or even to guard the Poſt at Guilleſtre.

The whole Country laid waſte, and amongſt the reſt the fine Caſtle de Tallard burnt.

IT having been reſolved then in a Council of War to end the Campaign, and retire, all their Thoughts were bent on ruining the Country they were going to abandon. Then nothing was to be ſeen but Flames, and pillaging on all Sides, unleſs the Contributions demanded were paid without Delay. Above fourſcore Caſtles, Towns, Cities, or Villages, were reduced to Aſhes, and nothing was ſpared, not even the Convents, and the Churches. This Deſolation was a very agreeable ſight to the *Imperialiſts*; they took abundance of Pleaſure in making the *French* ſo ſuitable a Return for ſo many Cruelties as they had committed in the *Palatinate*. The fine Caſtle *de Tallard*, whence the Marſhal *de Tallard* takes his Title, and which we might ſee upon an Eminence at the End of a vaſt Plain, when our Army marched towards *Gay*, underwent the ſame Fate: That Marſhal was ſo ſenſibly touched therewith, that he gave evident Marks of his Reſentment the next Year after the Battle of *Orbaſſan*. For imputing all the Diſpleaſure that had been done him to the Duke of *Savoy*, who commanded the Army in Chief, though that Prince was inclined to carry on the War with more Moderation, he cauſed Fire to be ſet to *La Venerie*, the fineſt Pleaſure-Houſe belonging to his Royal Highneſs.

Which is ſeverly revenged by the Marſhal de Tallard next Year.

Duke of Savoy leaves Prince Eugene Guardian of his Dominions, in caſe of his Death, till his Succeſſor ſhould be at Age.

I CANNOT here paſs over in Silence, an Incident that does great Honour to Prince *Eugene*. The Duke of *Savoy* finding himſelf in Danger from the Sickneſs above-mentioned, applied himſelf, by the Advice of his Council, to making his Will. He had declared Prince *Philibert de Carignan*'s eldeſt Son his Heir, on Condition he eſpouſed the Princeſs his eldeſt Daughter, afterwards Dutcheſs of *Burgundy*; but with this Reſerve, that if her Royal Highneſs his Conſort, who was then with Child, ſhould be delivered of a Prince, this laſt Diſpoſition ſhould not take Place, ſince that young Prince was then to be look'd upon as his Succeſſor. Nevertheleſs, to the end that his Dominions might be governed by a wiſe and prudent Prince, whether a Son ſhould be born to him or not; his Royal Highneſs caſt his Eyes upon his Couſin Prince *Eugene*, (for whom he had a very particular Eſteem) and that Prince was to have the Government of his Dominions, till the young Prince *de Carignan*, who was then but ſeven or eight Years old, ſhould be at Age, or during the Minority of his Son, in caſe her Royal Highneſs ſhould be delivered of a Prince. It may eaſily be judged how much the Court of *France* intereſted themſelves in his Royal Highneſs's Sickneſs, ſince by that Prince's Death, they would have ſeen the End of a War, which gave them Abundance of Uneaſineſs. The moſt *Chriſtian* King, who already reckon'd upon it, was wholly taken up with the Trouble the Affairs of *Italy* gave him: His Ambaſſadors at the *Italian* Courts, and alſo his General M. *de Catinat*, had receiv'd the Plan, according to which they were to regulate themſelves, upon the believed approaching Death of that Prince. Purſuant to the Orders ſent them, they were to endeavour to reconcile all Minds to Peace, that it might be concluded immediately after. As the Court of *France* foreſaw, that whether the Dutcheſs of *Savoy* ſhould be delivered of a Son, or the Succeſſion ſhould fall to the young Prince of *Carignan*, the Adminiſtration would certainly be left in the Hands of Prince *Eugene*, who was entirely devote to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, they ſent Orders to their Miniſters to leave nothing undone, to have thought that the moſt *Chriſtian* King had diſpoſed of the Regency in favour of Prince *Eugene*, with a View of gaining that Prince over to his Intereſt by good Offices.

The next Campaign promiſed great Advantages. The King of *France* ſtood in need of ſo many Troops in the *Netherlands*, and upon the *Rhine*, for the Execution of his vaſt Deſigns, that he could not ſend any Reinforcements to M. *de Catinat*, whatever Mind he had to take Revenge for the Ravaging of *Dauphine*. His Royal Highneſs, who did not in the leaſt doubt it, had diſpatch'd Prince *Eugene* to the Emperor, to remonſtrate to him how neceſſary it would be to ſend freſh Succours into *Piedmont*. His Imperial Majeſty began by teſtifying to Prince *Eugene* how ſenſible he was of the Services he had render'd the Common Cauſe it Italy, & raiſed him to the Poſt of *Marſhal de Camp* of his Armies. Beſides this, Prince *Eugene* was ſucceſsful enough in his Commiſſion, ſince the Duke of *Savoy*, at the Opening the Campaign, ſaw a ſufficient Number of Troops arrive to ſupply with Advantage the Place of thoſe he had loſt the Year before.

The firſt exploit was the taking St. *George*'s Caſtle, which is hardly out of the Reach of the Cannon of *Caſal*, and it may be ſaid it was carried under the Fire of that Fortreſs, which was in a manner block'd up by the Garriſon placed in that Caſtle, and by two other Forts which the Duke of *Savoy* had built by the Advice of Prince *Eugene*. On the 22d of *July* the Army, which had been drawn up under *Carignan*, began their March in the following Order.

THE ORDER of BATTEL OF THE ALLIES.

Under the Command of the Duke of SAVOY, when they march'd from *Carignan*.

GENERALISSIMO.
The Duke of SAVOY.
Mr. de Palfi.

The Left Wing.
Meſſrs. de Caprara, de Parelles, and de la Pierre.

The Right Wing.
Meſſrs. de Louvigny, M. de Florence, and the Duke of Schomberg.

Firſt Line.

Cavalry.		Squadr.
Life Guards of Savoy	Squadr.	2
Taf		4
Caraffa		4
Montecuculi		4
Palfi		4
Commerci		4
	Squadr.	22

Infantry.	Bat. and Squadr.	
Wirtemberg	Bat.	3
Lorrain	Bat.	3
Saxe-Mersbourg	Bat.	2
Taf	Squadr.	1
Stadel	Bat.	1
Montecuculi	Squadr.	1
Stadel	Bat.	1
Caraffa	Squadr.	1
Loche	Bat.	1
Bareith	Squadr.	1
Carneau	Bat.	1
Bareith	Squadr.	1
Caprara's Germans	Bat.	1
Melli	Bat.	1
Biſcay	Bat.	1
Duke de St. Pierre's	Bat.	1
Naples	Bat.	1
Savoy	Bat.	1
Lombardy	Bat.	1
	Batallions	20
	Squadrons	6

Cavalry.		Squadrons.
Spain	Squadr.	2
Wirtemberg		2
State of ilan		10
Old German Regiment		3
Bavarian Curaſſiers		3
Spaniſh Life Guards		2
	Squadrons	24
	Total of Batallions	44
	and of Squadrons	81

Prince EUGENE

M. de Rabutin.

M. de Maſel.

Second Line.

Cavalry		Squadr.
Royal Piedmont	Squadr.	3
Savoy		3
Maſel		3
Savoy		3
Geneva		3
	Squadrons	15

Infantry.	Batallions.
Guards of Savoy	2
Saluces	1
Montferrat	1
Chablais	1
The White Croſs	1
Mondony	1
Neapolitan	1
St. Douſte	1
Beſveler Swiſs	1
Mejer Swiſs	1
Cujeffi Italian	1
De Liſſa Italian	1
Ulli Italian	1
Stemhant	1
Bavarian Guards	2
Batallions	19

Cavalry.		Squadrons.
Wirtemberg	Squadr.	4
Balthazar		6
Prince Eugene's Dragoons.		2
	Squadrons	12

There were beſides theſe 3 Batallions which covered their Left Wing, on the Road from Turin to Pignerol, a Batallion of Fuzileers at the Artillery, and another Batallion in an Orchard, and before the Left of the Foot of the Firſt Line. The Artillery conſiſted of 31 pieces of Cannon, whereof 11 were before the Right Wing, 10 in the Centre, 8 on the Left of the Infantry, and 2 on the Right of the Left Wing of the Cavalry.

The deſign was to beſiege *Pignerol*, and if there happen'd a favorable Opportunity, to attempt a ſecond Irruption into *France*. The Marſhal *de Catinat* who ſaw into the Deſign of the Allies, made ſeveral Motions which very much delay'd this important Enterprize; and they could not open a Paſſage to *Pignerol* but by feigning to have a Deſign upon *Suza*. M. *de Catinat*, deceived by his Royal Highneſs's Proceedings, drew from ſeveral Poſts in the Neighbourhood of *Pignerol* the Troops which guarded them, and made them march to the Relief of *Suza*, and on the other Hand, he poſted himſelf ſo advantagiouſly upon the Riſing Grounds of *Feneſtrelles*, that it was impoſſible to attack him there.. The Duke of *Savoy* in the mean while, took Advantage of the Marſhal's Miſtake, laid Hold of his time to poſſeſs himſelf of the Poſts he had left unguarded about *Pignerol*, and at the ſame Inſtant cauſe that Place to be inveſted on the 26th of *July*.

In order to beſiege *Pignerol* it was neceſſary to make himſelf Maſter of the Fort St. *Bridget*, which covered and defended the Citadel, with which it had a Communication by a cover'd Way, ſo that the Garriſon might be relieved when they pleaſed, which cauſed the Siege to laſt 15 Days; and when the Enemy ſaw the Miner ſet on, fearing the Allies were going to give a general Aſſault, they abandoned the Fort, from whence they had withdrawn moſt of the Cannon, Mortar-pieces, and Ammunitions which had been removed into the Citadel by the Line of Communication.

Pignerol bombarded.

After the taking this Fort, the Army was divided into three Bodies, the firſt of which marched towards *Suza*, the ſecond towards *Pragelas*, and the third ſtaid before *Pignerol*. The firſt *Corps* was deſtin'd to perplex *Catinat* about the Deſigns of the Allies, and oblige him to divide his Forces; the ſecond march'd to fight him, before he had received the Reinforcements he expected from *Flanders*, the *Rhine*, and from *Rouſſillon*; and at the ſame time to cut off his Communication with the *Corps* commanded by M. de *Larre*. The third Body which ſtaid before *Pignerol*, bombarded the City, which offered 40000 *Louis d'Or* to ſave themſelves from the Bombardment, and which was refuſed: They would not even grant any Paſſes but to the Ladies, and ſome Regular Prieſts.

Whilſt they were employed about the Bombardment, the *Corps* deſigned to force *M. de Catinat* to a Battle, found him ſo well intrenched, and ſo covered with Defiles, that it was impoſſible to attack him; wherefore the Troops rejoined each other, and his Royal Highneſs made a dreadful Havock in the Neighbourhood of *Pignerol*, where all the Villages were ſet on Fire, all the Trees cut down, all the Vines pull'd up, and all the Highways ſpoil'd; in a Word, every Thing was done that is put in Practice to deprive an Enemy of all Means of Subſiſting.

Catinet marches in queſt of the Allies.

During this Interval, *M. de Catinat* received the Reinforcements he expected, and immediately quitted his Intrenchments, and made Preparations for attacking the Allies. Wherefore, the Scene being changed on a ſudden, it was judged proper to quit the Neighbourhood of *Pignerol*: But firſt Fort St. *Bridget* was blown up, and the Proviſion and Stores pillaged from the Parts around that City were ſent into the adjacent Towns; this done, the Army decamp'd in good Order, and march'd to incamp at *Marſaille*.

The Duke of Savoy reſolves to hazard a Battle againſt the Opinion of the other Generals.

The Duke of *Savoy*, hurried away by his martial Temper, would immediately have advanced towards the Enemy, who were on the other Side a Rivulet; but all the Generals were not of his Mind, in a Council of War that was held upon that Head, conſidering the Superiority of the Enemy, whoſe Army was compoſed of the Flower of the *French* Troops. The Duke of *Schomberg* was the firſt who endeavoured to diſſuade his Royal Highneſs from coming to an Engagement, and the other *Imperial* Generals ſeconded the Duke in his Sentiments. Prince *Eugene*, above all, repreſented to his Royal Highneſs, that if the Courage and Reſolution of the *Italians*, were as much to be depended upon as that of the *Imperial* Forces, he would not heſitate upon it a Moment, but that they ought to conſider who they were going to have to do with. However, nothing could prevail upon his Royal Highneſs to change his Opinion, and all they could obtain of him was, that he would wait the Enemy, who were not above three Quarters of a League from him. The *Piedmonteze* and *Italian* Troops, nettled that their Courage had been called in Queſtion, were the firſt who ranged themſelves in Battle Array.

It was in a fine Plain, and we had upon the Left a Wood, which went in with an Elbow. Before our Lines were made ſtrong Intrenchments with ſome Pieces of Cannon, behind which were placed twelve Battalions, ſupported by a large Line of Cavalry: All the reſt were in Battalia in good Order. Abundance of Cavalry were poſted in the Wings, and the Flank of the Right was covered by part of the ſecond Line, becauſe the left Wing of the *French* extended a good Way beyond it. The Marquis *de Leganez* led them on, becauſe the Duke of *Schomberg* had refuſed to accept of any Command that Day, and had put himſelf, as Colonel only, at the Head of his Regiment.

The Duke of *Savoy* was with Count *Caprara* on the Right, where the Troops of the Emperor and *Savoy* were poſted; the *German* and *Engliſh* Foot formed the main Body, commanded by Prince *Eugene*, who had under him the Marquis *de Parelle*, and the Count *de las Torres*. The Left was ſecured by the Battalions which were intrenched there with twelve Pieces of Cannon. The Regiment *de Commerci*, headed by the Prince of the ſame Name, ſuſtained them with ſome other Squadrons of Cuiraſſiers and Dragoons.

The Battle of Marſaille

The Army, diſpoſed in this Order, was between the riſing Grounds of *Orbaſſan*, and *Pioſaſco*. The Enemies Army ſeeing us ſo far advanced, made as if they would have marched directly to us in order of Battle; but Night coming on, the two Armies moved off from each other, to give their Men ſome Repoſe. About Midnight all the Baggage was ordered to move off, and we began, on our ſide, to put our ſelves in a Poſture to receive the Enemy, becauſe we perceived, by the Ground their Army took up, they were much more numerous than we. At Day-break, the Enemy advanced towards us, putting to the beſt Uſe the Advantage they had of the Ground, which was full of Woods and Vineyards. They threw ſome Dragoons into the Village of *Pioſaſco*, which is ſituated upon a riſing Ground, in order to cover their left Wing, and began to play all their Artillery upon our right Wing, whereby they did us ſome Damage: But our Cannon being alſo perfectly well poſted, and well pointed, made an inexpreſſible Havock among their Horſe. About half an Hour after eight they fell upon our left Wing, with near 20,000 Men, without firing a ſingle Shot, but only with their Bayonets at the End of their Muskets, and Sword in Hand; notwithſtanding which they were repulſed, and driven back with Vigour. However, they returned to the Attack, and took the *Neapolitan* and *Milaneze* Horſe both in Front and Flank; they ſuſtained the Impetuoſity of the Enemy with Courage, but were obliged to yield to their Numbers, and fell foul of the *German* Cavalry; inſomuch that being thereby put into Confuſion, and finding themſelves charged at the ſame Time by the little *Gendarmerie*, they were not in a Condition to ſtand their Ground any longer, but fell foul on the Infantry, who were alſo put thereby into Diſorder: And the ſecond Line being led on to the Battle, to repel the Enemy, whilſt the firſt rallied, the Horſe gave Ground to ſuch a Degree, that the ſecond Line not being able to ſuſtain the Efforts of the Enemy, were obliged alſo to give Way like the other.

Nevertheleſs, at the very Time that Things went thus on the left Wing, the Enemy were repulſed thrice with very great Loſs, both by the main Body, and the right Wing; and we had all along the Advantage of them every Way on that ſide, until the Enemies Horſe, which had driven before them our left Wing, charged our Infantry in the Rear, and in the Flank; and they no longer having any Cavalry on their left Side, becauſe they were engaged with the Enemy, who attacked them with great Vigour. Our Forces reſiſted them, however, with an extraordinary Courage, made their Cavalry give Ground, by the Means of our Cannon, which was admirably levelled, and repulſed them with a very great Effuſion of Blood.

This Reſiſtance, and the Efforts of our Cavalry on the Right Wing, diſcouraged the Enemy entirely; but as they were ſtronger than us by full 10,000 Men, and as they received ſtill freſh Reinforcements, they charged our Troops anew; ſo that finding our ſelves ſurrounded by their Cavalry, very much fatigued, and hopeleſs of being relieved by our own, we were obliged to retreat about four in the Afternoon, leaving the Field of Battle to the Enemy, wieh ten or twelve Field-Pieces, the others having been ſaved. Orders were given to the Forces to rally at *Montcalier*, where about the Evening moſt part of the Foot paſſed the *Po*; and that Night, and the Day following, Abundance of Soldiers repaired thither, without the Enemy's making the leaſt Shew of purſuing them.

All the Forces behaved admirably well, and the whole Action paſſed off with Abundance of Gallantry on both Sides. Amongſt others, the Troops of his *Britannick* Majeſty diſtinguiſhed themſelves very much, and the Duke of *Schomberg*, who uſed to command them, fought all along at the Head of his Regiment.

The Duke of Schomberg killed.

The Count *de las Torres* begged him, after the third Attack, to take upon him the Command, and to direct the Retreat of the main Body, and the Right Wing, which had not yet received any great Damage; but the Duke anſwered him, that it was neceſſary firſt to have his Royal Highneſs's Orders for that Purpoſe, and that till then they muſt ſtand the Enemies Fire. *But I ſee plainly*, continued he, *that Things are gone too far, and that we muſt either conquer or die.* His Grace's Courage is altogether worthy of Admiration; but, as ill Luck would have it, he was wounded in the Thigh, taken Priſoner, and died ſoon after of his Wound.

This great General rightly foreſaw what came to paſs; the *French* redoubled their Efforts againſt our Infantry, who continually repulſ'd them; but as they had broke through our Left with Abundance more Troops than we had, and charged our Right in the Rear and in the Flank, at the ſame Time that they were attacked in Front, they were forced to retire, after being engaged four Hours and a half, and having made ſuch prodigious Efforts as are not to be imagin'd. We could carry off but eight Pieces of Cannon, five belonging to the *Imperialiſts*, and three to the King of *Spain*, becauſe moſt of the Horſes of the Train of Artillery were kill'd. The *Gendermerie* ſuffered much; half that *Corps* fell upon the Spot, and, in the Whole, the Enemy had above 6000 Men either killed, wounded, or taken Priſoners. As to our Loſs it was not altogether ſo great. After the Review of all our Troops we found, that the Number of the dead, wounded and Priſoners, did not amont to full ſix Thouſand. The *Spaniards* were thoſe who ſuffered moſt; they had 2500 Men either killed, diſabled, or taken; the *Imperial* Troops had but 1500, and thoſe of the King of *England*, and Duke of *Savoy* as many.

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The Duke of *Savoy* was with Count *Caprara* on the Right, where the Troops of the Emperor and *Savoy* were poſted; the *German* and *Engliſh* Foot formed the main Body, commanded by Prince *Eugene*, who had under him the Marquis *de Parelle*, and the Count *de las Torres*. The Left was ſecured by the Battalions which were intrenched there with twelve Pieces of Cannon. The Regiment *de Commerci*, headed by the Prince of the ſame Name, ſuſtained them with ſome other Squadrons of Cuiraſſiers and Dragoons.

The Battle of Marſaille

The Army, diſpoſed in this Order, was between the riſing Grounds of *Orbaſſan*, and *Pioſaſco*. The Enemies Army ſeeing us ſo far advanced, made as if they would have marched directly to us in order of Battle; but Night coming on, the two Armies moved off from each other, to give their Men ſome Repoſe. About Midnight all the Baggage was ordered to move off, and we began, on our ſide, to put our ſelves in a Poſture to receive the Enemy, becauſe we perceived, by the Ground their Army took up, they were much more numerous than we. At Day-break, the Enemy advanced towards us, putting to the beſt Uſe the Advantage they had of the Ground, which was full of Woods and Vineyards. They threw ſome Dragoons into the Village of *Pioſaſco*, which is ſituated upon a riſing Ground, in order to cover their left Wing, and began to play all their Artillery upon our right Wing, whereby they did us ſome Damage: But our Cannon being alſo perfectly well poſted, and well pointed, made an inexpreſſible Havock among their Horſe. About half an Hour after eight they fell upon our left Wing, with near 20,000 Men, without firing a ſingle Shot, but only with their Bayonets at the End of their Muskets, and Sword in Hand; notwithſtanding which they were repulſed, and driven back with Vigour. However, they returned to the Attack, and took the *Neapolitan* and *Milaneze* Horſe both in Front and Flank; they ſuſtained the Impetuoſity of the Enemy with Courage, but were obliged to yield to their Numbers, and fell foul of the *German* Cavalry; inſomuch that being thereby put into Confuſion, and finding themſelves charged at the ſame Time by the little *Gendarmerie*, they were not in a Condition to ſtand their Ground any longer, but fell foul on the Infantry, who were alſo put thereby into Diſorder: And the ſecond Line being led on to the Battle, to repel the Enemy, whilſt the firſt rallied, the Horſe gave Ground to ſuch a Degree, that the ſecond Line not being able to ſuſtain the Efforts of the Enemy, were obliged alſo to give Way like the other.

Nevertheleſs, at the very Time that Things went thus on the left Wing, the Enemy were repulſed thrice with very great Loſs, both by the main Body, and the right Wing; and we had all along the Advantage of them every Way on that ſide, until the Enemies Horſe, which had driven before them our left Wing, charged our Infantry in the Rear, and in the Flank; and they no longer having any Cavalry on their left Side, becauſe they were engaged with the Enemy, who attacked them with great Vigour. Our Forces reſiſted them, however, with an extraordinary Courage, made their Cavalry give Ground, by the Means of our Cannon, which was admirably levelled, and repulſed them with a very great Effuſion of Blood.

This Reſiſtance, and the Efforts of our Cavalry on the Right Wing, diſcouraged the Enemy entirely; but as they were ſtronger than us by full 10,000 Men, and as they received ſtill freſh Reinforcements, they charged our Troops anew; ſo that finding our ſelves ſurrounded by their Cavalry, very much fatigued, and hopeleſs of being relieved by our own, we were obliged to retreat about four in the Afternoon, leaving the Field of Battle to the Enemy, with ten or twelve Field-Pieces, the others having been ſaved. Orders were given to the Forces to rally at *Montcalier*, where about the Evening moſt part of the Foot paſſed the *Po*; and that Night, and the Day following, Abundance of Soldiers repaired thither, without the Enemy's making the leaſt Shew of purſuing them.

All the Forces behaved admirably well, and the whole Action paſſed off with Abundance of Gallantry on both Sides. Amongſt others, the Troops of his *Britannick* Majeſty diſtinguiſhed themſelves very much, and the Duke of *Schomberg*, who uſed to command them, fought all along at the Head of his Regiment.

The Duke of Schomberg killed.

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After the Action at *Marſaille*, the *French* had retaken St. *George*'s Caſtle, and other Forts, wherein were ſome *Piedmonteze* Troops; wherefore Prince *Eugene* cauſed three thouſand Men to advance, with ſome Pieces of heavy Cannon, and ſoon obliged the Commandant to ſurrender at Diſcretion. The Taking of this Caſtle block'd up *Caſal* entirely, ſince this was the only paſſage that was open, by which they received Refreſhments from *Montferrat*. This was the principal Expedition this Campaign wherein our Prince had a great Hand, and by the Succeſs whereof he facilitated the Reduction of that important Fortreſs the Year after.

Duke of Savoy treats under hand with Catinat.

It was not without Reaſon, that the Inaction of the foregoing Campaign, was aſcribed to a ſort of Secret Truce, upon which the Duke of *Savoy* had agreed with M. *de Catinat*. If this Complaiſance of the *French* Court, whence his Royal Highneſs derived the Advantage of rendering the Victory at *Marſaille* of no Service to them, had not been attended with Succeſs that will be ſeen hereafter, it might have been ſaid that his Royal Highneſs had outwitted the Marſhal *de Catinat*, and that the latter had been the Dupe of the other's Policy. The Winter paſs'd over in Negotiations, but managed with ſuch Secreſy as to be impenetrable. The *Allies*, who had taken ſome Umbrage thereat, were apprehenſive of what afterwards came to paſs; wherefore, to deprive the Duke of *Savoy* of all manner of Pretence for complaining, and lay the Blame wholly upon him if he betray'd them, they engaged him to renew the Treaty of Alliance, and ſupplied him with every Thing in general that he acquired: He was reſolved, however, to embrace that Side from whence he might derive the moſt Advantage. In the mean while *France* did nothing but cavil, and her Miniſters, though the Point in Debate was of the utmoſt Importance, and could not fail of being a deciſive Stroke, haggled if I may uſe that Expreſſion, Penny by Penny, with his Royal Highneſs, inſomuch that the Time of opening the Campaign was come before they were agreed: Neverthelesſ *Lewis* XIV. depended ſo much upon the Defection of the Duke of *Savoy*, that he had appointed his Troops to act elſewhere. Hereupon his Royal Highneſs, who turned every Thing to his own Advantge, judg'd it adviſable to lay hold on their Abſence, to force from them a Town, they made an infinite Difficulty of yielding to him: It was *Caſal*.

How Caſal came into the Hanns of the French.

This, perhaps, may be the propereſt Place, to relate how this City the Capital of *Montferrat*, came to be in the Power of the *French*, who were there, in a Manner, left deſtitute all all Sides, ſince they were incompaſs'd round about by Powers at Variance with their King. It is ſufficient to premiſe that this Place belong'd to the Duke of *Mautua*: *Ferdinand Charles de Gonzaga*, gave it up, not to ſay Sold it, to *France*; and ſhe during above fifty Years that the Diſpute laſted between the Dukes of *Savoy*, and *Mantua*, for the Inheritance of *Montferrat*, had found the Secret to keep himſelf in Poſſeſſion of that Fortreſs, from whence ſhe annoy'd the *Milaneze* no leſs than *Piedmont*. In 1652, the Duke of *Mantua*, *Charles* III. being better inclined to the Houſe of *Auſtria* than either his Predeceſſors or Succeſſor, had taken Advantage of the Troubles wherein *France* was then involv'd, to recover *Caſal*, from her, which he delivered up to the *Spaniards*. But in 1681, his Son being hard preſs'd by *France*, gave to the Abbot *Morel* a Blank'd Paper ſign'd, whereof Uſe was made to draw up an Order to the Governor of *Caſal*, to deliver it up to whoever ſhould give him that Paper. From that time *France* had kept that Fortreſs, which ſhe had render'd almoſt impregnable, and from whence ſhe had never ceaſed, in her Quarrels with the Duke of *Savoy*, or to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, to infeſt *Piedmont* and the *Milaneze*: Thus one may eaſily judge what were his Royal Highneſs's Inducements, to wiſh to have that Place, or at leaſt to ſee it out of the Hands of the *French*.

The Seige of Caſal reſolved on by the Allies.

Prince *Eugene*, being return'd from the Court of *Vienna*, where he had open'd himſelf to the Emperor, about the Suſpicion he had of his Royal Highneſs's Fidelity, was at a Council of War that was held at *Turin*, on Account of the Seige of *Caſal*: The Duke of *Savoy*, the Marquis *de Laganez*, and the Earl of *Galway* were preſent thereat. The Siege was there reſolv'd upon, and in the Beginning of *March*, that City, which had been kept block'd up during the whole Winter by General *Geſchwind*, was inveſted In Form by Prince *Eugene*; and all Things were ready for opening the Trenches towards the Beginning of *April*; but when they were going to work at the Attacks, there fell ſuch an exceſſive Snow, that the Cold became as inſupportable as in the midſt of Winter: This alone would have been ſufficient to have deſtroyed all the Troops incamp'd in the Neighbourhood of that Place, where the Snow was between ten and twelve Feet deep, wherefore it was judg'd proper to ſend them back into their Winter-Quarters.

A Diſpute ariſes to whom it ſhould belong when taken.

During theſe Tranſactions, there aroſe a Conteſt between the Generals, whom this Fortreſs ſhould belong to when taken? *Spain* and the *Empire* inſiſted that it ought to be delivered up to them; and the Duke of *Savoy*, who had no Manner of Title to pretend to it, did not ſtrive to bring thoſe two Powers to an Agreement; having his own Reaſons not to wiſh it fall into the Hands of either of thoſe Potentates; and to return it to the Duke of *Mantua* was to expoſe himſelf to other Inconveniencies: Wherefore he gave them to underſtand, that he ſhou'd have liked better, to have had them laid Siege to *Pignerol*, becauſe he would have been left Maſter of that without Diſpute. The *Venetians* alſo, and other petty Princes of *Italy*, were no better pleaſed with the Thoughts of *Caſal*'s falling either to the *Spaniards* or the *Imperialiſts*. M. *de Catinat*, therefore, to cite the Proverb, fiſh'd at that Time in troubled Waters; and made Uſe artfully of this Diſpute to avert the Siege, ſince he was not in a Condition to oppoſe it with his Forces.

He ſaw that the Duke of *Savoy* engaged in it with Reluctance; wherefore he cauſed an Offer to be made him ſecretly, of a conſiderable Sum of ready Money, if he would abandon that Deſign. His Royal Highneſs having refuſed it, the Marſhal ſtarted another Propoſal; he proffer'd to give up that Place to the Duke of *Mantua*, but demoliſhed. The Duke of *Savoy*, perſuaded that the *Imperialiſts* would retain it as their own Conqueſt, and not being very willing to have ſuch formidable Enemies in Poſſeſſion of a Key to his Dominions, accepted of this Overture with Joy: But as it was neceſſary to conceal this Secret from the Generals of the Foreign Powers, it was agreed that his Royal Highneſs ſhould carry on the Siege in Form; and that as ſoon as they advanced their Works far enough, and had made a Lodgment upon the *Glacis*, the Marquis *de Crenan*, who was Governor, ſhould beat a Parley, and ſhould deliver up the Town on the Conditions ſtipulated between the Duke and the Marſhal.

M. de Crenan, mindful of all that paſs'd, reſolved, in the Defence of *Caſal*, to maintain the Reputation he had gain'd during the Blockade. He immediately had all the Houſes pull'd down that were in the Neighbourhood of that Place; he had alſo all the Riſing Grounds levell'd, all the Hedges cut down, and all the Ditches fill'd up, that no Obſtacle might ſtand between the Fire of his Artillery and the Beſiegers.

Caſal beſieged.

All the Troops appointed for the Siege being in Motion, arrived before *Caſal* on the 25th of *June*. They form'd two Attacks, one on that Side of the Baſtion of the Citadel that faces the Town; and the other againſt the Wall which maintained a Communication between the Citadel and the Town. The *Italians* were to look after the latter, and the other Foreign Troops, with thoſe of his Royal Highneſs, were commanded for the firſt Attack. Theſe puſh'd their Approaches ſo far the very firſt Night, that they were not above ſome few hundred Paces from the Citadel; the Ardour of the Forces inciting them even to carry a Redoubt Sword in Hand. That ſame Night the *Imperialiſts* made a Parallel on both Sides the Redoubt whereof they had poſſeſs'd themſelves, which was carry'd two Hundred Paces on the Right, and a Hundred on the Left. The 27th the Regiments of *Savoy*, *Galway*, *Montferrat*, and *Saconai*, mounted the Trenches, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, and the Parallel on the Left was carried on two hundred Paces, and four hundred on the Right, and at the ſame Time they erected a Battery of twenty Pieces of Cannon. Prince *Eugene* was relieved by Prince *Charles* of *Brandenburgh*, who mounted the Trenches at the Head of the Troops he commanded, carried on the Parallel three hundred Paces on the Right, and finiſh'd the Works that had been begun. On the 30th the Marquis *de Parelle* mounted the Trenches, with his Royal Highneſs's Regiment of Guards, and ſome other *Piedmonteze* Troops, and carried it on ſo far, that they were not above a hundred and fifty Paces from the Paliſadoes.

The Trenches againſt the Town were alſo opened the ſame Night by the *Spaniards*, with Succeſs enough, and the 4th of *July* all the Works were finiſh'd. A Redoubt was raiſed at the Head of two Branches of the Trenches, and at the ſame Time a Parallel Line was made. There was a Redoubt on the other Side the *Po*, over againſt the Town, which had been twice ſtorm'd without the Beſiegers having been able to make themſelves Maſters of it. But the Marquis *de Crenan* having conſidered, that the Troops which defended it were not in a Condition to ſuſtain a third Aſſault, made them get into Boats, and recall'd them into the Place.

The Town batter'd ſucceſsfully.

On the 5th, the *Piedmonteze* Troops, at his Royal Highneſs's Attack, batter'd the Town with great Succeſs. They made themſelves Maſters of a ſecond Redoubt, and proceeded ſo far that they carried a Half-Moon, which had ſuch an Effect that the Beſiegers abandoned the Counterſcarp, and the Cover'd Way. They afterwards ſet fire to two Mines, with abundance of Succeſs, and the *French* loſt a great many Men there. On the 26th the Works were carried on ſo far on all Sides, that they were but thirty Paces from the *Glacis*. At the ſame Time the *Spaniards* fired upon the City, with ten Mortars; work'd at a Battery of thirty ſix Pieces of Cannon; and carried on their Trenches to the Baſtion of the Town which faces the Citadel. All this had paſs'd on hitherto without much Loſs on the *Allies* Side. On the 8th they poſted themſelves upon the *Glacis* of the Counterſcarp on that Side towards the Citadel, and they erected the Batteries to make a Breach.

It ſurrenders upon Conditions.

Then the Marquis *de Crenan*, ſeeing himſelf without Hopes of Aſſiſtance, did not think proper to wait the laſt Extremities, but ordered a Parley to be beat. The Capitulation was ſigned on the 11th of *July* 1695. The Conditions were, that all the Fortifications of the Town and Citadel ſhould be demoliſh'd and razed to the Ground, and that it ſhould not be allowable for the future, for any Potentate, on either Side, to repair, or rebuild them; that the Demolitions without the Town ſhould be at the Expence of the *Allies*, and thoſe within at the Charge of the *French* King; and the Garriſon ſhould ſtay within the Place till the Whole ſhould be entirely demoliſhed; and that the Marquis *de Crenan* would have Liberty to carry off all the Money and Papers belonging to the King. In ſhort, all the Honours and Advantages that a Governor can hope for on ſuch an Occaſion, were granted him.

The French diſſemble their Chagrin, and give out it was reſtored out of Generoſity.

The Loſs of *Caſal* ſenſibly affected the Court of *France*, both by Reaſon of the prodigious Sums they had laid out to put the Fortifications in the State they were then in, and on Account of the conſiderable Remittances which had been made to the Duke of *Mantua* on that Score, amounting to near three Millions. But this Thought did not give the King ſo much Uneaſineſs, as ſeeing himſelf deprived of a Key, which gave him at any Time free Entrance into the Territories of all the Princes of *Italy*. However, in Order to alleviate the Vexation it gave the Court of *France*; the *French* affected to give out, that it was not ſurrender'd to the *Allies*, but that the King, through a Principle of Generoſity, had thought proper to reſtore it to its firſt Maſter, in ſuch a Conditien that it ſhould no longer give any Umbrage to the *Italian* Princes; that the Works of the Fortreſs having been razed and levelled, the *Allies* had no Reaſon to boaſt of their having taken it, ſince it would be of no Advantage to them. But every one was convinced of the contrary, becauſe, beſides that the demoliſhing this Place left the Duke of *Savoy* no Room to apprehend any Thing from *France* on that Side, it likewiſe ſecured the Tranquillity of all *Italy*.

Of all the Generals who intereſted themſelves in the Welfare of his Royal Highneſs, Prince *Eugene*, who had commanded the *Imperialiſts* during this Siege, was overjoy'd they had at laſt reduced a Fortreſs which had employed the Troops ſuch a conſiderable Time, by a Blockade of ſuch long Continuance, and the moſt fatiguing that could be imagined: That Prince alſo, by his Vigilence, contributed very much to the *Allies* getting quiet Poſſeſſion of *Caſal*, in Spite of all the Pretences, to which the Marquis *de Crenan* had Recourſe to deter the Evacuations; for which Reaſon Word was ſent him, that if he any longer made any Difficulty of ſurrendering it he ought not to take it ill if they obliged him to come out by Force. This Compliment not being very agreeable to M. *de Crenan*, who only endeavoured to amuſe the Troops, to the End they might do nothing more during the reſt of the Campaign, he at laſt vouchſafed to march out on the 18th of *September*, and went to *Pignerol* with his Garriſon, under the *Eſcorte* of a Body of his Royal Highneſs's Troops.

THE Artillery found in the Place conſiſted of 70 Pieces of Cannon that were in the City, 28 others with a Mortar-piece in the Caſtle, beſides 120 Cannon, and 9 Mortar-pieces in the Citadel. In the Magazines were 5000 Hand Grenades, 25,000 Barrels of Powder, 50,000 Cannon Balls, 5000 Muskets and other Fire-Arms, 80,000 Weight of Lead, 1800 Bombs, a prodigious Quantity of Match, and other Utenſils of War, 8000 Sacks of Corn, 2000 of Meal, 200 of Rice, a vaſt Profuſion of Peas, Beans, Salt Meat, Beer, Brandy and other Proviſions. Two thirds of the Artillery fell to the Duke of *Savoy*'s Share; the Reſt was allowed the *Spaniards*; and the *Imperialiſts*, whom Prince *Eugene* had commanded during the Siege, had all the Proviſions.

THE only Thing that now remained, to ſecure *Italy* in the Enjoyment of a long and perfect Tranquillity, and render the Duke of *Savoy* Sovereign in his own Dominions, was to wreſt *Pignerol* out of the Hands of the *French* King; otherwiſe, as long as that City, as well as *Caſal*, continued in the Power of that Monarch, he could only look upon himſelf as his Vaſſal. Prince *Eugene* had contributed not a little to the Succeſs of that important Enterprize, nevertheleſs he was not ſatisfy'd with the Honour he had acquired there, neither could he endure to ſee the Campaign ended, without giving *France* another Mortification. The *Allies* grew weary of a War wherein the Advantages they had over the Enemy were not in the leaſt improved, and it was a great Vexation to Prince *Eugene*, who ardently deſired nothing more than to ſignalize himſelf, to ſee that all their Deſigns ended in nothing but Marches and Countermarches. The *French* had but very few Troops, and there wanted only Reſolution to from force them either *Pignerol*, or *Suza*. The Siege of one of theſe Places was propoſed to the Duke of *Savoy*. There were Forces ſufficient both to undertake, and to bring to a good Iſſue either of theſe Enterprizes before the End of the Campaign, and His Royal Highneſs ſeem'd to conſent thereto; but pitching ſometimes upon *Pignerol*, and ſoon after upon *Suza*, he ſhew'd very plainly he had no Deſign upon either of thoſe Places, but that his Intent was not to do any Thing more. Hereby the *French* were cured of the Apprehenſions they were under, that we ſhould fall upon *Pignerol*, after the Reduction of *Caſal*; and it was doing them a great Pleaſure to leave them in Poſſeſſion of a Fortreſs, which ſerved them as a Key to enter the Country when they pleaſed. Thus all our Expeditions terminated in the Taking of *Caſal* only, and nothing more was done during the reſt of the Campaign. Prince *Eugene*, who was at all the Pains imaginable to apply ſome Remedy to theſe Diſorders, would infallibly have been diſguſted, as well as the other Generals of the Foreign Troops, with a War ſo unprofitable, if he had not had very much at Heart the Intereſts of the Emperor, and his Royal Highneſs, to whom he was nearly related. He flatter'd himſelf that Time would influence that Prince to do, what he had not been able to perſuade him to by his Counſel, that is, to act in Concert with the other Generals: But the Campaign being over, his Highneſs bent all his Thoughts upon his Return to *Vienna*, where his Preſence was neceſſary; however, before his Departure from *Turin*, he had divers Conferences with his Royal Highneſs, and did not ſet out till towards the Beginning of the Winter.

The Duke of Savoy Chicanes with the Allies.

THE Campaign of the next Year, 1696, was the laſt in which the *Allies* engaged in *Italy*. M. *de Catinat*, during the Winter, had put the finiſhing Hand to a Negotiation which had been in Agitation above a Year. *Louis* XIV. being convinced, he ſhould never be able to end this War, but by gaining over ſome of the *Allies*, and not finding any one of them who would give Ear to his Propoſals, excepting the Duke of *Savoy*, granted him at laſt all he demanded; inſomuch that his Royal Highneſs, not ſatisfy'd with infringing the Treaties he had juſt renew'd, and abandoning his *Allies*, of whom he neither had any Reaſon to complain, nor in Reality did complain (ſince he alledg'd no other

The Duke of Savoy abandons his Allies, and makes a ſeparate Treaty with France.

Grounds for this Change, but the Advantages he found in the *French* Offers; but he enter'd into Engagements to oblige them to accept of a Neutrality for *Italy*, and even to join his Troops with thoſe of *France*, in order to compel them to it.

THE Conditions of this Separate Treaty were: I. The Reſttiution of all the Duke had loſt; II. The Reſtitution of *Pignerol*, but demoliſh'd, with all its Dependencies, and the Valley of *Barcelonetta*; III. The Marriage of the Princeſs of *Piedmont* with the Duke of *Burgundy*, without giving her any Portion; IV. An Indemnification of four Millions of *Livres* for the Damages he had ſuffered; and V. A Promiſe to aſſiſt him, in caſe he ſhould be attack'd by any Potentate, in Reſentment of this Treaty. There were likewiſe ſome ſecret Articles; one of which regulated the Neutrality of *Italy*; another how they ſhould manage to deliver his Royal Highneſs from the Forces of his *Allies* wherewith he was ſurrounded; and laſtly, by a third that Prince engaged to join the *French*, in order to preſcribe Laws to his *Allies*.

The conſummate Policy of the Courts of France and Savoy.

THE Duke, the Marſhal *de Catinat*, and the *French* Miniſtry, diſplay'd, in the Execution of this Treaty, all the Addreſs, and Ability imaginable; or rather they ſhew'd the moſt conſummate Policy. M. *de Catinat* appeared very early in the Field, at the Head of the fineſt Army *France* had yet had in *Italy*. and that General threatened to lay Siege immediately to *Turin*, or at leaſt to bombard it with the greateſt Fury.

Prodigious Diſſimulation of the Duke of Savoy.

IT is impoſſible to carry Diſſimulation farther than his Royal Highneſs did on this Occaſion: Scarce had the *French* Army made their Appearance, before that Prince pretended to the Generals of the *Allies* to be in the greateſt Conſternation. He asked their Advice about what Diſpoſitions he ſhould make for his Defence, and never appeared in his Army without being accompany'd by the Marquis *de Leganez*, or Prince *Eugene*. The latter, who had long ſuſpected, that his Royal Highneſs would at laſt ſuffer himſelf to be inveigled by the fair Promiſes of *France*, was himſelf deceived by this Diſſimulation, which made ſuch an Impreſſion upon him, as Time has not been ſince able to efface. As he had the Intereſt of that Duke very much at Heart, he ſympathized with him in his pretended Concern for being in ſo melancholy a Situation, and aſſiſted him, with that Prudence, and Activity which are ſo natural to him, in giving Orders about every Thing. The Army was divided into ſeveral Bodies; he threw Part of it into his Fortreſſes, and made the Horſe incamp above *Carignan*; poſted ſeven Batallions upon the *Glacis* of the City of *Turin*; had all the Caſſines, or Country Houſes pull'd down, that were within Reach of the Cannon of the Citadel; had all the Artillery placed upon the Ramparts; order'd freſh Troops into the Citadel; and ſet Men at Work upon a Line defended by Redoubts: Beſides this the Princeſſes made Preparations for leaving *Turin*; Proviſion was laid in for two Months; Care was taken to ſecure the Archives, and moſt valuable Effects; Workmen were ordered to quench the Fire, unpave the Streets, and give ſpeedy Aſſiſtance wherever it ſhould be neceſſary; and the Army of the *Allies*, having poſſeſſed themſelves of all the Eminences as far as *Montcalier*, were at Hand to throw Succours into the Place in caſe of Need. In the mean while his Royal Highneſs is ſeen always on Horſeback, accompany'd by the Marquis *de Leganez*, to give the neceſſary Orders every where. In ſhort, there was not any Thing his Royal Highneſs did not put in Practice, to make the *Allies* believe, the King of *France* had actually ſworn his Ruin, either by bombarding his Capital, or by a Siege in Form, although he very well knew the Marſhal *de Catinat* had Orders not to attempt any Thing. What was very particular in this Conduct, was, that the Parties of both Armies, not knowing there was a ſecret Suſpenſion of Arms, eſpecially the common Soldiers, and the Peaſants, treated each other with the utmoſt Inhumanity. Amongſt many Examples, I ſhall relate one which is altogether extraordinary, and which was told Us in our Camp.

Monſtrous Cruelty of the Piedmonteze Peaſants.

THE Peaſants, exaſperated to Madneſs at the Inſolencies the *French* daily committed in their Country, put to the Sword all the Soldiers they found ſtraggling; and the Marſhal *de Catinat* having thereupon hanged one of them on a Tree, the Peaſants reſolved to revenge themſelves after a Manner that perhaps is unprecedented. Going into the Woods of *Rivalte*, they ſeiz'd on two *French* Troopers whom they found by themſelves, and conducted them near *Millefleurs*, where they killed one, and having roaſted him before his Comrade's Face, they commanded the Survivor to carry one of the Thighs to the Marſhal *de Catinat*, with Orders to tell him from them, they were reſolved to revenge themſelves in that Manner, for all the ill-Uſage they ſhould meet with from him, contrary to the Laws of War. Nevertheleſs the Duke of *Savoy*, and the Marſhal, acting in Concert, far from prohibiting the Cruelties that were exerciſed on both Sides by their Parties, pretended not ſo much as to know of them.

THIS Diſſimulation, however did not laſt long. On the 12th of *July* a Truce for a Month was proclaimed at the Head of the two hoſtile Armies; or rather, of the two Armies now become good Friends, if we except the Troops of the *Allies*. This Truce was immediately taken for the Harbinger of Peace. Prince *Eugene*, who had been at all the Pains imaginable, to diſſuade his Royal Highneſs from a Step which would prove fatal to him, was not in the leaſt ſurprized thereat; he had very well foreſeen, by that Prince's Conduct, he would at laſt be deluded by the flattering Offers of the *French*. Some other Generals alſo, and ſome foreign Miniſters made the ſame Remarks; but as it was then a Time which required great Circumſpection, they were obliged to keep Silence, leſt ſomething worſe ſhould happen. This Suſpenſion of Arms having been publiſh'd, his Royal Highneſs left no Stone unturned, to induce the *Allies* to accept it likewiſe; but they abſolutely refuſed it; although, in Effect, they ſaw themſelves obliged thereby not to attempt any Thing, juſt the ſame as if it had been in the midſt of a profound Peace. However, the Duke of *Savoy*, being deſirous of coming off with Honour, got the Truce prolonged till the 15th of *September*.

A Truce for a Month proclaim'd at the Head of both Armies.

The Allies refuſe to accept it, however it is prolonged for another Month.

THEN it was that a Thing was ſeen, which would hardly find Credit, had not two numerous Armies been Eye-Witneſſes of it. The *Allies* perſiſting in their Refuſal to conſent to a Neutrality that was prejudicial to their Intereſts, the Troops of *Savoy*, thoſe very Troops, whom the Forces of the *Allies* had aſſiſted to take *Caſal*, appeared at the Head of the *French* Army, ready to enter, and commit all Sorts of Hoſtilities, upon the Territories of the *Allies*. Nor is this All; the Duke of *Savoy* in Perſon appeared at the Head of this Army, as Generaliſſimo of the *French* Troops in *Italy*, and Prince *Eugene* ſaw himſelf reduced to draw his Sword againſt the Head of his Family, in whoſe Defence he had fought not three Months before.

The Duke of Savoy goes over to the French, and is Generaliſſimo of their Army.

BEFORE the End of the Truce the Marſhal *de Catinat* paſs'd the great *Doire*, without any one's diſputing his Paſſage; in the ſame Manner he croſs'd the *Po*, and re-enter'd *Caſal*, and thus went on from Poſt to Poſt, till he marched into the *Milaneze* on the very Day the Truce expired. On the Duke of *Savoy*'s joining this Army, he cauſed *Valence* to be inveſted, on the Side of the *Lumeline*. The Garriſon of that Place had been reinforced by the *Allies*, and was in a Condition to make a vigorous Reſiſtance. *Don Franciſco Colmenero* commanded there; and M. *Goulon*, firſt Engineer, had the Charge of the Works for its Defence.

Catinat enters the Milaneze and inveſts Valence.

DURING this Siege the Negotiations went on; but the general Truce met every Day with more and more Obſtacles; wherefore the *French*, to facilitate its Acceptance, gave out openly, that *if this Truce ſhould not be accepted in a proper Time, to leave their Troops Room to retire before the Paſſes were ſhut up, they reſolved to provide them Winter Quarters in the* Milaneze, *and alſo for the Forces of his Royal Highneſs*. This Negotiation proved an infinite Fatigue to Prince *Eugene*, who was then look'd upon as the moſt zealous Chief of the contrary Party. That Prince had taken all the Pains imaginable to prevent this Turn of Affairs which had juſt happened. He foreſaw the fatal Effects of a Truce, that was inſiſted on Sword in Hand; he ſaw, with a ſenſible Regret, that his Royal Highneſs, notwithſtanding all the Trouble it had coſt him to deter that Prince from accepting the Offers made him by *France*, and all the Advice he had given him, had at laſt ſuffered himſelf to be over-reach'd by the Careſſes of that Crown; and that thereby he return'd again into Slavery, and deprived at the ſame Time the *Allies* of all the Advantages they might have reap'd from the

War in *Italy*, with Reſpect to the General Peace. What a Heart-Breaking was this to this Prince, who being General to the Emperor, ſaw the Duke of *Savoy*, to whom he was ſo nearly related, in one and the ſame Campaign Commander in Chief of two hoſtile Armies? Prince *Eugene*, therefore, I ſay, endeavoured by his Vigilance to apply a Remedy to all theſe Diſorders, to which End he took infinite Pains. For the ſame Purpoſe he was always in Conference with the Marquis *de Leganez* Governor of the *Milaneze*, Count *Manſfeldt*, and the other Miniſters of thoſe Princes who formed the Alliance; and Couriers upon Couriers were diſpatch'd to the Courts which intereſted themſelves in the Affairs of *Italy*.

Duke of Savoy has not Power to treat without the Conſent of the French General.

IN the mean while the Army of the *Allies* was greatly weakened by the Detachments which had been thrown into the Towns, and thereby they were not in a Condition to oppoſe that of the Enemy, which was ſtrong and numerous. This obliged the Generals of the *Allies* to publiſh an Edict, enjoyning the Peaſants to arm for the Defence of their Country. Count *Manſfeldt*, ſtill flattering himſelf that the Duke of *Savoy* would come over to more equitable Sentiments, to prolong the Suſpenſion of Arms, had propoſed to his Royal Highneſs a Truce for ſix Months, not only with Reſpect to the Neutrality of *Italy*, but alſo to a General Peace. But that Prince anſwer'd, it was no longer in his Power, but M. *de Catinat*'s Conſent muſt be had to any Propoſal of that Nature: By this Reply, his Royal Highneſs ſhew'd, that in changing Sides he had not better'd his Condition. Whilſt that Prince was Generaliſſimo for the *Allies*, he had made, without their Conſent, a Treaty with *France*; but when Generaliſſimo of the Troops of that Crown, he was obliged to have the Conſent of the Generals of the ſame Crown in order to treat with the *Allies*. In the mean while, the *French*, to attain their Ends, publiſhed Memorials, whereby they endeavour'd to perſuade the Princes of *Italy*, that it was not *the moſt Chriſtian* King's Fault, the Peace was not concluded, and that he was very ready to recall his Army, aſſoon as the Troops of the *Allies* ſhould be gone.

TO return to the Siege of *Valence*, from which we have digreſs'd for ſome Moments, the Beſiegers had not carried any Work of Conſequence till the 8th of *October*; nevertheleſs they had batter'd the Place with thirty Cannon, and fifteen Mortar-pieces, and puſh'd on their Works without Intermiſſion notwithſtanding the continual Rains. They loſt a conſiderable Number of Men at the Attack of the ſecond Half-moon, and were repulſed. On the 8th they batter'd in Breach the Baſtion of the *Annunciada* with ſo much Succeſs, that they were preparing the next Night, to Storm the Half-moon, and the Covered-Way. The Governor *Colmenero* having taken a Reſolution to defend himſelf to the laſt Extremity, expected them with Abundance of Courage; he had Men continually at Work at making Cuts and Intrenchments behind the Breach; wherein the Marquis *de Varennes*, General of the Troops of *Brandenburgh*, and M. *Goulon* were very Serviceable to him. In this Condition was the Siege, when an Order came to give it over, by a Ceſſation of Arms, on Account of the Treaty of Neutrality, or Truce which had been concluded.

The Emperor and King of Spain reſolve at laſt to accept the Truce.

THE Emperor had cauſed it to be declared, in the Conferences at *Pavia*, that he conſented to accept the Neutrality, but on ſuch Conditions, as were rejected by *France*, inſomuch that the Marquis *de St. Thomas* had left the Place without doing any Thing: But this Negotiation having been ſet on Foot again, the Emperor and the King of *Spain* reſolved at laſt to accept it. The Treaty was Sign'd the 8th of *October* in the Evening; and the Day after the Artillery and Ammunition belonging to the Attacks before *Valence* were begun to be removed, and were put on Board ſome Veſſels on the *Po*, in order to be carried to *Pignerol*.

THUS ended both this Campaign and this War in *Italy*. It is not our Buſineſs here to examine, whether this ſeperate Peace, and eſpecially the Engagement to take up Arms againſt his own *Allies* was to the Honour of the Duke of *Savoy*; it is ſufficient to obſerve, that his Royal Highneſs himſelf was ſo far from imagining ſuch a Step glorious, that he did not even think it juſtifiable: Since he gave Anſwer to the firſt Propoſal made to him of it by M. *de Catinat*; that *he ſhould believe he ſhould entirely forfeit the Eſteem of the* moſt Chriſtian

King, if ever he ſhould be capable of Marching his Troops into the Milaneze, *and turning his Arms againſt the* Catholick *King, and the* Emperor, *from whom he owned himſelf to have derived his principal Defence in his Misfortunes, and that ſuch an Action would be unworthy of a Prince of his Rank.*

The French King truſts to gain over Prince Eugene to his Intereſts.

HOWEVER that be, Prince *Eugene* was the more mortify'd thereat, as they believed him capable of imitating a Conduct, which his Relation himſelf blamed, at the very ſame Time that he ſuffered himſelf to be perſuaded to it. In Effect, the *French* King, not ſatisfy'd with having in this Manner gained over his Royal Highneſs, made great Promiſes to Prince *Eugene*, on Condition he would quit the *Emperor*'s Service; offering him, beſides the Staff of a Marſhal of *France*, the Government of *Champagne*, of which his Father had been poſſeſs'd before him, and a Penſion of twenty thouſand Piſtoles *per Annum*. But nothing was capable of ſhaking his Fidelity to the *Emperor*, on the contrary he made all poſſible Haſte to *Vienna*, aſſoon as he had conducted the *Imperial* Troops to the Quarters that had been appointed them.

HIS Highneſs was receiv'd by the *Emperor* after the moſt gracious Manner, and with real Marks of a ſincere Affection, and the moſt entire Confidence. The War went on all this while in *Hungary*, where the Prince of *Baden*, the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Elector of *Saxony*, had ſucceſſively gained ſuch Advantages, as had driven the *Turks* by little and little quite out of their Conqueſts; inſomuch that they had been conſtrained, after the laſt Campaign, to take up their Winter-Quarters in their own Country. This War would not have laſted ſo long, had it not been for the Troubles *France* ſpirited up againſt the Houſe of *Auſtria*: A Proof of this is, that as ſoon as the Peace of *Ryswick* enbled the *Emperor* to puſh it on vigorouſly, it was quickly terminated. The *Grand Signior*, who was well informed of what paſſed in *Chriſtendom*, foreſaw very rightly, that the Peace which was there treating about, could not fail of proving fatal to his Intereſts; wherefore he appeared himſelf at the Head of his Army, which conſequently was very numerous.

Prince Eugene made Commander in Chief of the Imperial Army againſt the Turks.

Frederick Auguſtus, Elector of *Saxony*, had been juſt advanced to the Throne of *Poland*, by the Death of the Great *Sobieski*; wherefore the Emperor was obliged to place a new General at the Head of his Army; and the ſignal Proofs of his Courage, Fidelity, and Abilities which Prince *Eugene* had given for ſome Years, determined the Choice of his *Imperial* Majeſty in his Favour; wherefore he preferr'd him, for this important Poſt, to many other Generals who had grown Gray in the Service.

The Malecontents take up Arms in Hungary.

ASSOON as his Highneſs had been named, he ſet out for *Hungary*, where the Army was drawn together, in the Neighbourhood of *Viriſmarton*: The *Turks* had their Rendezvous at *Belgrade*, where the *Grand Signior* had laid in a Profuſion of all Things, that might haſten the Succeſs he hoped for from this Campaign. In Effect, beſides his Army's being two Thirds ſtronger than that of the *Imperialiſts*, he rely'd greatly upon the Trouble the *Malecontents* wou'd give the *Emperor*'s Generals. They took up Arms anew both in *Upper and Lower Hungary*; where *Tokay*, Commander for Count *Tekeli*, had drawn together to the Number of four Thouſand Men, with which he committed all Sorts of Outrages; took *Tokay*, *Calo*, *Potack*, with ſome other Places; and put to the Sword all the Garriſons which attempted to reſiſt him.

Are beaten and put to the Sword by Prince Vandemort.

PRINCE *Eugene* judged very rightly that there was no neglecting this Spark, which if dallied with might cauſe a great Combuſtion; the more becauſe thoſe Rebels had had the Audaciouſneſs to publiſh a Declaration inviting their Countrymen to take up Arms, and come and join them; and threatening the Nobility, who would not join them, to ravage their Eſtates. Hereupon Prince *Eugene* ſent Prince *Vaudemont* in Purſuit of them, who came up with them juſt at the Time when a conſiderable Loſs, they had met with a little before, had put them into a very great Confuſion. Lieutenant General *Ritſchan* had ſurprized them near *Onod*, where they intended to have gone to have ſet it on Fire; but he had come to an Engagement with fifteen hundred of *Tokay*'s Infantry, and five hundred Cavalry, of whom he had killed near a Thouſand: The reſt had retreated in Diſorder into *Tokay*, leaving the Horſe to keep the Field. There it was that Prince *Vaudemont* attack'd them with ſo much Vigour, that the Place was taken by Storm. Moſt of the Rebels were put to the Sword; the others made their Eſcape to *Potack*, whither Prince *Vaudemont* followed them, and without giving them Time to recover themſelves, fell upon them, carried the Town by Aſſault, put to the Sword all he found there, and compell'd the reſt, in order to have their Lives ſaved, to lay down their Arms, and deliver up to him their Commander *Tokay*.

Titul taken and burnt by the Turks.

WHILST Prince *Vaudemont*, General *Nigrelli*, and Colonel *Paul Diack*, were gathering theſe Laurels, Preparations were making for Actions of more Importance. The *Turkiſh* Army decamping from the Neighbourhood of *Belgrade*, and dividing themſelves into two Bodies, threatened equally *Peterwaradin* and *Segedin*; and the *Turkiſh* Fleet, conſiſting of a hundred and ſix Sail, that is, ſixteen Galleys, thirty Frigates, and threeſcore Saiques, went up the *Danube*, and paſſed the *Save*, which left no Room to doubt but their Deſign was upon *Peterwaradin*. Prince *Eugene* therefore gave Orders for the Preſervation of *Titul*, which was a Poſt of ſuch Importance, that the *Infidels* cou'd not attack the former Place, without being Maſters of this. The Lieutenant Veldt Marſhal *de Nehm*, to whom his Highneſs had intruſted the guarding of that Poſt, defended himſelf therein as long as he cou'd, but being obliged to give way to Numbers, *Titul* was taken and burnt.

THE Prince was then too weak to face the Enemy; he waited for Count *Rabutin*, who was bringing him a large Reinforcement from *Tranſylvania*. Aſſoon as he had joined him, he drew again near the *Danube*, and that with ſo much Succeſs, that the *Grand Signior* judging it impoſſible to beſiege *Peterwaradin* in Sight of the *Imperial* Army, retreated, and alter'd his Deſign. What he fix'd upon was, to make an Irruption into *Tranſylvania*; wherefore having paſſed the *Danube*, he kept along the *Theyſſe*, or *Tibiſcus*, and Prince *Eugene*, who was ſtill apprehenſive for *Segedin*, kept by the Side of the *Turkiſh* Army, after having ſent a large Detachment, to ſecure that Place from being inſulted. His Highneſs's Apprehenſions were ſo much the better founded, becauſe he had received Information that *Tekeli*, the Author of the Deſign of penetrating into *Tranſylvania*, had perſuaded the *Sultan*, that the Reduction of *Segedin* was the eaſieſt Thing imaginable, ſince that City had not any Fortifications that were capable of making any Reſiſtance. But it was the Deſire of Taking and Sacking that Place, which was the Occaſion of the Loſs of the *Ottoman* Army, and of one of the moſt important Victories that was gain'd over thoſe Infidels, during the fifteen Years this War laſted, except the Raiſing of the Siege of *Vienna*, which is an Action that may juſtly be called unparallel'd.

A Deſcription of this Battle follows hereafter, with all its Circumſtances, wherefore we ſhall content ourſelves with inſerting here the Letter written by his Highneſs to the Emperor, to give him an Account of this ſignal Victory.

Prince Eugene's Letters to the Emperor after having gained the Battle of Lenta.

“PURSUANT to the laſt I did myſelf the Honour of writing to your Majeſty, wherein I inform'd you, (with all the Reſpect due to your Dignity) that hearing *September* 9, from ſeveral Parties of *Huſſars*, and *Raſcians*, whom I ſent out to get Intelligence, that the Enemy were on their March, and made a ſhew of advancing towards the Moraſs of *Sirek*, with Deſign, in all Appearance, to penetrate farther, and go to that of *St. Thomas*, I ſhall now tell your Majeſty, that that very Morning, that is, *September* the 9th, at Day-Break, I made the Army decamp, after having provided it with Proviſions for eleven Days. This was all I cou'd do then, and was alſo what, if the Enemy had got before me to *Segedin*, wou'd have been more than ſufficient, becauſe beſides this, there were eight Hundred Waggons at *Baye*, laden with Bread, Meal, and Biſcuit, ready to ſet out on the firſt Orders, aſſoon as the Roads ſhou'd be open, and the Enemy's Parties no longer infeſted the Country. We incamp'd that ſame Day upon the Moraſs of *Sirek*, and we alſo paſs'd it with the whole Army, becauſe that beſides its being almoſt dry every where, the Enemy had left their Bridges there.

“BUT as I was apprehenſive of what the Sequel actually ſhew'd to be true, which is, that the Enemy wou'd burn the Bridge at the Moraſs of *St. Thomas*; and it was impoſſible to get the Foot and Baggage over the River without a Bridge, I went on before them and marched with all the Horſe, and above a hundred Waggons, laden with all Sorts of Tools and Implements requiſite to build Bridges, towards *St. Thomas*, where I arrived two or three Hours before Night. Immediately I ſet Men at Work about two Bridges, one for the Foot, and the other for the Artillery and Baggage, inſomuch that they were finiſhed by Break of Day. Nevertheleſs I ſtay'd with the Horſe on the hither Side of the Moraſs, till the Vanguard of the Foot were got thither, after which I march'd with the Army to the Magazine which is before *Petſche*.

“ALL thoſe whom I ſent out upon the Scout, agreed unanimouſly in their Account that the Enemy were marching towards *Segedin*, and that ſome Thouſands of *Turks*, *Tartars*, or Rebels had already enter'd that Country. This made me reſolve inſtantly to detach the Count *de Slick*, with two hundred Horſe of his own Regiment, and ſeventeen hundred Foot, which were already arrived at the Camp, with Orders to demand and take with him what Money he cou'd, to haſten on the neceſſary Works, as much, and as ſpeedily as poſſible, or at leaſt to put that Palanka, and the Magazine, in ſuch a Condition, that they could not be attack'd by the Enemy's Parties, for Fear they ſhou'd burn them.

“NEXT Morning I held a Council of War, and having got together all the Generals, I gave them an Account of all that had been told me: I repreſented to them alſo the real State of the Army, Ammunition, and Proviſions, and deſired their Advice upon all theſe Heads. It was unanimouſly reſolved there, to march forthwith, and without Loſs of Time to the Enemy, ſince there was no Queſtion but their Deſign was upon *Segedin*, and there was not ſo much as a ſingle Day to be let Slip. That ſame Day Captain *Kuli* ſent me Word from *Zenta*, that the *Infidels* were ſtill there about Noon, and had ſent a large Detachment of Cavalry up into the Country, to plunder it, lay it waſte, and deſtroy all with Fire and Sword. Hereupon, in order to be better inform'd, both of the State of Things, and the real Place where the Enemy were, I ſent two Lieutenants to *reconnoitre* them, each at the Head of thirty Horſe, and five Cornets, with as many Quarter-Maſters.

“ON the 8th of *September* I decamp'd before Day, and march'd with the whole Army in twelve Columes, ſix of Cavalry, and as many of *Infantry*. The Artillery, which was between the Foot and the Dragoons, went in the Middle, and in the Rear of the Army marched all the Cavalry, and the Baggage, which I commanded ſome Hundreds of Horſe to ſuſtain with Orders to leave nothing behind them. In this Manner we march'd till nine a Clock, and were inform'd by the Way by ſome Troopers, diſpatch'd away by the two Lieutenants, that they had diſcharged their Piſtols at the Enemy's Vanguard, and were engaged with them; whereupon I ſent away a Party of *Huſſars*, who indeed arrived very ſeaſonably to diſengage them, and who alſo took a *Turkiſh Baſſa*, who had been ſent, like our Men upon the Scout.

“OUR two Parties return'd both of them, without having loſt a ſingle Man, and as we march'd on I had the *Baſſa* examin'd, with Threats to have him cut in Pieces upon the Spot, if he did not confeſs the whole Truth to me. He own'd then, that it was true, the *Sultan* had reſolved to march to *Segedin*, and try if he cou'd not take that Palanka by Storm, and deſtroy it, ſince *Tekeli*, and all the *Malecontents*, had aſſured him nothing was more eaſy, provided he made Haſte; and that he would be Maſter of it before I cou'd approach it, becauſe there were hardly any Fortifications: But that when he heard I had left *Peterwardin*, and was aſſured the Garriſon of *Segedin* was very ſtrong, he had continued incamp'd at *Zenta*, and had laid a Bridge over the *Theyſſe*; having to that End, had every Thing neceſſary, for that Purpoſe carry'd along with him, upon Waggons made after a Manner entirely new; for during the whole Winter, a *French* Engineer, very expert at framing ſuch Machines, had been employed about this Work.

“THAT the *Grand Signior*'s Intention then was to march towards *Upper Hungary*, and *Tranſylvania*; and that to that End, he had already paſs'd the *Theyſſe* himſelf with a thouſand Horſe; that laſt Night, when he was commanded out, the heavy Artillery, and the Baggage were to follow; but that the reſt of the Army, and above a hundred Pieces of Cannon, remained then on the hither Side the River, tho' he did not know whether they had paſs'd it ſince: That in the mean while the Army were ſtrongly intrench'd, and that Detachments of *Tartars*, *Turks*, and *Maleeontents* had been ſent out to ravage and lay waſte the open Country; tho', by what the *Baſſa* ſaid, theſe Diſorders are committed againſt the *Sultan*'s expreſs Command to the contrary, but I did not give much Credit to this laſt Circumſtance.

“HEREUPON I continued my March, and was inform'd by the Way, by ſeveral Scouts, that the *Infidels* ſtill continued Retreating in a great Hurry, and without Intermiſſion to the other Side of the River: But the other Generals and myſelf cou'd never be brought to believe, that all the *Turkiſh* Infantry remained ſtill on the hither Side, as the *Baſſa* had aſſured us. Wherefore I advanced with the Cavalry and the Cannon within a League of *Zenta*, where I waited the coming up of the Foot, and drew up the Army in Order of Battle, in ſuch a Manner, that the Right reach'd to the River, and the Left ſtretch'd out into the Plain, as far as the ſmall Number of our Troops wou'd permit. We had yet three Hours and a half Day-light, when I had drawn the Army up in Battallia, and ſet forward on my March.

“WHEN we were arrived within Sight of *Zenta*, we found there only ſome Thouſands of the Enemies Horſe, who made Head againſt us; and I was informed by thoſe I had ſent out upon the Scout, that the Enemy were ſtill paſſing the River with Diſorder enough. Immediately I drew out a Detachment of Cavalry and Dragoons from the two Wings of the Army, and having joined thereto ſome Artillery, I made them march on before, with Deſign to charge the Enemy's Rear, ſince they were retiring with ſo much Precipitation, whilſt all the Army follow'd after to ſuſtain me.

“IN proportion as I drew nearer, I obſerved that their Cavalry retired more and more; and we ſaw with our own Eyes that their Army was in as much Diſorder as had been repreſented to us, tho' great Part of their Baggage ſtill remained behind.

“I HAD ſcarce got within Cannon-ſhot of the Enemy, when they began to fire, which obliged me to do the ſame; but nevertheleſs I made the Cavalry that was with me retire a little back, but in good Order, till the whole Army was come up. After this I approach'd within half a Cannon-ſhot of the firſt Intrenchments of their Camp. The Day began then to be pretty far advanced, and there was, at moſt, not above two Hours fit to engage in. I cloſed the Left Wing, on that Side towards the River, with a Detachment of Cavalry from the Flank, at the Place where the Enemy might have attacked our Left along the River with their Horſe. But I had ſome pieces of Cannon pointed on that Side, which I gave Orders to play continually upon the Bridge; and I drew up my Right in the ſame Manner, after which I had the Enemy attack'd on all Sides at once.

“BUT as I perceiv'd the Enemy's Horſe deſign'd to charge my Left, at a Place that was between the River, and an Arm of the ſame River, between forty and fifty Paces wide, I ordered ſome Cannon to be carried thither with all Speed, and at the ſame Time cauſed the Foot of the Left Flank, and Left Wing to advance on that Side, who had begun to attack a little before the main Body, and the Foot of the Right Wing. And tho' the Enemy made a terrible Firing with their Cannon charged with Cartridges, our Undertaking ſucceeded ſo happily, that notwithſtanding their vigorous Reſiſtance, the Infantry of our Right Wing forced their Paſſage to them, and immediately the whole Army, both Horſe and Foot charged the *Infidels* briſkly, who finding themſelves attacked behind, were broken by little and little, and began to fall into Confuſion.

“I CAN hardly conceive how your Imperial Majeſty's Infantry cou'd ſo eaſily get over, and make themſelves Maſters of, the *Turkiſh* Intrenchments; for they were of a prodigious Height, and fortify'd in ſuch a Manner as to have nothing in all Appearance to fear. The Cavalry did, on this Occaſion what I never in my Life ſaw before; for they ſuſtained and accompanied the Foot to the very *Foſſe* of the Intrenchments, where they ſtood all the Enemy's Fire, and fired again upon them in the ſame Manner as the Foot.

“But as ſoon as my Right Wing had made an Opening in the Manner I have juſt ſaid, all your Imperial Majeſty's Troops ruſh'd on that Side, and in Spite of all Oppoſition broke through the Ranks of the Infidels, without its being poſſible to reſtrain them, or make them retire: Wherefore the Cavalry were obliged to diſmount, to make themſelves a Paſſage with their Hands, by filling up the Trenches with the dead Bodies of the Enemy.

“The Intrenchments being forced by this Means, which was not done without a great deal of Bloodſhed, our Left Wing and Flank got between the Enemy and the Bridge, for which Reaſon in this Place, and at the Barricade the *Turks* had made of their Waggons, there was ſuch a cruel Slaughter, and the Soldiers were ſo furiouſly incenſed, that they ſpared not a Soul; but put all to the Sword who fell into their Hands, notwithſtanding the vaſt Sums the *Baſſa's* and Head-Officers of the *Turks* offered them to ſave their Lives. It is for this Reaſon we have ſo few Priſoners; having only thoſe who were found alive amongſt the Dead, or who were drawn from under the Pontoons. All the Priſoners have unanimouſly aſſured Us, that the whole *Turkiſh* Infantry were on the hither Side the River, and that only ſome few Thouſands were on the other Side to guard the *Sultan*; by which we may judge of the great Loſs of the Infidels, ſince hardly one Thouſand were able to make their Eſcape to the other Side.

“This great and ſignal Victory, and this ſo conſiderable Battle ended with the Day; one would have ſworn the Sun had delayed ſetting, only to give Light to the Arms of Your Imperial Majeſty, and ſee them triumph.

“It is impoſſible for me, *Sire*, to give Your Majeſty a lively Deſcription of the wonderful Bravery, Courage, and Conduct of all the Generals of Your Army; my Pen is not capable of drawing the leaſt Sketch thereof, and much leſs am I able to aſcribe to them the Glory they have ſo well deſerved. I beg Your Imperial Majeſty to have the Goodneſs to believe, that the Teſtimony I here give of their Valour is no Compliment; and that Your Majeſty will do them but Juſtice in crediting it; and that notwithſtanding I have the Honour of being the unworthy Head of ſo brave an Army, I cannot forbear aſcribing to them the Praiſe and Glory of this illuſtrious Day. Yes, *Sire*, there is not one of them but deſerves to have Your Majeſty remember him; and the whole Army juſtly expect to have the Money ſent them, which has been ſo long promiſed. Every one ſtands in Need of it, the Officers as well as the common Soldiers; and 'tis alſo a Thing very neceſſary to encourage every one, to do yet greater Wonders for Your Majeſty's Service. It is true, and I cannot ſay to the contrary, there are ſome who have had more Opportunities than others of giving evident Proofs of the Greatneſs of their Courage. But nevertheleſs I can aſſure Your Imperial Majeſty, there is not a ſingle one of them, who has not diſcharged his Duty perfectly well, and even beyond what could have been required of him. The Auxiliary Troops of *Brandenburgh* and *Saxony* may juſtly be reckoned in this Number, for they have not had the leaſt Share in the Glory of this Action.

“At Two in the Morning I made all the Troops retire from the Intrenchments, and did all that was in my Power to oblige them to be quiet, but it was impoſſible for me, during the whole Night, to make all the Foot Soldiers and Troops return to their Colours, and Standards. Nevertheleſs I placed a good Guard at both Ends of the Enemy's Bridge, and we ſaw there that our Artillery had made great Havock amongſt the Reſt of the Enemy's Forces, who had been there during the Engagement.

“On the twelfth of *September*, I had the Camp mark'd out at the Head of the Army. and then found that the Enemy's Loſs was much more conſiderable than I had imagined it the Day before; for the Number of the Slain, the prodigious Quantity of Spoil, in Cannon, Bombs, Carcaſes, Grenadoes, Ammunition, Baggage, Waggons, and Cattle, both great and ſmall, was incredible.

“At Day-Break we perceived alſo the Enemy's Camp, about half a League beyond the River, and were informed by Deſerters that the *Turks* had abandoned it; that the *Grand Signior* had retired that very Night to *Temeſwaar* in the greateſt Conſternation imaginable; and that all his Cavalry had followed with the ſame Precipitation; undoubtedly for Fear Your Imperial Majeſty's Army ſhould paſs the Bridge, and cut off their Paſſage to *Temeſwaar*.

“All the Tents of the *Turkiſh* Army were on the other Side the *Theyſſe*, and even thoſe of the *Grand Signior*. There was alſo ſuch a vaſt Number of Camels, Buffalos, Oxen, and other Cattle, ſo great a Quantity of Cannon, Bombs, and other warlike Stores and Proviſion, as is not to be expreſſed; inſomuch that on this, and the other Side of the River there were at leaſt ſix Thouſand Waggons. I detach'd ſome Soldiers from every Regiment in the Army, to paſs the Bridge, and poſſeſs themſelves of ſo conſiderable a Booty, of which they had render'd themſelves altogether deſerving; but, notwithſtanding all the Care that could be taken, the warlike Stores caught Fire the Night before, and it continuing to burn all the next Day cauſed Abundance of Damage.

“I do not queſtion but Prince *Vaudemont*, whom I have diſpatched to your Imperial Majeſty, will tell you by Word of Mouth ſeveral Particulars of this Engagement; but, however that be, I dare aſſure your Majeſty, that the more we view that Place, the more we are ſenſible of the Greatneſs of the Enemy's Loſs, and the conſiderable Advantage your victorious Army has obtained. In Effect, at the Place where the Bridge is, the dead Bodies are in ſuch Numbers, and heap'd ſo high one above another, that the Soldiers walk upon them as upon an Iſland; and we are every Day confirmed in the Opinion that at leaſt ten Thouſand *Turks* were killed upon the Spot.

“A Commiſſary of *Tranſylvania*, who came hither with General *Rabutin*, has brought me,, the *Grand Signior*'s Seal, which makes Us believe the *Grand Vizier* was killed; becauſe by the Report of Deſerters and Priſoners, that General is dead, and beſides it is a Thing certain, that a *Grand Vizier* is obliged to have this Seal hanging about his Neck, wherever he goes. I reſerve for myſelf the Honour of delivering it in Perſon into your Imperial Majeſty's Hands, as ſoon as ever I am order'd to Court to give you an Account of the Expeditions of this Campaign.

“Part of the Standards we have taken are thoſe that are the moſt conſiderable in the *Turkiſh* Army; amongſt others, we have the great Standard of the *Janizaries*; they aſſure Us likewiſe that their *Aga* is dead.

“The *Huſſars*, and the Reſt of the Cavalry, are in Purſuit of the Enemy, and they bring back with them freſh Spoils, which they get between four and five Leagues from this Place. They make alſo Abundance of Priſoners, and meet every where a Number of dead Bodies, and ſeveral Pieces of Cannon, which they have abandoned in their Flight. This has obliged me to detach Colonel *Glockersberg* that Way with ſix Hundred Horſe, to charge the Enemy in the Rear, and gain, if it is poſſible, yet more Booty, and more Priſoners.

“Count *Diedhichſtein*, a Colonel of Dragoons, brings your Imperial Majeſty, with this Teſtimony of my profound Reſpect, the Enemy's Colours, and the Horſe-Tails. He will likewiſe acquaint your Majeſty with the preſent State of Affairs, and give you a more circumſtantial Account of the whole Action.

“As for the Reſt, I think, and do not at all doubt, but the Enemy's Army will be ſo much diſperſed, that as it is impoſſible but they muſt want Abundance of Things, and beſides the Seaſon is very much advanced, I truſt we may at leaſt make ourſelves Maſters of the Palanka of *Temeſwaar*, and burn the Magazines.

“But ſuppoſing the Weather will not permit us to beſiege that Place, we may however bombard the Caſtle, and manage ſo by that Means that next Spring we may reduce it the ſooner. At leaſt I ſhall not fail to have this Point deliberated upon with the Commiſſaries, and to inform your Imperial Majeſty immediately of the Reſult. But if that is not poſſible, as I

"have ſome Apprehenſions it may not, I will however poſt myſelf in thoſe
"Places where the Army may beſt ſubſiſt. This is what I beg your Impe-
"rial Majeſty to be aſſured of, as alſo to give Orders for their ſetting about
"the Diſtribution of Winter-Quarters."

The Sultan one of the firſt who fled.

In the Deſcription of this Battle that follows by M. *Dumont*, it may be ſeen what Booty was gained by the *Imperialiſts*: We ſhall only add, that the *Grand Signior* who had tamely been an Eye-witneſs to the Defeat of his Army, was one of the firſt who fled to *Temeſwaar*; and he did not think himſelf ſafe even there, inſomuch that, without ſtopping at all, he went on to *Belgrade*, but left a ſtrong Garriſon in *Temeſwaar*, ſo that it was impoſſible for Prince *Eugene* to make any Attempt upon that Place.

Not to have derived ſome Advantage from ſo compleat a Victory would have been giving Room to doubt whether the Prince had triumph'd or no; wherefore he caſt his Eyes on every Side, to ſee if there was no Part whither he might turn his Arms, ſo as to make the *Turk* thoroughly ſenſible he had been beaten. It is true that haughty Enemy was driven beyond the *Theyſſe*, but it is no leſs true, that the *Imperialiſts* were not in a Condition to paſs that River, wherefore it was neceſſary to turn his Arms elſewhere.

The *Imperialiſts* penetrate into *Boſnia*, and lay it waſte; &c.

BOSNIA is an antient Kingdom, diſtinct from that of *Hungary*, and which was governed by Kings of her own, till the Year 1461, when *Mahomet* II. took *Stephen Mieſiez* the laſt Monarch of that Country; of which that cruel Emperor made himſelf Maſter, after having cauſed that unfortunate Prince to be beheaded. *Matthias Corvinus* recover'd it from *Bajazet* II, Succeſſor to *Mahomet*, but the *Turks* again ſubduing it ſoon after, put it under the Government of a *Beglerbeg*, and it has remained ſo ever ſince till this Day. It was into this Country Prince *Eugene* determined to make an Irruption. He communicated his Deſign to the other Generals who applauded it, eſpecially the Princes *Vaudemont*, and *Commercy*, who reſolved to accompany him in that Expedition, overjoyed to embrace the firſt Opportunity of acquiring freſh Glory.

Seraglio ſurprized, pillaged and burnt.

One need only conſult the Map to judge what Sort of a March the Troops muſt make, in a mountainous and hoſtile Country, through Defiles, and that too in the Middle of Autumn, eſpecially for an Enterprixe, whoſe Succeſs depending upon ſurprizing the Enemy, required the greateſt Diligence: But of what is not a Hero like ours capable. The Body of Troops he commanded, arrived after infinite Trouble and Fatigues within Sight of *Seraglio*, the Capital of *Boſnia*. This City, ſituated pretty near the *Boſnia*, is large, tolerably ſtrong, defended by a good Caſtle, and conſiderable for a great Trade which is carried on there; they reckon therein above ſix Thouſand Houſes, and a Hundred and fifty Moſques: Nevertheleſs the Prince coming upon it by Surprize, made himſelf Maſter of it without much Trouble, and as he had a Mind to keep it, he forbid the ſetting Fire to it on Pain of Death. But this Prohibition was to no Purpoſe, for in the Night a Houſe at the End of the Town taking Fire, it was impoſſible to extinguiſh it; and in the Diſorder cauſed by the Conflagration, the Soldiers plunder'd on every Side; wherefore the City being deſtroyed, it was no longer poſſible to ſtay for the Reduction of the Caſtle, for which Reaſon it was reſolved to retire: But firſt Parties and Detachments were ſent out on every Side to lay all Waſte, and in their Return they ruined the Fortreſſes of *Dobay*, *Maglay*, and *Bronduck*, after which the Imperial Troops directed their March towards the Quarters that were aſſigned them for the Winter.

Prince *Eugene* ſet out immediately for *Vienna*, to render the Emperor an Account of the State of Affairs, and receive his Auguſt Orders. It is not neceſſary to relate here what Sort of a Reception his Imperial Majeſty gave a Hero, who had juſt gained him a Victory which had not its Equal in Hiſtory. His Serene Highneſs, leaving to Fame the Care of rendering an Account of his own Conduct, took extraordinary Pains to inform the Emperor, of the remarkable Actions of thoſe Officers, who had fought under him, on that important Day; and went ſo far as to celebrate the Praiſes of every One in particular; which gained him the Confidence and Affection of the whole Army.

The Emperor reſolves to preſcribe the Conditions of Peace to the *Turk*.

The Peace concluded at *Ryſwick*, and even concluded to the Advantage of the Allies, enabled the Emperor to employ all his Forces upon the *Danube*. The Defeat at *Zenta* had given the *Ottomans* a mortal Wound, inſomuch that their whole Deſire was Peace: But the Emperor would not conſent to it but on Terms that ſhould be advantageous to himſelf, wherefore he reſolved to put himſelf in a Poſture to preſcribe the Conditions to his Enemy; thus the Campaign of 1698 gave Prince *Eugene* Hopes of a freſh Crop of Laurels.

The *Turks* dare not ſtir out of their Intrenchments.

Troops filed off from the *Rhine* and *Italy* towards the *Danube*; and the Rendezvous having been appointed at *Salankemen*, between *Peterwaradin*, and *Belgrade*, Prince *Eugene* went thither betimes, to take Advantage of the firſt Opportunity, and the Slowneſs with which the different Bodies of the *Ottoman* Forces uſually meet. Their Army, however, were got together, and were covered by a ſtrong Intrenchment under the Cannon of *Belgrade*; inſomuch that on the Right they were cover'd by the *Save*, on the Left by the *Danube*, in the Front by their Intrenchments, and behind them was *Belgrade*, where they had their Magazines.

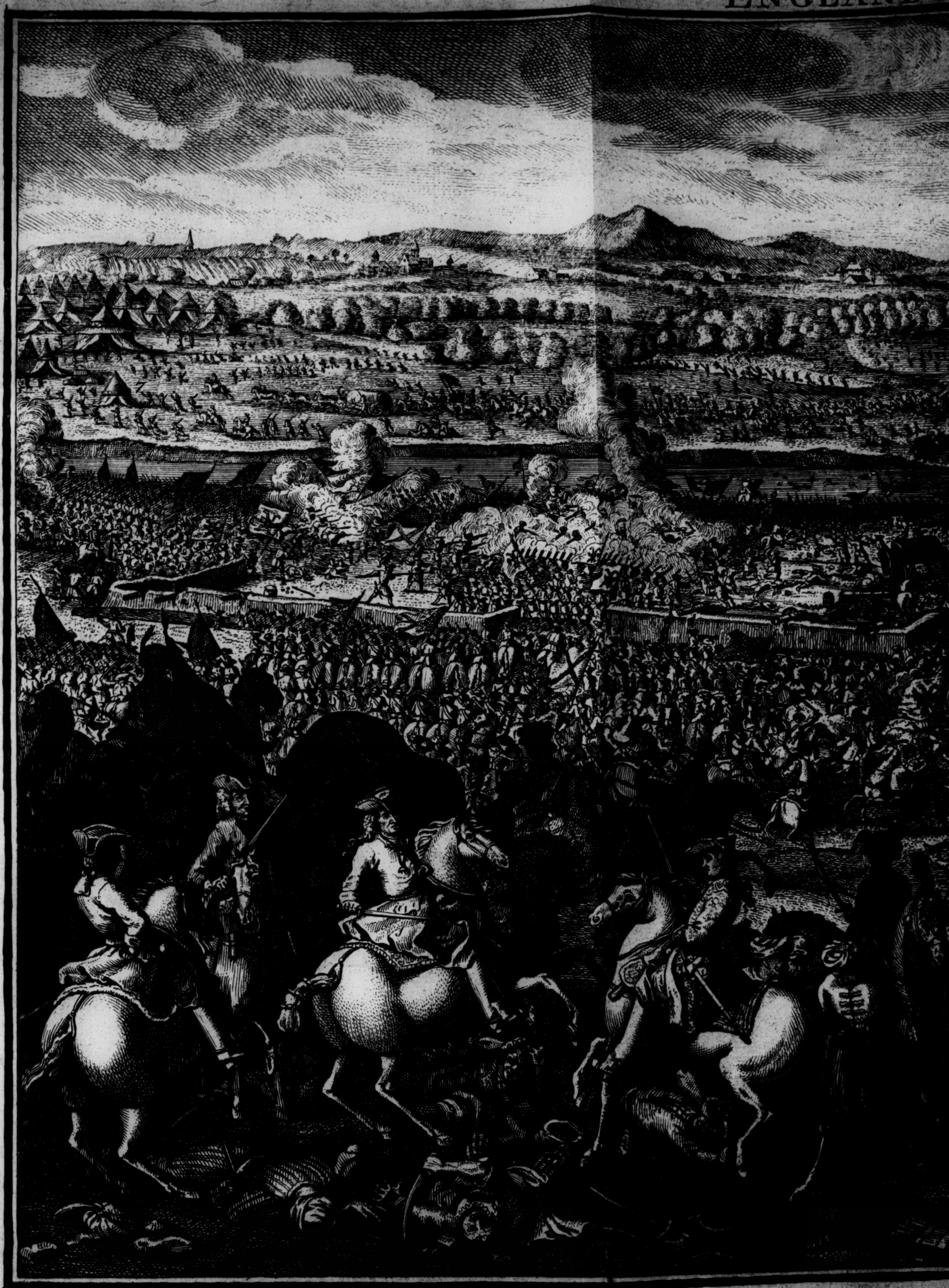
Prince *Eugene*, however, reſolved to endeavour to draw them on to a Battle, before they were re-inforced by a large Body of *Tartars*, which were daily expected: Wherefore having paſſed the *Danube* at *Peterwaradin*, he advanced towards the *Theyſſe*, which he likewiſe croſſed without Oppoſition, and pitch'd his Camp at *Petckcreck*, between the Moraſſes of *Kuſtos* and *Beki*. From thence he march'd forwards to make a Shew of repaſſing the *Danube*, in Order to draw the *Turks* out of their Intrenchments; but it was in vain. The Defeat at *Zenta* was too freſh in their Memories, for them to engage raſhly with a General who had mauled them ſo terribly. Wherefore contenting themſelves with playing their Cannon, with which their Intrenchments were well lined, they would not ſtir out, which obliged the Prince to return to his Camp, to conſult all the Means not to ſpend the Campaign in doing Nothing. His Highneſs had a great Mind to make himſelf Maſter of *Temeſwaar*; this Place being once taken from the *Turks*, they would have been pent up within *Walachia*, and not in a Condition ſo eaſily to aſſiſt the *Malecontents* of *Tranſylvania*, and *Upper Hungary*. But they had taken Care to provide it ſo well with all Things, that this Siege would have coſt infinite Time, Abundance of Money, and in all Appearance, yet more Men.

It was true, on the other Hand, that this was the Way to draw the Enemy's Army out of their Intrenchments, and even to make them paſs the *Danube*, and conſequently to engage them in a Battle. But then it could not have been without a great Diſadvantage on the Side of the *Imperialiſts*, ſince their Forces which when united, were vaſtly inferior in Number to the *Ottomans*, would be divided, and their Enemies would be reinforced, not only by the Arrival of between thirty and forty Thouſand *Tartars*, but alſo by the Troops of their Garriſons of *Belgrade*, *Semendria*, *Widin*, and other Places adjacent, whence they might draw their Forces without Fear, whilſt the *Imperialiſts* would be ſufficiently employed not to attempt any Thing on the other Side the *Danube*.

Prince *Eugene* attempts to intercept a great Convoy, but is betray'd by a *Huſſar*.

The Prince was taken up with theſe Conſiderations, when he was informed that a great Convoy of Ammunition was preparing for *Temeſwaar*, and was to be *eſcorted* by a conſiderable Detachment. His Highneſs being apprized what Rout this Convoy was to take, made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions to intercept, and carry it off. He intruſted not the Execution of the Deſign to any one, but march'd himſelf at the Head of the Cavalry, after having made General *Heiſter* advance before with the Infantry. Nothing could be better concerted than this Enterprize, which nevertheleſs miſcarried by the Treachery of a *Huſſar*, who deſerted, and gave Advice to the Enemy of what paſſed. Immediately they halted, and ſecured the Convoy in ſuch a Manner that

ENGLAND'S



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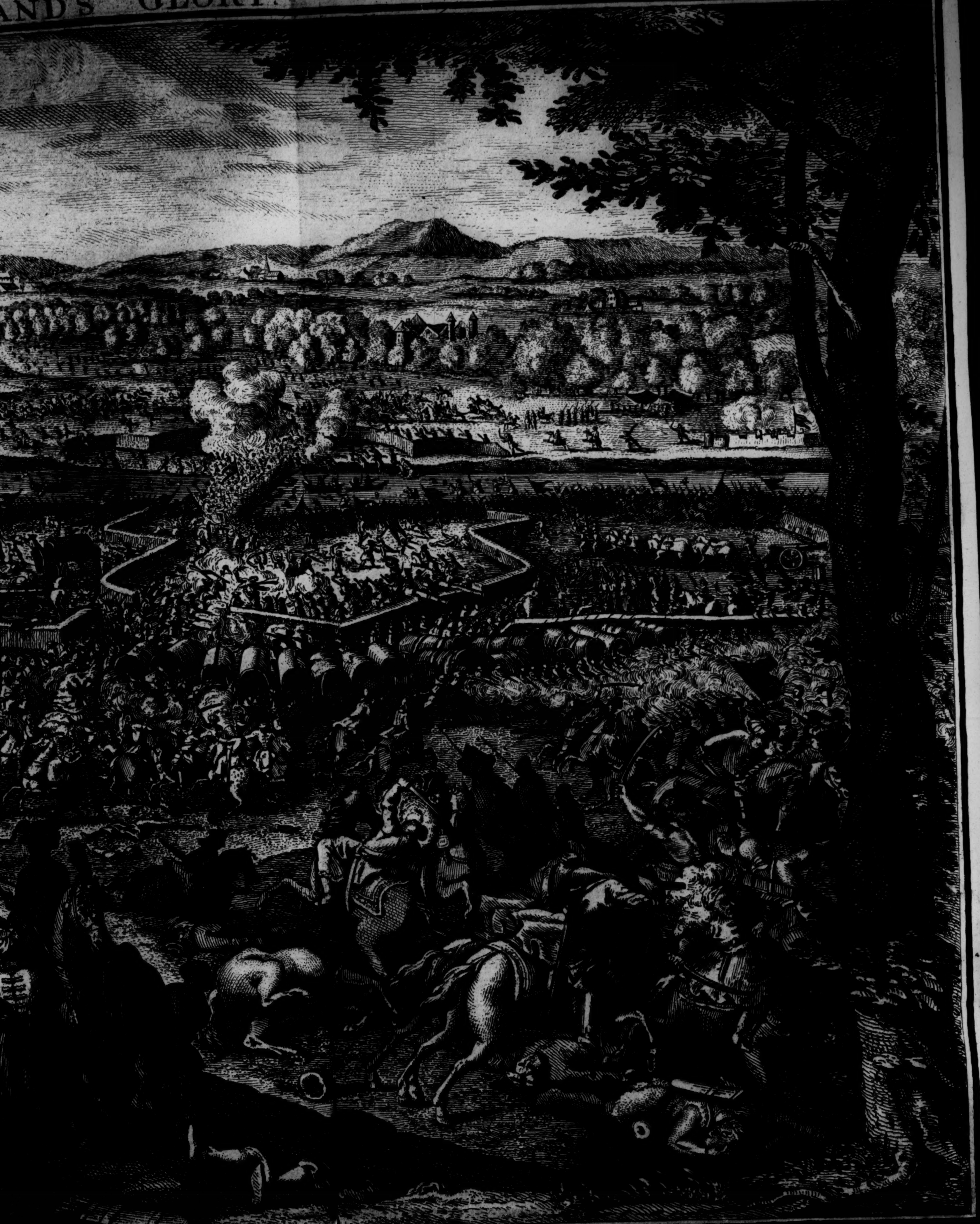
A View & Representation of ye Batt

1 His Highneſs Prince Eugene. 2 The inmost Intren

4 The River Theyſse or Tibilcus. 5. The Bridge of ye Turks over ye Theyſse. 6. The



Bickham junr. Sculpsit.

yͤ Battle of ZENTA, fought on yͤ 11th of Sept:ber 1696.

most Intrenchment of yͤ Turks. 3 The Intrenchment of Waggons.

on the Left: 7 The Sultan's Camp on yͤ other Side yͤ River.

ysse. 6. The Attack of yͤ Imperialist

The peace ſign'd at *Carlowitz* puts an End to the War.

The *Turks* only kept themſelves ſo cloſe within their Camp, becauſe they oon expected the Succeſs of a Negociation, ſet on Foot at *Carlowitz*, under he Mediation of *William* III. King of *Great Britain*, and the *States General* f the *United Provinces*, whoſe Miniſters the Lord *Paget*, and Count *Collier*, ad at laſt obtained of the *Grand Signior* that *Uti Poſſidetis* ſhould be made he Baſis of the Treaty. Inſomuch that the *Grand Vizier* judging it would be oing great Things to prevent the *Imperialiſts* gaining any new Conqueſts, he Campaign paſſed over in Inaction; and the Peace having been ſign'd at *Carlowitz* between the *Emperor* and the *Porte* and alſo between *Ruſſia, Poland*, he Republick of *Venice*, and the *Sultan* upon the ſame Foot, the War was ntirely ended on that Side, as it had been ended in the *Weſt* by the Peace of *Ryſwick*. Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* had the Glory, by the Battle of *Zenta*, is o have terminated this War, which had laſted almoſt eighteen Years, and which at the Beginning had terribly alarmed the greateſt Part of *Chriſtendom*. It was to his Prudence and Valour that all thoſe advantageous Conditions were lue, which were obtained at *Carlowitz*, not only by the Plenipotentiaries of he *Emperor*, but alſo thoſe of *Poland*, *Ruſſia*, and *Venice*; inſomnch that this Peace was, as it were, a Monument erected to the immortal Honour of this Hero.

Happy Preſages of the Future from which that valiant Prince lid not derogate, as will be ſeen in the Sequel of this Work; where the Reader may follow him from Victories to Victories, and from Conqueſts to Conqueſts, which he ended as he begun, by giving a deadly Wound to the ormidable Power of the *Ottomans*.

He will be ſeen upon the *Rhine*, the *Moſelle*, the *Sambre*, and the *Scheld*, very-where victorious, and ever conſulted by the greateſt Heroes of his Age, the *Auverquerques*, the *Marlboroughs*, the *Tillys*, the *Anhalts*, the *Heſſe Caſſels*, the *Lottums*, the *Schuylembourgs*, the *Bulaws*, the *Fagels*, the *Wirtembergs*, the *Naſſaus*, the *Albemarles*, the *Hompeſchs*, the *Dhonas*, the *Murrays*, the *Argyles*, he *Cadogans*, and many others, who have always thought it an Honour and heir Duty, to follow his Advice, or rather his Orders.

Thus far is M. *Rouſſet's* what follows to the End of the firſt Part or Volume is M. *Dumont's*.

The BATTLE of *ZENTA*,

Fought *SEPTEMBER* 11. 1697.

The Situation of *Zenta*.

ZENTA is a little Town on the Weſtern Side of the *Theyſſe*, below *Segedin*. Heretofore it was but little known by Geographers; at preſent it is known by all the World. It is one of thoſe that is ofteneſt look'd for in the Map, and which is thought moſt worthy of havng a Place there. As long as there are any *Turks* living, they will remember having been defeated near that Town by a Prince *Eugene*, who after having ſtopp'd them in the Midſt of their proud Career, and obliged them to retreat, purſued and forced them in their Intrenchments, cover'd the Earth with their Dead, and entirely broke all their Meaſures.

An Inſurrection in *Hungary*.

At the Beginning of the Campaign, every Thing ſeem'd to promiſe them ſome ſignal Succeſs. The War which yet laſted upon the *Rhine*, and in *Italy*, kept great Part of the Emperor's Forces employed there; thoſe of the *Poles* ſeem'd turn'd againſt themſelves, a double Election had divided them. Count *Tekeli*, during the Winter, had form'd a dangerous Correſpondence in Upper *Hungary*, and it had broken out juſt before, by the Surprize of *Tokay*, *Calo*, and *Potak*.

Such was the Situation of *Hungary* in *June* and *July* 1697. The *Sultan*, who was no Stranger to it, made Preparations to take Advantage thereof; he imagined a plentiful Harveſt of Laurels awaited his Acceptance, and being willing to gather them himſelf, he ſet out for *Belgrade*, where he arrived the Sixth of *Auguſt*.

It is ſoon quell'd.

By good Fortune the *Hungarian* Inſurrection was already almoſt diſperſed. The Prince had not allow'd it Time to gather Strength. He had given his Orders ſo ſeaſonably, and they had been executed ſo ſucceſsfully, that in leſs than five Weeks the Rebels had been thrice beaten, and driven entirely from their Poſts. Thoſe yet remaining of them were reduced to ſcour the Country, and live by Plunder. It even fell out that a little after, finding themſelves too hard preſſed on, they laid down their Arms, and deliver'd up to the *Imperialiſts* the Ringleader of their Rebellion, named *Tokay*, a Creature of Count *Tekeli*'s. It was the young Prince *de Vaudemont* who commanded in this Expedition.

The *Turks* reſolve upon a Siege.

Nevertheleſs the *Turks* alter'd none of their former Meaſures. They had reſolved upon a Siege, and they continued to prepare every Thing for that Purpoſe in the Neighbourhood of *Belgrade*. Their Fleet upon the *Danube* conſiſted of ſixteen Gallies, thirty Frigates, and threeſcore Saiques. The leaſt of their Gallies carried a Hundred and fifty Men, and ten Pieces of Cannon.

At firſt they paſs'd the *Save*, as if they would have gone to *Peterwaradin*, but being informed, that before they form'd the Siege of that Place, it would be neceſſary to deſtroy *Titul*, which might prejudice their Communication with *Temeſwaar*, and ſerve as a Magazine for the *Imperialiſts*, they turn'd on a ſudden to the Right to paſs the *Danube*.

Titul almoſt defenceleſs.

TITUL was not in a Condition to make any great Reſiſtance, and the *Imperial* Army, which was inferior to that of the *Turks* by three Fourths, could do nothing for its Defence. The Count *de Rabutin* was expected from *Tranſylvania*, with a conſiderable Reinforcement; but the Danger was preſent, and this Reinforcement at a great Diſtance. It was to be fear'd alſo, that the *Turks* without ſtopping at *Titul*, would march directly into *Tranſilvania*, and in their Way would over-bear the Count *de Rabutin* with his Forces.

Amongst the many eminent Qualities, which concur to render Prince *Eugene* the Hero he is, he has that of foreſeeing at the firſt Glance, in Caſes of imminent Danger, all that is to be feared, and all that is to be done. This Motion of the *Turks* did not in the leaſt put him to a Stand, for the very next Morning he made the Army march to meet the Count *de Rabutin*.

Pr. *Eugene* provides, as much as poſſible, for its Defence.

This was on the Twenty-ſecond of *Auguſt*. The Army arriv'd that Night at *Salic-Kabara*. And whilſt they were on their March thither, his Moſt Serene Highneſs went to viſit *Titul*, accompanied by the Prince *de Commerci*, and Count *Guy de Staremberg*. He left there the Veldt Marſhal *de Nehm*, with ſome Regiments, to have an Eye to the Safety of that Place, but nevertheleſs without engaging himſelf to an impoſſible Defence. Two other Regiments had Orders at the ſame Time, to obſerve the Motions of the *Infidels* along the *Theyſſe*, to give M. *de Nehm* Notice thereof, and to rejoin him whenever it ſhould be neceſſary.

The Army encamp'd on the 25th at *Chitskar*, and on the 26th within a little League of *Zenta*. On the 27th, *Nehm* ſent Word, that all the Naval Forces of the *Turks* were advanced near *Titul*, and *Salankemen*, that two Hours before their Van-guard had paſs'd the *Danube*, and that it was not doubted but the Body of the Army would follow. On the 28th, the foregoing Advice was confirmed with Abundance of Circumſtances; amongſt others, that Part of their Frigates and the Saiques had ſail'd again up the *Danube*, towards *Peterwaradin*, ſuſtained by a Detachment of three or four Thouſand Horſe. News was brought likewiſe that the Count *de Rabutin* arrived the 27th at Night near *Arath*.

Hereupon the Prince called a Council of War, and three Things were reſolved on therein: The one, to make the Count *de Rabutin*'s Troops advance with all Expedition; the other, to prepare a Bridge near little *Caniſcha*;

and the third, to march directly to the Relief of *Titul*. The Prince himſelf ſet forward firſt the next Night, with ſeven Squadrons, which were follow'd on the Morning by fifteen Batallions, and were to be rejoin'd the Day after by the Reſt of the Army. But *Nehm* had not been able to keep his Poſt, and after having been engaged a whole Day in the Defence of it, had retired two Leagues from thence. As for the Reſt, the *Turks* did not keep *Titul*, but abandon'd it after having burnt it.

It is taken and burnt by the *Turks*.

THE Loſs of this Place was vexatious; for ſuppoſing the *Turks* ſhould attack *Peterwaradin*, it might facilitate the Taking that Town: Wherefore the Prince ſent Orders to General *Nehm* to march with all Expedition on that Side, and throw himſelf into the Place with his Cavalry, which was executed on the thirtieth. The Engineer General *Goulon* threw himſelf into the Town alſo, with two other Engineers. In the mean while the fifteen Batallions which had follow'd the Prince return'd to the Camp near *Zenta*.

ON the Morrow, being the 31ſt, the Army was joined by the Body of Troops brought by the Count *de Rabutin* from *Tranſylvania*; nevertheleſs even then it was inferior in Number to that of the Enemies by above two thirds: But as it was impoſſible to draw together any more Forces, it was reſolved to advance towards them without Delay.

Count *Rabutin* joins Pr. *Eugene*.

THEY made no longer Stay then at *Zenta*, then was requiſite for certain neceſſary Diſpoſitions; one of which was to ſend back ſome Regiments into *Tranſilvania* to guard the Paſſes, and another to provide as much as poſſible for the Neceſſities of *Segedin*: This done, they march'd back with all Expedition towards *Peterwaradin*. The Enemy, quiet in their Camp, did not expect ſo quick a Return; and indeed all poſſible Care was taken to prevent their having any Knowledge of it.

THE 7th of *September* in the Afternoon, the *Turks* perceived the *Imperial* Army at the Head of their Camp. They knew not what to think of it, and in their Uncertainty durſt neither reſolve upon Charging them or Retreating: Perhaps they thought the *Imperialiſts* were coming to attack them: The Prince, however, had no ſuch Deſign; he intended only to ſecure *Peterwaradin*, and in order to that it was neceſſary to get Poſſeſſion of the Poſt between them and the Bridge of the Town.

THIS March laſted five Hours, all the while within Musket-ſhot of the Enemy, and leaving their Flank all the while open to them; but it was a Flank which in the Twinkling of an Eye might have been chang'd into a Front, and a March, which at the firſt Signal might have been directed towards the Enemy: In this Manner the Prince gained the Poſt where he deſired to be without the Loſs of one ſingle Man.

THAT very Evening, the *Turks* ſaw plainly, they muſt no longer think of the Siege of *Peterwaradin*. They began then to intrench themſelves, and not daring to attempt to paſs the *Theyſſe* in the Prince's Sight, they determin'd next Morning, to march back again up the River, keeping cloſe by its Side.

The *Turks* give over the thoughts of a Siege.

THEY propoſed to themſelves to paſs over into *Tranſilvania* with greateſt Part of their Forces; whilſt Count *Tekely*, with ſome Thouſand Horſe ſhould ravage Upper *Hungary*. They flatter'd themſelves alſo with the Hopes of taking *Segedin* by Storm *en paſſant*, and burning it as they had done *Titul*, before any Troops could come to its Relief. The ſame *Tekely* had put them upon both theſe Deſigns, and had aſſured them nothing could be more eaſy, provided they made a little Haſte. In Effect, *Segedin* was almoſt without Fortifications, and the Garriſon was weak; nevertheleſs the *Imperialiſts* had need of this *Palanka* for their Communication and it was neceſſary not to loſe it.

They propoſe to march into *Tranſilvania*.

The Prince immediately ſaw into the *Turks* Deſigns, and the ſame Vigilance which had brought him to meet them, caaried him back without Loſs of Time, in Purſuit of them. He was forced, however, to ſtop on the 18th, on the Banks of the *Danube*, to provide himſelf with Bread. He took enough with him for eleven Days, beſides which he gave Orders for eight Hundred Waggons which were at *Baye*, laden with Meal and Biſcuit, to keep themſelves in Readineſs to ſet out. With this Precaution, which is more neceſſary in that Country than

Pr. *Eugene* follows them

than in any other Part of *Hungary*, becauſe it is very deſart, his Serene Highneſs ſet forward again on his March on the 9th in the Morning, and incamp'd near *Sirek*. Two large Moraſſes lay in his Way. The firſt which was the Moraſs of *Sirek*, was eaſily got over, becauſe it was almoſt dry; but the other, call'd the Moraſs of *St. Thomas*, muſt have ſtopp'd the whole Army, if the Prince had not provided againſt it. The Enemy having burnt the Bridge, over which it was uſual to paſs it, his Serene Highneſs had two others laid over it, a little higher, in the Night-Time; thus the March was not delay'd in the leaſt.

The *Turks* ravage the Country.

THE Army arrived on the tenth at *Petſche*, where they heard that the *Turks* were at *Zenta*; that they had there laid a Bridge over the *Theyſſe*, and had ſent out their *Tartars* in Parties to burn and ſack all the Villages round about. This confirm'd what was before known of their Deſign to go into *Tranſilvania*, and obliged the Prince to haſten his March, in order to try to ſurprize them before they had quite paſs'd the *Theyſſe*.

A *Turkiſh Baſſa* taken Priſoner, who diſcovers the Deſigns of the *Infidels*,

THIS Reſolution was approv'd of in a Council of War, and on the 11th in the Morning, two Hours before Day, all the Army began to march in twelve Columns, ſix of Horſe, and ſix of Foot, with the Artillery in the Middle. Several Parties were ſent out upon the Scout, and one of them brought back a *Baſſa*, who, being threatned with Death if he did not tell the Truth, declared: "That the *Grand Signior* had indeed at firſt propoſed to himſelf to march to *Segedin*, not queſtioning but he could eaſily make himſelf Maſter of it by Storm before the *Imperialiſts* could follow him; but having been informed of that Prince's Expeditious March, he had ſtopt at *Zenta*, and had had a Bridge laid over there; in which they had found no Difficulty, becauſe they had carry'd one with them from *Belgrade*, which was the Invention of a *Frenchman*, and very convenient; that at preſent the *Grand Sſgnior* deſigned to March into *Tranſylvania*; that with this View he had already paſs'd the *Theyſſe* in Perſon, with ten thouſand Horſe; that the Artillery, and heavy Baggage, had alſo begun to paſs that River the Night before, but that the Reſt of the Army was ſtill on the hither Side, and were intrenching themſelves there very carefully.

The *Turks* ſtrongly intrench'd,

ALL that the *Turk* had ſaid was found true. The Army haſten'd their March, and they heard by the way, that the *Grand Signior*'s Cavalry were continuing to paſs the River; that the Infantry were ſtill on the hither Side, and that they had fortify'd themſelves there with a ſecond Intrenchment, within the firſt, at the Head of the Bridge.

UPON this Report Prince *Eugene* advanced with all Expedition within a League of *Zenta*, from whence his Highneſs went in Perſon to *reconnoitre* the Enemy. In the mean while the Foot advanced likewiſe, and as faſt as they came up, the Regiments took their Places, and halted a little to reſt themſelves.

BY half an Hour after four the whole Army was ranged in Order of Battle, and march'd directly towards the Enemy, the Right being commanded by Count *Guy de Staremberg*, the Left by the Count *de Rabutin*, and the Main Body by the Prince himſelf. He had ſeveral Parties upon the Scout, and as they came every moment to tell him that the *Turks* continued paſſing the River, he ſet out from the Army himſelf, with ſix Regiments of Dragoons, and ſome Pieces of Cannon, to engage them in a Fight beforehand. He found Things juſt as they had been repreſented to him; two Intrenchments, one within the other, the outermoſt of a very large Extent, the inmoſt ſmall enough, and deſign'd, as it ſeem'd, to favour a Retreat over the Bridge. Beſides this, a Barricade of Waggons, without all, which made a third Incloſure. Seventy Pieces of Cannon ranged all round them, Abundance of Foot under Arms, but few Horſe, becauſe they were ſtill actually paſſing the River. His Highneſs himſelf perceived the Confuſion that reigned upon the Bridge. Two Thouſand Cavalry appeard without the Intrenchments, but they durſt not attempt any Thing, and retired as faſt as the Prince approached.

The Engagement began by a Diſcharge of their Artillery, which the *Turks* made from their Intrenchments, upon the Prince's Detachment, as ſoon as they

Notwithſtanding which Pr. *Eugene* reſolves to attack them.

they ſaw it within Reach. They were anſwered by the ſame. In the mean while the whole Army arrived. They marched in a diſplay'd Front, the Right to the River, and the Left towards the open Country, as far as they cou'd extend themſelves; but the Diſpoſition of the Enemy's Intrenchments, obliged them as they approach'd to form themſelves alſo into a Semi-Circle, that they might be able to incompaſs them. The Artillery was brought up, and ranged in its proper Place. Theſe Motions took up more Time then could have been wiſhed. At laſt about ſix in the Evening, every Thing was ready, and the firſt Attacks were made on the Left. The *Turks* themſelves were the Occaſion of it, by attempting a Sally along the River, on that Side, with their Cavalry, in Hopes of putting the *Imperialiſts*, into Diſorder, and making themſelves Maſters of a Battery of Cannon they ſaw there. But the Prince had that Place cloſed up by two Detachments, one of Horſe, and the other of Foot, and had ſome Cannon brought thither, with which they began to batter the Bridge. At the ſame Time the Right wing, and Main Body advanced, in Spite of the continual Fire of the ſmall Arms, and the Cannon charg'd with Cartridges, and the Attack became general. The firſt Buſineſs was to break the Barricade of Waggons, then it was neceſſary to climb the Intrenchments, and force them. Accordingly the Infantry threw themſelves into the Trenches, with their Bayonets fix'd at the End of their Muskets, and an amazing Courage, whilſt the Cavalry advanced to the very Side of the *Foſſe* to ſuſtain them. Some of them even diſmounted, and in order to open themſelves a Way into the Enemy's Camp, made Uſe of the dead Bodies of the Slaughter'd Infidels, as if they had been Faſcines, and quite fill'd up the Trench with them. The *Turks* could not ſtand againſt ſuch impetuous Onſets. They gave way firſt on their Right, then in their Front, and at laſt every where. They endeavour'd to ſave themſelves in their inner Intrenchment, but were purſued thither, and when once the *Imperialiſts* had penetrated thither, the Slaughter was very great. For the Bridge being two narrow for an Army entirely routed, was ſoon covered, and as it were, ſtopt up, by the Number of thoſe who did their utmoſt to eſcape thither. They who thought they could ſave themſelves by getting over the River, plunged therein, and were for the moſt part drowned. This is what generally happens on ſuch Occaſions, the Men and the Horſes mutually hinder each other, and the weakeſt faſtening upon the ſtrongeſt, without being to be made to let go their Hold, drag them with them to the Bottom of the Water. But what contributed moſt to the Deſtruction of the *Turks*, was the obſtinate Eagerneſs of the Soldiers for Slaughter, which would not let them give Quarter to any one, not even to ſeveral *Baſſa*'s who offer'd vaſt Ranſoms for their Lives.

The *Turks* are broken, and entirely defeated.

The *Imperialiſts* ſcarce give any Quarter.

THE Night ended the Battle. One would have ſworn that the Sun, contented with having given Light to ſo glorious a Victory, had nothing more to do upon the Horizon, and that in ſetting, he meant to invite the Conquerors to take ſome Reſt.

ABOUT Two in the Morning the Prince made his Troops come out of the Intrenchments, leaving only a Party to guard the Bridge, and poſting another along the River. Every one then retired, being very ſenſible how well they had fought, and that the Victory was conſiderable, but not how far the Slaughter had extended. It was not rightly known till the next Day. Then it was they beheld with Aſtoniſhment the prodigious Numbers of the Slain with which the Earth was covered. Above twenty Thouſand lay dead upon the Spot, and above ten Thouſand more had periſhed in the Water. The Reſt had betaken themſelves to Flight towards *Temeſwaar*, after the *Sultan*, who had run away the firſt, with a Detachment of two Thouſand Horſe. The Terror was ſo great amongſt them, we mean even among thoſe who had continued on the other Side the River, and had never engaged, that they neither took Baggage nor any Thing elſe in the World with them. They found, next Day, their Tents ſtill ſtanding, without excepting even that of the *Grand Signior*. Twenty ſeven *Baſſa*'s loſt their Lives in this Battle: The *Aga* of the *Janizaries*, and the *Grand Vizier* were alſo kill'd therein: And they brought to his Serene Highneſs the *Grand Signior*'s Seal, which that Miniſter,

The Slaughter exceeding great.

The *Sultan* himſelf the firſt to run away.

according to the Cuſtom of the *Grand Viziers*, carry'd in his Boſom, and cou'd not Surrender but with his Life.

The Booty almoſt incredible.

The Royal Booty conſiſted of 72 Pieces of Cannon, 25,400 Bullets, 553 Bombs, 505 Barrels of Gun-powder, 48 Pair of Kettle-drums, 500 Drums, 86 Colours, which were carried to the Emperour, 490 ſmall Standards, or *Turkiſh* Streamers, 7 Horſe-Tails, 6000 Waggons laden with Ammunition and Proviſion, 9000 Horſes, 6000 Camels, and 12000 Oxen or Buffalo's. The Reſt was given up to the Soldiers to plunder, and they found Abundance of Riches, chiefly on the other Side of the River.

This ſo compleat and glorious Victory, ſcarce coſt the *Imperialiſts* above a Thouſand Men, even including thoſe who died of their Wounds. The Account ſent by the Prince to the Emperor, from which this is partly taken, gives a glorious Teſtimony of the Valour and Conduct ſhown by the General Officers on this Occaſion. He mentions them in Terms full of the higheſt Eſteem imaginable; and he does the ſame Juſtice to the other Officers, and the Soldiers, every one in his Rank. This is an Article wherein the Prince's generous and magnanimous Soul diſplay'd itſelf ſo much to the Life, that it would be impoſſible not to know him by it.

The Armies of the Emperour, at the Time I am ſpeaking of, were ſeldom provided of all that could be deſired there. In this there was nothing that was neceſſary for a Siege; beſides the Seaſon was too far Advanced.

Pr. *Eugene* penetrates into *Boſnia*.

Nevertheless the Fruits of this Victory, were not confin'd merely to the Honour and Advantage of having overcome the Enemy. They gave him yet ſome more Mortifications, that were ſcarce leſs grievous to him then his Defeat. They enter'd *Boſnia*, and as he did not expect any Thing like it, they found the Country unguarded and defenceleſs. His ſerene Highneſs had had the Precaution for three Weeks, to ſeem intent only upon ſeparating the Army, and ſending the Troops into Winter Quarters. He even proceeded ſo far as to put it in Execution. The Army diſperſed; and the Troops marched. In the mean while four thouſand Horſe were commanded for the deſigned Expedition, with two thouſand five Hundred Fuziliers or Grenadiers, twelve little Pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars. His Highneſs himſelf reſolv'd to be the Leader of this Party and he was accompany'd by Count *Guy de Staremberg*, the Prince *de Commerci*, the Prince *de Vaudemont*, and General *Gronsfeldt*. It took up but eighteen Days: The Detachment having paſſed the *Save* the 12th of *October*, and having croſſed it in their Return the 29th and 30th. Nevertheleſs they penetrated even to the Heart of the Country, and laid it entirely waſte.

Where he takes and deſtroys divers Fortreſſes, and pillages and lays waſte the whole Country.

The Caſtles of *Dobay*, *Maglay*, *Schebze*, and *Bronduck*, were taken and deſtroy'd; and the City of *Seraglio*, which was rich, a Place of great Trade, and had above thirty thouſand Inhabitants, was pillaged, burnt, and laid in Aſhes. A terrible Expedition it muſt be confeſſed; but neceſſary and juſt, againſt an Enemy ſo ſavage, and cruel as the *Turk* when Fortune favours him. The Prince loſt but forty Men therein, and on his arriving at *Eſſeck* had the Satisfaction to hear that the *Count de Rabutin* had carried *Vipalanka* Sword in Hand. This was a *Palanka* ſituated between *Belgrade* and *Temeſwaar*, fortify'd with three Paliſſades, and ſome other Works, and guarded by five Hundred *Janizaries*, with as many other Soldiers. In three Hours the Place was forced, and the *Turks* therein almoſt all kill'd. They took but threeſcore Priſoners, beſides the Women and Children, which were eighty two in Number.

The BATTLE of *CHIARI*,

Fought *SEPTEMBER* 1. 1701.

IT is not always by the Multitude of the dead and wounded, nor by the Richneſs of the Spoil that one muſt judge of the Glory of an Action. There are other Circumſtances which may add to its Luſtre. In this the Prince whoſe immortal Labours I deſcribe, was to engage an Army ſuperiour in Number, provided to their wiſh with all Things neceſſary, and already Maſters of the fortify'd Towns, and the whole Country. He was to cope with Troops inured to good Succeſs, and commanded by Chiefs of a great Reputation. Beſides this he was to get the better of an unaccountable Aſcendant, which had been in Force near a Century, and which was ſo much the more to be feared, becauſe *France* which had been uſed to fight againſt half *Europe* allied together, was ſeen here ſeconded by *Spain*, and *Savoy*, againſt the Houſe of *Auſtria* alone, and that reduced only to the *German* Branch. Wherefore in marching againſt her, there was a Neceſſity of reſolving to combat at the ſame Time her Forces, her Fortune, and her new Allies. But, in human Affairs there is no Aſcendant eternal. That of *France* will have an End. It was to ſuffer a conſiderable Interruption in our Days, and it was for Prince *Eugene* that Heaven had reſerved that Glory.

The great Difficulties Pr. *Eugene* had to ſurmount.

IT is alſo for this Reaſon, as well as on Account of the fine Order, and admirable Diſpoſition of the Troops, that the Action at *Chiari* will be ever memorable, beyond divers others where more Blood has been Spilt. For unleſs People chooſe rather to pitch upon that at *Carpi*, which will alſo be mentioned immediately, it is from that Day, without Diſpute, that we muſt date the Eclipſe of the *French* Sun.

PRINCE *Eugene* had hardly made his Appearance in *Italy*, at the Head of the *Imperial* Army, but the Generals of the oppoſite Party ſeem'd confounded at it: They were nevertheleſs two Captains of long Experience. The Marſhal *de Catinat* commanded the *French* Army, and the Prince *de Vaudemont* the Forces of *Spain*.

The *French* and *Spaniſh* Generals confounded at Prince *Eugene*'s appearing at Head of the *Imperial* Army.

THESE two Generals, inſtead of oppoſing the Prince's Marches, contented themſelves with obſerving them from one Side of the *Adige* to the other, regulating their Motions by his. Uncertain of the Place where he would croſs, they diſtributed their Troops along the River, and endeavour'd to be every where at one and the ſame Time.

NEVERTHELESS he actually does paſs it without their either oppoſing it, or ever knowing it, although it was done, in a manner, in their Sight; the Place was below *Legnago*, and the Time the Night between the 15th and 16th of *June*. Next Day he ſaw himſelf peaceable poſſeſſor of *Villabuona*, a little Iſland bounded on the *North* by the *Adige*, on the *South* by the *Tartaro*, on the *Eaſt* by the Canal of *Malopera*, and on the *Weſt* by the Canal *Bianco*,

The Prince croſſes the *Adige* without Oppoſition,

FROM thence, his Moſt Serene Highneſs ſent his Detachments into the Dutchy of *Ferrara*, and even beyond the *Po*, to amuſe the Enemy, and oblige them to ſeparate their Forces anew. Theſe Motions were ſeconded by others, made with the ſame Deſign, and as it proved not in vain.

NOW are the *French* and *Spaniards* quite at a Nonplus. They are apprehenſive that the Dutchy of *Milan* may revolt; that the Duke of *Savoy* may be ſtagger'd; that their Communication with *France* may be cut off; and by a ſudden Change that their Army may find themſelves between two Fires, without Aſſiſtance and without Retreat,

The *French* and *Spaniards* puzzel'd by Prince *Eugene*'s motion.

HEREUPON the Prince *de Vaudemont* leaves the Army, and runs to *Milan*, to require an Oath of Fidelity from the Councils, Cities, and Corporations, The

Enemies Forces were then divided into three Bodies, The one poſted along the Canal *Bianco*, and commanded by *Catinat* himſelf, the other at *San Pietro de Legnago*, under the Count *de Theſſe*; and the third at *Oſtiglia* under another Lieutenant General. This third Corps had been placed there, without the Thought that Prince *Eugene* would march ſtrait to *Revero*. Perhaps he might indeed have ſome ſuch Deſign; for he had more Views than one, and frequently preferr'd the one to the other, only becauſe the Enemy themſelves furniſh'd him with a Reaſon for ſo doing. Having found then that they were mightily prepoſſeſſed with this Thought, he did every Thing that was necſſary to confirm them in it. At laſt the Marſhal *de Catinat*, being fully perſuaded that *Oſtiglia* muſt neceſſarily be the Place of Action, bent all his Thoughts upon providing for its Security. He ſent ſome Troops thither, and on the 8th of *July* in the Morning went thither in Perſon, with a conſiderable Detachment, and ſome Artillery.

Catinat out-witted by Pr. *Eugene*.

His Deſign undoubtedly was, to return immediately to his firſt and principal Poſt, but the Prince did not allow him Time for it. That very Night he march'd directly to the Enemy, incamped along the Canal *Bianco*, and next Morning he attacked them. *St. Fremont*, a Lieutenant General, defended the Poſt of *Caſtagnaro* to the utmoſt of his Power, and had the Miſfortune to ſee it forced. This made him reſolve upon abandoning the others, and retiring to *Carpi*, where *Theſſe* might come and join him with the Corps at *Legnago*. Accordingly he did join him, with his Son, but without Troops. The Prince had prevented their March by the Rapidity of his own; and notwithſtanding the Obſtacles he had met in his Way, as Marſhes, thick Coverts, deep Ditches, and other ſuch like Impediments, he arriv'd before Night within Sight of the Enemy. No ſooner were they ſeen but they were attack'd, no ſooner attack'd than they were defeated. The Engagement laſted but an Hour. The Enemy, driven from *Carpi*, retired next Day to *Villa Bartholomea*, where the Corps that was at *Legnago* joined them, and from whence they march'd afterwards farther, not daring to wait a ſecond Action.

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The *French* Army conſiderably reinforced.

Upon this News the King of *France* made forty Batallions of thoſe which lay neareſt the Frontiers march into *Italy*, with five Regiments of Horſe, and two of Dragoons; which with the Troops he had there already, and thoſe of *Spain*, and *Savoy*, were to make ninety-ſix compleat Batallions, and one Hundred and fifty Squadrons. This done, little ſatisfy'd with the Marſhal *de Catinat*, whom he thought not ſufficiently vigilant, and too circumſpect, he ſent him the Marſhal *de Villeroy* for his Colleague. Four Lieutenant Generals, and four Marſhals *de Camp* were alſo named to ſerve under their Command. And to the End that this Army might no longer want any Thing, which might contribute to the finding therein Subordination, Vigour, and good Counſel, the Duke of *Savoy* was declared Generaliſſimo.

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The Enemy had now retired ſome Days behind the *Mincio*, a River which runs through the Dutchy of *Mantua* from *North* to *South*, and whoſe Channel ſeems to be made on Purpoſe, to cover the *Cremoneze*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, &c. on that Side. The *Secchla* does the ſame on the Side of

Reggio, *Parma*, and *Placentia*. In a word, it was a very advantageous Line, and ſo much the eaſier to guard, becauſe *Mantua*, which was ſituated in the Middle, ſecured its Defence and Communication.

Pr. *Eugene* paſſes the *Mincio* without Oppoſition.

It was thought then that the Enemy would defend the Paſſage, and on the *Imperialiſts* ſide every one expected an Action. The Prince, as I have already obſerved, made all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for it. He viſited the Poſts along the *Mincio*, he gave his Orders for the Paſſage, and the 27th, at eleven at Night, the whole Army began to March. The 28th, at Break of Day, they arrived at the Banks of the River, they laid Bridges over, and that very Day they paſſed it without Oppoſition. The Enemy were encamped two Leagues from thence. No Body cou'd account for their Inaction, unleſs it were that they would not hazard a Battle before the Arrival of the Reinforcement which was coming from *France*.

Caſtiglione ſurrenders, and *Caſtel-Guifre* ſubmits voluntarily.

In Effect, inſtead of ſtanding their Ground the following Days, they ſtill retreated, ſo that on the firſt of *Auguſt* the *Imperial* Army was got to the Banks of the *Chieſe*. *Caſtiglione* being inveſted by the Prince's Order ſurrender'd on the 5th. *Caſtel-Guifre* open'd its Gates, and ſubmitted voluntarily to the Emperor, ſome Places in the *Mantuan* did the ſame. The Enemy paſs'd the *Oglio*, not thinking themſelves ſafe behind the *Chieſe*, and after having divided their Forces they rejoined each other again between *Soncino* and *Ponte Oglio*, there they received the Troops of the Re-inforcement they expected. The Marſhal *de Villeroy* joined them likewiſe. At his Arrival a general Review was made, and the united Forces were found to conſiſt of 69 Battalions, and 88 Squadrons, without including the Garriſons of *Mantua*, *Mirandola*, *Cremona*, *Pizzighitone*, *Lodi*, *Caſſano* and others. A Council of War was called; the Marſhal declares there the Orders of the King his Maſter; and all agree they muſt March to meet Prince *Engene*, make Head againſt him, and fight him. At the ſame Time they received Advice that General *Vaubonne* had carry'd off a whole Convoy, with ſome Perſons of Quality, upon the Road to *Cremona*; and that petty Miſfortune, which was look'd up as an Affront, incited them to act upon the Offenſive.

General *Vaubonne* carries off a whole Convoy.

The 29th the whole Confederate Army put themſelves in Motion, and by the Help of a Feint, on the ſide of *Palazuolo*, where the *Imperialiſts* had a Bridge, they repaſs'd the *Oglio*, over againſt *Rudiano*.

The 31ſt Prince *Eugene* poſſeſſes himſelf of *Chiari*, a Poſt but inconſiderable in itſelf, but at this Juncture of great Importance. It is ſituated between three or four little Rivers, or Brooks, which forbid Acceſs to it on the Right, the Left, and behind. The *Venetians* had put a ſmall Garriſon therein, and at firſt refuſed the Troops Entrance, on pretence of ſtanding Neuters. But the Prince gave them to underſtand, that *Chiari* not being a Place of Defence, they ought not to pretend to keep it as ſuch, nor to ſhut the Gates againſt an *Imperial* Army of the Strength of his; that as a proof of what he ſaid, it lay wholly in his Breaſt whether he wou'd enter it or not by Force that Moment, but that he begg'd them not to oblige him to make Uſe of that Way, aſſuring them that if they did Things with a good Grace, he would give ſuch Orders for all Things, that no body ſhould have any Reaſon to complain. This Speech had the deſired Effect. The *Venetians* open'd their Gates, only they demanded an Acknowledgment in Writing of the Difficulty they had made, which the Prince granted them willingly.

Chiari opens its Gates to Pr. *Eugene*.

His Serene Highneſs then made the General Count *de Guttenſtein*, with two Battalions of his own Regiment, and ſome Pieces of Cannon, take Poſſeſſion of the Place. The ſame was done by two Mills, and three or four Caſſines, which were on both Sides and before the Town. They put in theſe as many Soldiers as they cou'd well contain, and for the greater Security they poſted between the *Foſſe* of the Town, and thoſe Caſſines, and in the Road on the Left, the third and fourth Battalion of the ſame Regiment, with two more of that of *Mansfeldt*, ſuſtained and cover'd by a thouſand choſen Horſe, and a Regiment of Dragoons.

The Reſt of the Army were ranged in Battle-Array, on the Right and Left of *Chiari*, from one River to the other: The Infantry before in two Lines, Enemies Forces were then divided into three Bodies, The one poſted along the Canal *Bianco*, and commanded by *Catinat* himſelf, the other at *San Pietro de Legnago*, under the Count *de Theſſe*; and the third at *Oſtiglia* under another Lieutenant General. This third Corps had been placed there, without the Thought that Prince *Eugene* would march ſtrait to *Revero*. Perhaps he might indeed have ſome ſuch Deſign; for he had more Views than one, and frequently preferr'd the one to the other, only becauſe the Enemy themſelves furniſh'd him with a Reaſon for ſo doing. Having found then that they were mightily prepoſſeſſed with this Thought, he did every Thing that was neceſſary to confirm them in it. At laſt the Marſhal *de Catinat*, being fully perſuaded that *Oſtiglia* muſt neceſſarily be the Place of Action, bent all his Thoughts upon providing for its Security. He ſent ſome Troops thither, and on the 8th of *July* in the Morning went thither in Perſon, with a conſiderable Detachment, and ſome Artillery.

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The Duke of *Savoy* declared Generaliſſimo.

HIS Royal Highneſs came thither in Perſon the 26th of *July*, and was received there with all the Reſpect due to him. This afforded Prince *Eugene* an Opportunity of ſhewing, that when it is neceſſary he knows how to reconcile the moſt oppoſite Duties, even ſuch as are moſt likely to create jealous Suſpicions. As Prince of *Savoy*, he ſent to compliment his Royal Highneſs by an Officer of Diſtinction, and preſented him with ſix *Turkiſh* Horſes of moſt exquiſite Beauty. And as General in Chief of the Emperor's Army, he made Preparations for offering him Battle, not doubting but ſo warlike a Prince would be overjoy'd to meet with ſuch an Opportunity at his Arrival; Both theſe Things were done at one and the ſame Time.

THE Enemy had now retired ſome Days behind the *Mincio*, a River which runs through the Dutchy of *Mantua* from *North* to *South*, and whoſe Channel ſeems to be made on Purpoſe, to cover the *Cremoneze*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, &c. on that Side. The *Secchla* does the ſame on the Side of

Reggio, *Parma*, and *Placentia*. In a word, it was a very advantageous Line, and ſo much the eaſier to guard, becauſe *Mantua*, which was ſituated in the Middle, ſecured its Defence and Communication.

It was thought then that the Enemy would defend the Paſſage, and on the *Imperialiſts* ſide every one expected an Action. The Prince, as I have already obſerved, made all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for it. He viſited the Poſts along the *Mincio*, he gave his Orders for the Paſſage, and the 27th, at eleven at Night, the whole Army began to March. The 28th, at Break of Day, they arrived at the Banks of the River, they laid Bridges over, and that very Day they paſſed it without Oppoſition. The Enemy were encamped two Leagues from thence. No Body cou'd account for their Inaction, unleſs it were that they would not hazard a Battle before the Arrival of the Reinforcement which was coming from *France*.

Pr. *Eugene* paſſes the *Mincio* without Oppoſition.

In Effect, inſtead of ſtanding their Ground the following Days, they ſtill retreated, ſo that on the firſt of *Auguſt* the *Imperial* Army was got to the Banks of the *Chieſe*. *Caſtiglione* being inveſted by the Prince's Order ſurrender'd on the 5th. *Caſtel-Guifre* open'd its Gates, and ſubmitted voluntarily to the Emperor, ſome Places in the *Mantuan* did the ſame. The Enemy paſs'd the *Oglio*, not thinking themſelves ſafe behind the *Chieſe*, and after having divided their Forces they rejoined each other again between *Soncino* and *Ponte Oglio*, there they received the Troops of the Re-inforcement they expected. The Marſhal *de Villeroy* joined them likewiſe. At his Arrival a general Review was made, and the united Forces were found to conſiſt of 69 Battalions, and 88 Squadrons, without including the Garriſons of *Mantua*, *Mirandola*, *Cremona*, *Pizzighitone*, *Lodi*, *Caſſano* and others. A Council of War was called; the Marſhal declares there the Orders of the King his Maſter; and all agree they muſt March to meet Princa *Engene*, make Head againſt him, and fight him. At the ſame Time they received Advice that General *Vaubonne* had carry'd off a whole Convoy, with ſome Perſons of Quality, upon the Road to *Cremona*; and that petty Miſfortune, which was look'd up as an Affront, incited them to act upon the Offenſive.

Caſtiglione ſurrenders, and *Caſtel-Guifre* ſubmits voluntarily.

General *Vaubonne* carries off a whole Convoy.

The 29th the whole Confederate Army put themſelves in Motion, and by the Help of a Feint, on the ſide of *Palazuolo*, where the *Imperialiſts* had a Bridge, they repaſs'd the *Oglio*, over againſt *Rudiano*.

The 31ſt Prince *Eugene* poſſeſſes himſelf of *Chiari*, a Poſt but inconſiderable in itſelf, but at this Juncture of great Importance. It is ſituated between three or four little Rivers, or Brooks, which forbid Acceſs to it on the Right, the Left, and behind. The *Venetians* had put a ſmall Garriſon therein, and at firſt refuſed the Troops Entrance, on pretence of ſtanding Neuters. But the Prince gave them to underſtand, that *Chiari* not being a Place of Defence, they ought not to pretend to keep it as ſuch, nor to ſhut the Gates againſt an *Imperial* Army of the Strength of his; that as a proof of what he ſaid, it lay wholly in his Breaſt whether he wou'd enter it or not by Force that Moment, but that he begg'd them not to oblige him to make Uſe of that Way, aſſuring them that if they did Things with a good Grace, he would give ſuch Orders for all Things, that no body ſhould have any Reaſon to complain. This Speech had the deſired Effect. The *Venetians* open'd their Gates, only they demanded an Acknowledgment in Writing of the Difficulty they had made, which the Prince granted them willingly.

Chiari opens its Gates to Pr. *Eugene*.

His Serene Highneſs then made the General Count *de Guttenſtein*, with two Battalions of his own Regiment, and ſome Pieces of Cannon, take Poſſeſſion of the Place. The ſame was done by two Mills, and three or four Caſſines, which were on both Sides and before the Town. They put in theſe as many Soldiers as they cou'd well contain, and for the greater Security they poſted between the *Foſſe* of the Town, and thoſe Caſſines, and in the Road on the Left, the third and fourth Battalion of the ſame Regiment, with two more of that of *Mansfeldt*, ſuſtained and cover'd by a thouſand choſen Horſe, and a Regiment of Dragoons.

The Reſt of the Army were ranged in Battle-Array, on the Right and Left of *Chiari*, from one River to the other: The Infantry before in two Lines, Pr. *Eugene* diſpoſes his Army in ſuch a Manner as to make Amends for what it wanted in Nnmber.

and the Cavalry behind in another Line. The Right of the whole ſupported by the Rivers of *Trenzana*, and *Bajona*, facing the Enemy; and the Left having *Chiari* behind, and on all ſides the Rivulet called *la Ceriola di Chiari*. Something farther alſo in the Rear of the Right, were poſted ſome Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, which faced the *Trenzana*, and the *Bajona*, ſo that the Army had a Front three Ways. *Chiari* lay in the Centre, fortify'd by a Ditch full of Water, poſſeſs'd by two Battalions, and cover'd, as I have already obſerved, by Mills and Caſſines well guarded, and by four Battalions well intrench'd. The Cannon was diſtributed the Length of the firſt Line in the Intervals of the Foot; and in the Front of the whole Right an Intrenchment was caſt up, and ſtrengthen'd with a Parapet. This Intrenchment began at *Chiari*, and reached to the *Trenzana*, where turning back, according to the Current of the Water, it came and covered the Flank likewiſe.

THE Excellency of theſe Diſpoſitions ſupply'd the Want of Forces. One cannot judge otherwiſe, for the *Imperial* Troops were not ſo numerous by two Thirds as thoſe of the Enemy. The Prince was even obliged to detach the Regiments of Foot of *Geſchwindt*, and *Lorrain*, towards *Palazuolo*, along the Mountains, to guard the Paſſages, inſomuch that they were not at the Engagement. *Vaubonne* alſo was abſent, with the ſame Corps which had carried off the *French* Convoy, near *Cremona*, and did not rejoin the Army till the next Day.

THE firſt of *September*, at Day-break, the Alarm was heard beat in the Enemies Camp, and in a very ſhort Time afterwards, it was known by the Return of Parties, and by Deſerters, that they were advancing in Order of Battle. About ten a Clock the General Officers appeared in the Plain, accompanied by a large *Eſcorte*. They came to *reconnoitre* the *Imperial* Army, and to this End they approached pretty near; but a Cannon Ball, which took off one of the Troopers of the *Eſcorte*, oblig'd them to retire. In the mean while a Diſpute aroſe between the two Generals of the *French* Army.

A Diſpute ariſes between the two *French* Generals.

THE Marſhal *de Villeroy*, deceived by falſe Intelligence, had imbib'd a ſtrong Opinion that Prince *Eugene* was no longer there, but was return'd back into the *Mantuan*, and had only left ſome few Troops at *Chiari* to cover his Retreat. His Colleague judg'd otherwiſe: By the View he had taken of the Camp of the *Imperialiſts*, of its Intrenchments, of its Extent, and of what elſe came within the Reach of his Sight, he concluded they were all ſtill there, and that it would be Raſhneſs to attempt forcing them. He told his Mind upon the Spot, to the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, but he was not of the ſame Opinion. He even ask'd him with Heat enough, "Why he thought it was not proper to attack "them. Becauſe, *anſwered he*, that all you ſee there is cramm'd with Men. So "many Houſes, ſo many Redoubts, the whole Army is there. Prince *Eugene* "has known how to make Uſe of all his Advantages. There is no good to "be got there by us. Let us wait a more favourable Opportunity. That is "to ſay, *cry'd the Marſhal de Villeroy*, interrupting him, that we muſt End "the Campaign as it has been begun, and for Fear of being beaten, muſt not "attempt to beat. But, Sir, that is not the King's Intention. He has not "ſent ſo many brave Men hither only to take a View of the Enemy with Teleſcopes. He will have them Act. If Prince *Eugene* has known how to make "the beſt Uſe of his Advantages, let us improve ours. We have more "Troops than he. They are as good as his. They are all choſen Men, well "diſpoſed, well commanded, and the beſt inclined in the World. We muſt "not diſcourage them by a Conduct which may make them ſuſpect we fear "the Enemy.

THESE Reaſons, coming from the Mouth of a Man ſent on purpoſe to redreſs Affairs, and the Bearer of the King's Orders, compell'd the Marſhal *de Calinat* to Silence. I know not what was the Duke of *Savoy*'s Advice. He was indeed Generaliſſimo, and had the uſual Honours paid him as ſuch, but the real Authority was not in his Hands. However it was, no Alteration was made in the foregoing Reſolutions, and by two in the Afternoon the Armies were in Sight of each other.

The *French* attack the *Imperialiſts*, and are repulſed.

AT half an Hour paſt two the Fight began. The Brigades of *Normandy* and *Auvergne*, attack'd the Mills and Caſſines which defended the Avenues to *Chiari*. They met with a long and vigorous Reſiſtance, but at laſt they made themſelves Maſters of them, they did not however keep them long: They were attack'd a ſecond Time, and retaken, in leſs than half an Hour, by the Battalions of *Guttenſtein* and *Manſfeldt*, with ſome Companies of Grenadiers, under the Conduct of the Colonel Count *de Daun*, Major *de Kirchbaum*, and Lieutenant Colonel *de Manſfeldt*. The Enemy loſt a conſiderable Number of Men in theſe two Attacks, but chiefly in the laſt, from whence they retired in great Confuſſion. Four of their Colours were left behind with the *Imperialiſts*, and a fifth was thrown into the Water by a Grenadier who had taken it, and could not find it again afterwards.

THE Troops on the Right of the *Imperialiſts*, were alſo attacked almoſt at the ſame Time as thoſe in the Caſſines. But the Battalions of *Nigrelli*, *Herbeſtein*, and *Kirchbaum*, which were poſted there, having let the Enemy approach very near them, before they fired, made a Diſcharge of their ſmall Arms upon them ſo ſeaſonably, that almoſt all thoſe who happen'd to be foremoſt were killed upon the Spot. The Caſe was the ſame wherever the Enemy charged, and never did Action ſhow better, of what Benefit a well judg'd and advantageous Diſpoſition is on a Day of Battle. For the *Imperialiſts* fought there almoſt without Danger, and without Loſs. The Combat was, in a Manner, but Play on their Side, whereas the Enemy could not advance towards any Place, without being almoſt ſure of meeting Death there.

They are forced to retreat after a conſiderable Loſs.

THE Battle laſted two Hours; at the End of which the Marſhal *de Villeroy* having had Leiſure, to ſee the Miſtake of his former Notion, call'd off his Troops, and drew them again together in a Body. The *Imperialiſts* kept within their Poſts, and paſſed the Night under Arms, whilſt the Allies retired a Mile and a half from thence, and marched on next Day to *Urago* which is a little farther. Their Loſs amounted to 2000 Men, ſome ſay 3000, and among thoſe above 200 inferiour Officers. The Count *D'Eſtaire*, and the Marquiſs *de Dreux*, Son-in-law to Mr. *Chamillard* were both wounded there, and the Brigadier *Chaſſaigne* was kill'd, as well as the Colonels *Chantelus* and *Bonde*, with *Rouſſel*, Senior Officer of the Artillery.

ON the *Imperialiſts* Side the Loſs was ſo ſmall that it is hardly credible: By Computation there were but 36 killed and 81 wounded, the moſt conſiderable of which were five Lieutenants, and one Captain of the Artillery.

THE End of this Campaign was no leſs glorious to the Prince than all we have already ſeen. I have obſerved that the *Allies*, after the Battle, went and poſted themſelves at *Urago*. They placed their Left upon the *Oglio*, and their Right at *Caſtrezato*. The *Imperialiſts* made but one Motion, they placed their Left at *Chiari*, and their Right at *Palazuolo*. Thus the two Armies faced, and were almoſt within Sight of, each other.

Pr. *Eugene* in Spite of great Diſadvantages he labour'd under keeps the Field to the laſt, and Forces the *French* to decamp ſilently by Night.

THE Queſtion was to know which of them ſhould decamp firſt, which could not be done without Diſadvantage, for Reaſons known by every Body. Naturally it was not to be the Enemy, for they were not any Thing near ſo much incumbred with Cavalry as Prince *Eugene*, and they had at their Command, the Cities of the *Milaneze*, and the *Mantuan*, whence they might derive vaſt Advantages. Nevertheleſs, in ſpite of all the Difficulties of the Place, and of getting Proviſion, the Prince found the Means to hold it out to the laſt. The *French* grew weary of combating Hunger, Thirſt, the Rain, Wind, and Cold; and the Difficulty of Convoys and Forage increaſing among them every Day, they at laſt took the Reſolution to decamp ſilently in the Night, between the 12th and 13th of *November*. They uſed ſo much Precaution therein, that the Prince could get no Information of it till the next Morning, when their Out-Guards were Marching off. Immediately he had ſome Pieces of Cannon brought down againſt them to the Banks of the *Oglio*, poſted there a good Number of Grenadiers, and made ſome Foot paſs the River to charge them in the Rear; in ſhort he gave all the Orders that can be given on ſuch an Occaſion, to annoy an Enemy who retreats. On the 14th the Army encamped at *Ticengo*, and on the 15th they ſeparated entirely.

As for the Prince, he kept his Poſt yet ſome Days longer, after which he went and took his Winter Quarters in the *Mantuan*, where he made himſelf Maſter of *Caneto, Rodeleſco, Marcaria, Caſtellucio, Piobega, Torre d'Oglio, Marmirola, Borgoforte, Rovero, St. Nicola, Governolo, Oſtiglia, Ponte Malino, Cortadonna, Corſone, Aſteillo, Guaſtalla, Luzzara,* and *Gonzaga*, in a Word, of all the Country except *Mantua*, and *Goito*.

The BATTLE of *LUZZARA*,

Fought *AUGUST* 15. 1702.

THE Battle of *Chiari* had left Prince *Eugene* Maſter of all the Dutchy of *Mantua*, except the Capital and *Goito*. The Duke of *Modena* had put himſelf under the Emperor's Protection, and had deliver'd up *Berſello* into his Hands. *Mirandola* had ſubmitted, and the *French* who had retreated behind the *Oglio*, bent their Thoughts leſs upon diſturbing his Serene Highneſs in the Poſſeſſion of his Quarters, then upon preſerving their own.

THESE Advantages were conſiderable; and another General, perhaps would have been very glad to have enjoyed them, and taken ſome Reſt, after ſo laborious a Campaign. But Reſt was never made for Heroes: They know none but in Time of Peace; and as long as the War laſts, one Exploit happily atchieved, is with them no more than a Means to compaſs an other, yet more difficult and more glorious.

BESIDES, there are certain Junctures when in Reality Repoſe would not be ſeaſonable. There are favourable Opportunities of which Advantage muſt be taken, imminent Dangers which muſt be averted, and in ſhort Urgent Occaſions which will admit of no Delay.

The Situation of Affairs in the Beginning of 1702.

THE ſeeming Languor of the *French* Arms in *Italy*, during the Winter 1701, was fallacious. It was known that the moſt Chriſtian King, ſtung to the Quick at the ill Succeſs of the former Campaign, and the continual Mortifications he had received there, had reſolved to ſend thither ſo many Troops, and ſo much Mony, that Fortune at laſt ſhould be forced to return to his Enſigns.

IN the mean while Prince *Eugene* cou'd not reckon upon the Emperor's making any ſuch redoubled Efforts on his Side. The Diſpoſition of Affairs in general would not admit of it; and he had all the Reaſon imaginable to fear, that at the Return of Summer, he ſhould find himſelf ſo much inferiour to the Enemy, as not to be able to make Head againſt them.

IT was then from his own Courage, from his inexhauſtible Fund of Expedients, from his long Experience, and the ſurprizing Superiority of his Genius, he was to draw the extraordinary Aſſiſtance of which he ſtood in Need.

MANTUA, and *Cremona*, ſituated almoſt in the Middle of his Quarters, excited his Attention to a very great Degree. Theſe two Places may be look'd upon, on that Side, as the Keys of *Italy*, and chiefly of the *Milaneze*. In the Enemies Hands they were a perpetual Obſtacle to almoſt any Deſigns he could form. In his own they would have eſtabliſh'd him a double Communication with the *Auſtrian* Domininions, on One Side by the *Trentine*, on the other by the *Adriatick Gulph*. They would likewiſe have contributed very much, towards fixing the wavering Inclinations of the *Venetians*. But if he knew the Importance of thoſe two Places, the Enemy themſelves were as well acquainted with it. One of the chief Cares of the Court of *France* was to guard them well. There was a Garriſon of 8000 Men in *Mantua*, and almoſt as many in *Cremona*.

NEVERTHELESS

Pr. *Eugene* forms a Deſign upon both *Mantua* and *Cremona*.

NEVERTHELESS the Prince form'd the Deſign of making himſelf Maſter of them both during the Winter, by the Help of the Diſpoſition of his Quarters, which reached from the one to the other, and even to the *Parmeſan*. A ſtrict and cloſe Blockade ſeem'd to him proper to reduce *Mantua*, by the Want of Neceſſaries for the Subſiſtence of the Inhabitants; and a Stratagem, very like that of the *Trojan Horſe*, but infinitely better concerted, was the Means he reſolved to Uſe to ſurprize *Cremona*.

HIS ſerene Highneſs had Correſpondents he could depend upon in that Town, as he uſually has in all Places where the Enemy are. It is a Maxim in War which it coſts him ſomething to put in Practice, but he knows the Uſefulneſs of it, and does not grudge the Expence. He was informed then by his truſty Friends, that through a certain old Aqueduct, which had long been neglected, and was ſituated in a very bye Part of the Town, a good Number of Soldiers be introduced ſecretly into it. The Place having been view'd, and found to be as it was repreſented, the Prince fix'd on the firſt of *February* 1702 for the Execution of his Enterprize.

To make the leſs Noiſe and Clutter, he contented himſelf with employing in this Deſign but 6000 Men, both Infantry and Cavalry; 3000 drawn from the Quarters in the *Mantuan*, and 3000 from thoſe in the *Parmeſan*. The firſt under the Conduct of the Prince *de Commerci*; and Count *Staremberg*, repair about three in the Morning to *St. Margaret*'s Gate, and the others under the Command of the young Prince *Vaudemont*, advance towards the *Po* Gate, ready to ruſh in, as ſoon as thoſe within had forced, and opened it.

Cremona ſurprized by Pr. *Eugene*.

I SHOULD digreſs too much from my chief Deſign, ſhould I enter here into the Particulars of this memorable Action. 'Tis enough to ſay that all Things were executed in the ſame Order as they had been concerted. Not the leaſt Noiſe, nor the leaſt Confuſion. They approach in Silence the *Canetta*, which ſerves as a *Foſſe* to the Town; they lay a Bridge over it, without being diſcover'd; they arrive at the Aqueduct; a Thouſand Men, and upwards, convey themſelves through it, and enter the Town, the Enemy neither ſeeing, nor hearing them. In leſs then an Hour St. *Margaret*'s Gate is forced, the *Corps de Gardo* put to the Sword, and divers Poſts in the City poſſeſs'd by the *Imperialiſts*. In the mean while the Cavalry enter without Oppoſition, and ride full Speed towards the Poſts that had been aſſign'd them. The Prince enters with them, and directs the whole Action. Then the Enemy began to be ſenſible it was not Time to ſleep. They ſally out from all Parts; they rally; they fortify themſelves; the Prince has them charged; in ſome Places they are forced, in others they defend themſelves with the Courage of a Lyon. The Marſhal *de Villeroy* was taken Priſoner at the very Beginning of the Action, and with him the Marquis *de Crenan*, a Lieutenant General, the laſt mortally wounded. They poſſeſt themſelves of the Town-Houſe, the Great Square, and the Great Church. If they could likewiſe have made themſelves Maſters of the *Po* Gate, and opened it to Prince *Vaudemont*, the Buſineſs had been over, the Town taken, and the Garriſon made Priſoners of War. But two *Iriſh* Regiments, which had intrench'd themſelves there, defended it with ſo much Reſolution, that it was impoſſible to force them. They did not neglect to ſeize on all the Boats that could be found upon the *Po*, which they ſent to Prince *Vaudemont*, that he might paſs over his Infantry in ſome other Place, but he had not a ſufficient Number, and the Trouble of this Way of tranſporting them took up too much Time. Wherefore Night being come, and the Fight having already laſted eleven Hours, the Prince ordered his Troops to retreat, which they did ſlowly, and in excellent Order; and the *French*, overjoy'd at ſeeing themſelves delivered from ſuch dangerous Gueſts, and not knowing what new Trouble they might fall into without the City, were very far from purſuing them.

M. *Villeroy* taken Priſoner there, with ſeveral Officers.

The Prince however is forced to retreat without being able to keep poſſeſſion of the Town.

THE Number of Soldiers made Priſoners in this Day's Action was almoſt equal on both Sides; but that of the Dead and wounded was much greater on the Side of the *French*, then on that of the *Imperialiſts*, becauſe they kill'd Abundance before they could rally. Beſides this they took 90 Officers, who were conducted to *Inſpruck* with the Marſhal *de Villeroy*.

That General had the Mortification, whilſt he was detain'd Priſoner, to hear that at *Paris*, and in the Army, they laid upon him all the Blame of the Surprize of *Cremona*, without aſcribing to him any of the Merit of having contributed to its Deliverance. Nevertheleſs he was the firſt on Horſeback, and when he was taken he was in the Great Square, employed in drawing together his Men, and in giving them Orders: But he was neither beloved by the People, nor the Soldiers. In vain did the King his Maſter declare publickly, that he was ſatisfy'd with his Conduct; in vain he even wrote him a very obliging Letter; Satyrs and *Lampoons* were made not a jot the leſs againſt him, without obſerving any Bounds. Wherefore, all things Conſider'd, it was a Happineſs for him that he was taken Priſoner. If he had remain'd amongſt his own Men, he would have been expoſed to a thouſand Vexations, whereas, in his Confinement, he met with nothing but good Uſage and Civility.

M. *Villeroy* ſeverely lampoon'd about the Surprize of *Cremona*.

The Marquiſs *de Crenan* was left at *Cremona* a Priſoner upon his Parole, but he died there of his Wounds. *Don Diego Conchia*, Governor of the City, was kill'd there fighting, as alſo Colonel *Preſle*. The Marquiſſes *de Montandre*, and *D'Entragues* were wounded there, and the Marquiſs *de Mongon*, Marſhal *de Camp*, was of the Number of the Priſoners. On the Side of the *Imperialiſts* they loſt the Count *de Linange*, who had quitted the Service of the Duke of *Anjou* at the Beginning of the Campaign, and the Baron *de Freibergen*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Taff*, a Gentleman of extraordinary Valour. The General Count *de Diedrichſtein*, had a Foot ſhot off by a Cannon Ball, the Counts *de Kufſtein*, and *de Merci* were alſo wounded there. After an Account had been taken, by the Prince's Orders, of the Dead, the Wounded, and the Priſoners, they were found to amount in all to 801. The *French* owned indeed but a thouſand on their Side, but the Meaſures they took the very next Morning ſhew'd ſufficiently their Loſs was much greater then they would own. For, to reinforce the Garriſon of *Cremona*, they abandoned all their Poſts upon the *Oglio*, except *Bozzolo*; and the Prince made the General Count *de Herberſtein* take poſſeſſion of them,

The Blockade of *Mantua* continued, even in ſight of the *French* Army.

In the mean while the Blockade of *Mantua* was continued with the utmoſt Vigour, and laſted near eight Months. The Account of it wou'd be tedious. The Enemy themſelves have made a whole Volume of it, where Things are related after their own Manner. The Truth is, the Place was block'd up ſo cloſe, the Scarcity of all Neceſſaries there was ſo great, and the Attacks of the *Imperialiſts* were both ſo frequent, and ſo briſk, that a formal Siege wou'd neither have cauſed more Want, nor have put them to more Inconveniences.

The D. of *Vendome* ſucceeds *Villeroy* in his Command in *Italy*.

What ſaved *Mantua* was the extraordinary Expedition with which *France* had the Addreſs to ſend all her Reinforcements into *Italy*. By the Beginning of *March*, 25000 Men landed there at *Genoa*, *Final*, and on all Sides. The Duke of *Vendome* was alſo ſent thither in the Room of the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, and as he was highly eſteemed for his Knowledge in the Art of War, it was not doubted in *France* but his Arrival would ſoon be followed by ſome great Change. However he contented himſelf at firſt with throwing ſome Proviſions into the Place, and durſt not attempt to relieve it effectually, till after he had ſpent two whole Months in making Preparations for it.

At laſt he enters *Mantua* the 24th of *May*, with a large Convoy of all ſorts of Proviſion and Ammunition. Forty thouſand Men were employ'd in this Expedition. They made themſelves beſides Maſters of *Caſtelguifre*, and *Caſtiglione della Stivere*, this was all. *Mantua* was not delivered, Prince *Eugene* abandon'd none of his principal Poſts. He had taken, four Days before, a Poſt call'd *Cerez*, which is one of the Inlets to *Mantua*. He maintained himſelf therein, and after having deſtroy'd it, cauſed other Works to be made there for the Lodgment and Safety of his Troops.

The Body of his Army was then encamp'd between the Canal call'd *Foſſa Maeſtra*, and the *Mincio*, with its Front towards *Mantua*, and its Rear towards the *Po*. On the 3d of *June*, the Duke of *Vendome* came and poſted himſelf, with his Forces, within Cannon ſhot of the *Imperialiſts*, placing his Right at the Confluence of the *Ozo* and the *Foſſa Maeſtra*, and his Left at *Santa Maria delle Gratie*.

In this ſituation, Prince *Eugene*, having the *French* Army conſiſting of 50,000 effective Men by his Side, goes on with the Blockade of *Mantua*, and preſſes it with all the Vigour of a formal Siege. By his Orders, the young Count *de Daun*, at the Head of five or ſix Hundred Men, poſſeſſes himſelf of a new Poſt, at the Gate *Pradella*; he makes a Lodgment thereon, notwithſtanding all the Fire from the Ramparts, and maintains himſelf therein. Thoſe within Sally out, and are driven back. They ceaſe not each Day to cannonade each other on both Sides. The ſmall Arms keep firing from Morning to Night, and the Fire was ſo briſk on the *Imperialiſts* Side, that the Garriſon durſt no longer ſhew their Heads upon the Walls. At laſt they find themſelves obliged to reinforce it, and the Duke of *Vendome*, a quiet Spectator of all theſe Things, attempts nothing farther to remedy them. Nevertheleſs the Prince of *Savoy*'s Army was not ſo ſtrong as his by near twenty Thouſand Men.

The D. of *Vendome* reinforces the Garriſon of *Mantua*.

But let us do this General Juſtice, his Hands were ty'd from offering the Prince Battle. *Philip*, Duke of *Anjou*, and Detainer of the Crowns of *Spain*, being perſuaded, that with ſo great a Superiority of Forces, they could not fight without Conquering, had reſerved for himſelf the Glory both of the one and the other, and had forbid the Duke's coming to any deciſive Action. *I am afraid*, ſaid he in his Letter of *May* 9. *of your defeating the Enemy before my Arrival. I allow you to relieve* Mantua, *but ſtop there, and wait my Coming for the Reſt. Nothing can better manifeſt my good Opinion of you, than my fearing you will do to much in my Abſence.*

Is hindered coming to a Battle by the Orders of the D. of *Anjou*.

This Prince, who ſeems to have come into *Italy*, only to make a Shew there of his Pomp and Magnificence, and to give an Opportunity for Viſits, Homages, Embaſſys, and Nuncio's, was no leſs prompted by a Deſire, of Signalizing his Voyage, by ſome Warlike Action which might do him Honour. He made Haſte to leave his delicious Reſidence at *Naples*, and to ſet out for *Lombardy*, where he did not doubt but Victory was waiting to crown his Temples with an immortal Laurel. The eleventh of *June* he lands at *Final*. The 18th he makes his publick Entry into *Milan*, all the Streets being adorned with Tapeſtry and Pictures; and on *July* 3, he arrives at *Cremona*, where the Dukes of *Parma*, and *Mantua*, come to pay their Reſpects to him. Three Thouſand Men of his Troops, which he had brought from *Naples*, joined the Army about the ſame Time; this was a new Reinforcement with which he had thought proper to ſtrengthen the Certainty of his Hopes.

D. of *Anjou* arrives in the *Milaneze*.

On the Sixth the Duke of *Vendome*, and old Prince *Vaudemont* had a Conference, wherein they examined the State of the Army. It conſiſted of 92 Battalions, and 150 Squadrons; *viz.* 6 Battalions and 28 Squadrons of *Spain*; 6 Battalions and 12 Squadrons of *Savoy*; and 80 Battalions, and 110 Squadrons of *France*, without including the Garriſons which amounted to above 20,000 Men. With all this they did not think proper to attack Prince *Eugene* in his Camp. They judg'd it would be better to turn their Arms againſt the Poſts and Places he had in his Rear, and whence he drew part of his Subſiſtence. They concluded alſo it would be neceſſary to enter the Dutchy of *Modena*, and ſubdue it, in caſe the Duke ſhould poſitively refuſe to put himſelf under the Protection of the two Crowns.

This Counſel was approved of by the Duke of *Anjou*, and put in Execution. Prince *Vaudemont* was left at *Rivalta* with 20,000 Men ſtrongly intrench'd, to have an Eye on the Blockade, and the Reſt of the Army march'd towards *Cremona*.

The *French* enter the *Modeneze*.

The many different Motions made by the Enemy in *July*, gave them an Opportunity of ſurprizing and defeating three Regiments of Imperial Cavalry at *Sancta Vittoria*. They loſt there a good Number of Men on their Side, for the *Imperialiſts*, as much ſurprized as they were, fought very bravely, and the Combat laſted a long Time; but at laſt they were routed, and the Duke of *Anjou* had the pleaſure of being at the End of this little Action.

This happen'd on the 26th of *July*; and immediately after, the Duke of *Modena*, being frightened at ſeeing ſo powerful an Army in the Heart of his Dominions, retired to *Bologna* with the Princes his Sons, and all his Family. His

The D. of *Modena* retires to *Bologna*.

Cities of *Modena*, and *Reggio*, ſubmitted ſoon after, either by his Order, or thro' Fear. *Carpi* did not ſtay to be ſummoned; the other Places followed their Example, and all this with ſo much Precipitation, that in leſs than five Days, the Enemy ſaw themſelves in peaceable Poſſeſſion of the whole Country, except *Berſello*, where there was an *Imperial* Garriſon.

Pr. *Eugene* obliged to give over the Blockade of *Mantua*.

It was to be feared that after this all the Places the *Imperialiſts* held along the *Po*, would ſurrender one after another. The only Means to prevent it was to give Battle, and in order to do this it was abſolutely neceſſary to abandon the Blockade of *Mantua*. A Motion both very dangerous and very difficult. For old Prince *Vaudemont*, poſted, as I have obſerved, at *Rivalta*, kept the *Imperial* Army, in a manner, in Sight. It was effected nevertheleſs, and that without Loſs. Silence, and the Night, fatthful Depoſitaries of the Secret, conceal'd their March ſo well, that Prince *Vaudemont* had not the leaſt Intimation of it.

The ſame Day, which was the firſt of *Auguſt*, the *Imperial* Army paſſed the *Po*, and went to incamp at *Soileto*, all but twelve Battalions which the Prince left before *Borgoforte* to ſecure that Place. There was beſides above 4000 Men in *Berſello*, 1000 in *Oſtiglia*, 1500 in *Guaſtalla*, 500 in *Luzzara*, and as many in *Mirandola*, ſo that the Prince himſelf had not above 25000 Men.

The Duke of *Anjou* alone had 35000; Wherefore one would have thought nothing hindered him from ſatisfying, that extreme Deſire of fighting, he had expreſſed at the Beginning of the Campaign. But knowing what General he had to cope with, he choſe rather to wait his being join'd by old Prince *Vaudemont*, then to venture a Battle without him.

He did not join him, however; for that General having halted before *Borgoforte*, in Hopes of forcing the twelve Battalions intrench'd there, and not having been able to ſucceed therein, it was reſolved to leave him there, with the greateſt Part of the Troops he commanded, and to draw from thence only about a thouſand Men, which they thought would be neceſſary for the Reinforcement of the Main Army.

Having taken theſe Precautions, the Duke of *Anjou*, whoſe Camp was at *Teſta*, decamped the 14th of *Auguſt* at Night, without beating the General, or Sonnding to Horſe, and march'd towards *Luzzara*, of which he was deſirous of making himſelf ſure beforehand. He arrived there about eight in the Morning, and immediately ordered the Commandant to be ſummoned, but in vain. That Officer anſwered only by a Diſcharge of the Cannon and ſmall Arms, by one of which the Count *de Sezane* was wounded in the Arm.

Pr. *Eugene* tho' greatly inferiour in Number marches in purſuit of the D. of *Anjou*.

In the mean while Prince *Eugene*, having Information of the Enemy's Motions, march'd after them, inſomuch that by three in the Afternoon, the Armies were in view of each other. The Enemy's Forces had had Time to take their Advantages. They had placed *Luzzara* behind them, and extended themſelves from the *Po*, which bounded their Left Wing, to certain fortify'd Caſſines which ſupported their Right. The Dike of the *Po* divided the Army in Two, but in a manner the moſt favourable imaginable for the Defenſive, becauſe it was an Intrenchment which was of Service equally to both the Wings, and the Duke of *Vendome* had placed there a Battery of Cannon which commanded all the Plain on both Sides. Beſides this the Left was cover'd by a Curtain, and a little Wood, the Avenues to which were incumbred with Trees cut down, and the Right by a great number of Ditches which happen'd to be there by Chance. The Enemy made but one Line of all their Troops, and ſupply'd this Defect by two Bodies of Infantry and Cavalry which they poſted as *Corps de Reſerve* to ſuſtain their Right and Left Wings.

This Order of Battle, and Diſpoſition of the Ground, obliged Prince *Eugene* to alter all his Meaſures. His firſt and ſecond Line became his Right and Left Wings, each of them ſeparated, like thoſe of the Enemy by the Dike of the *Po*, upon which alſo was placed a Counter Battery of four Pieces of Cannon. A Caſſine which happened to be before the Left Wing, and near the Dike, was fortify'd, and as it was perceived the Enemy had reinforced their Left Wing by Abundanbe of Infantry poſted along the *Po*, they oppoſed to them thoſe of the Prince *de Commerci*, ſtrengthened by part of the Foot of the firſt Line, and ſuſtained by *Taff*'s whole Regiment of Horſe, and two Squadrons of *Corbelli*, which form'd before the Right an advanced Body, at the Head of which the Prince *de Commerci* placed himſelf.

As to the Strength of both Armies, the Enemy's conſiſted of 53 Battalions, and 101 Squadrons, whilſt the Emperour's amounted but to 34 Battalions, and 75 Squadrons. The Duke of *Anjou* was preſent at the Battle on the Enemy's Side, but it was the Duke of *Vendome* who iſſued out all the Orders. On the *Imperialiſts* Side, the Prince *de Commerci*, and young Prince *Vaudemont* led the Right Wing, and the Counts *Staremberg* and *Trautmanſdorf* the left Wing. Prince *Eugene*, who was at the Head of all, was alſo every where were his preſence was neceſſary, and where the Danger was greateſt.

The Prince attacks the *French* in their Intrenchments

About five in the Afternoon his Serene Highneſs ordered the Signal of Battle to be given, by firing two Cannon, which were immediately ſollowed by a general Diſcharge of all the Artillery. The Enemy anſwered it with all theirs, and during an Hour they cannonaded each other very warmly. But as, notwithſtanding the Superiority of their Number, the Enemy did not ſtir out of their Intrenchments, his Highneſs ſaw plainly he muſt reſolve to fight them there.

The Right Wing then advanced againſt them, and attack'd them in their Poſts, not without meeting with a great many Difficulties. The Ground was ſo diſpoſed, that the *Imperialiſts*, as they advanced, laid their flank open to the Regiment of *Piedmont*, and the Brigade *des Vaiſſeaux*, which made a continual firing upon them. The Reſt waited them within half a Gun-ſhot, and when all theſe Obſtacles were ſurmounted, they had ſtill ſuch Barricades to get over, as would have perplexed even common Travellers very much, in an ordinary Road. This firſt Attack coſt the Prince *de Commerci* his Life, and put the Troops a little to the Stagger, becauſe he was killed at their Head, and was vaſtly beloved and eſteem'd by them.

The firſt Attack was followed by a ſecond, then by a third, and after that by a fourth. 'Twas then the Victory began to declare itſelf. The *Iriſh* could not hold out againſt ſuch obſtinate Efforts. They gave Ground, and with them the Regiments *du Saut*, and *de Perche*. The *Imperialiſts* gain'd their Poſts, and maintained themſelves therein, and in ſome Places the Enemy were driven back a Mile.

And defeats them.

The Caſe was much the ſame on the Left. At firſt the Enemy's Fire ſtopt the *Imperialiſts*, and put them in ſome Confuſion. The Prince *de Lichtenſtein* received there five Wounds, and the Count *de Trautmarſdorf*, General of the Horſe, a Contuſion in the Foot, which obliged him to be carried off. Some other brave Officers were either kill'd or wounded there, and in one of the Charges the Enemy broke through the *Imperialiſts* Line, and penetrated as far as young Prince *Vaudemont*, who commanded a *Corps de Reſerve*, of twelve or fifteen Squadrons in the Rear. But they were received in ſuch a manner, as cured them of the Deſire of returning thither a ſecond Time.

The Battle of *Luzzara* cannot be reckon'd amongſt the moſt memorable Actions of this War. But I don't know whether the unſhaken Courage of the *Imperial* Troops, and their admirable Diſcipline in an Engagement, ever appear'd with more Luſtre in any other. The Enemy were poſted to the beſt Advantage; one part of their Troops flank'd the other; there was no getting at them but over Ditches, and Barricades; and the Superiority of their Number, gave them a Superiority of Fire, againſt which it was difficult to ſtand, much more to advauce, and gain Ground. Not only ſo, but beſides the Strength and Aſſurance which the greateſt Number always carries along with it, the Enemy were animated by the Preſence of the Duke of *Anjou*, and encouraged by that of the Duke of *Vendome*, in whom they repoſed infinitely more Confidence then they did in the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, in whoſe Place he was come. 'Twas of him it was ſaid *Alius Dux, aliud Sidus*.

The *Imperialiſts* are left Maſters of the Field of Battle.

The End of this Action was, that the Night parted the Combatants; that on the Side of the *Po*, the Enemy loſt almoſt a Mile of their Ground, with all the Wounded, Ammunition, Tents, and Inſtruments for intrenching that were there;

there; that they were obliged to retreat alſo on their Right, and that thus the Field of Battle was abandoned entirely to the *Imperialiſts.*

THIS gave them ſuch an Opinion of their being Victors, as was not leſſened by the Computation made two Days aſter what it had coſt them to obtain it. For their Loſs was found to amount but to 791 kill'd, and 1904 Wounded. That of the Enemies was never rightly known. In their own Relations they made it but 2500 killed and wounded; but by all Accounts from elſewhere it was found to be at leaſt four or five Thouſand, among which were a great many Officers of Diſtinction. Among the Reſt the Marquiſs *de Crequi*, a Lieutenant General; the Marquiſs *de Montandre* Colonel of the Regiment *des Vaiſſeaux*; the Count *de Renel*; and the Colonels *Vaudrevil*, and *D'Arenes* who were killed. The D. *de Leſdiguieras*, the Count *de Theſſe*, the Marquiſſes *de Mongon*, *de Grancey*, *de Monperoux*, and *de Lignerac*, Wounded. Seven Standards alſo or Colours were taken from them by the *Imperialiſts*, who loſt but one.

Notwithſtanding which the *French* ſing *Te Deum*, for this Battle, as for a Victory.

FOR all this, however, they reckon'd this Battle as a Victory in *France*, and had *Te Deum* Sung for it with great Solemnity. I don't know whence it was the ſame Demonſtrations of Joy were not ſeen at *Madrid*; and why the Duke of *Anjou*, who a little before had hugg'd himſelf ſo much about the petty Action at *Santa Vittoria* obſerved ſo profound a Silence about this. 'Tis to be believed he had his Reaſons not to triumph for it: Neither was any Thing ſeen to appear under the Name of the Duke *de Vendome*.

As for the Conſequences of this Battle, they were the ſame as if they had never fought. The two Armies kept in their Poſts, and continued there till the End of the Campaign, without loſing or gaining an Inch of Ground of each other. Sometimes indeed they cannonaded each other vigorouſly, eſpecially the next Day after the Fight, and it was thought more than once, they would have come to a freſh Action. But the Prince's Army was too weak, and that of the Duke of *Anjou* was apprehenſive of the Succeſs. The *French* therefore choſe rather to make ſure of certain Advantages which they could not miſs. *Luzzara*, which they ſurrounded on all Sides, ſurrendered at Diſcretion the 17th at four in the Morning; and *Guaſtalla* which was but a paltry Town without Outworks or Paliſſades, defended itſelf eleven Days after the opening the Trenches, and obtained an honourable Capitulation. 'Twas Count *Solari* who commanded there.

The *Imperialiſts* make Incurſions to the Gates of *Milan*.

THE *Imperialiſts* made an Incurſion with 900 Horſe to the Gates of *Milan*, and even entered the City. They repulſed at *Borgoforte* all the Cannonadings, Bombardments, and other Attacks of the D. *de Vendome*, and Prince *Vaudemont* who each of them, both on their own Side, and jointly, uſed their utmoſt Efforts to make themſelves Maſters of it. They ſecured themſelves alſo a free Communication on the Side of *Verona*, by the Help of a Bridge Prince *Eugene* had laid over the *Po*, between *Oſtiglia* and *Rovero*; and by the ſame Means they remained ſole Maſters of the Navigation of that River quite to the Sea.

Pr. *Eugene* keeps the Field to the laſt, and forces the *French* to decamp by Night, in a Fog.

AT laſt, after the *French* Army had ſpent near three Months in looking upon the Emperour's Forces without daring to attempt any Thing againſt them which might tend to a ſecond Battle, they were forced one more to yield them the Honour and Advantage of Decamping; that is to ſay, they retired firſt, but in ſo dark a Night, and ſo thick a Fog, that their March could not be diſcovered: It was the 4th of *November*. The 9th they paſſed the *Parmegiana*; the Troops of *Savoy* marched towards their Country; others were ſent into the *Cremoneze*, but moſt Part of them were placed in the Dutchy of *Modena*.

ON the ſeventh Prince *Eugene* decamp'd alſo, after having withdrawn all his Troops from *Borgoforte*, which was no longer of any Service to him, except 250 Men, which he left there to amuſe Prince *Vaudemont*; and purſuing his March he went and took up his Quarters on the other Side the *Secchia*, along the *Po*.

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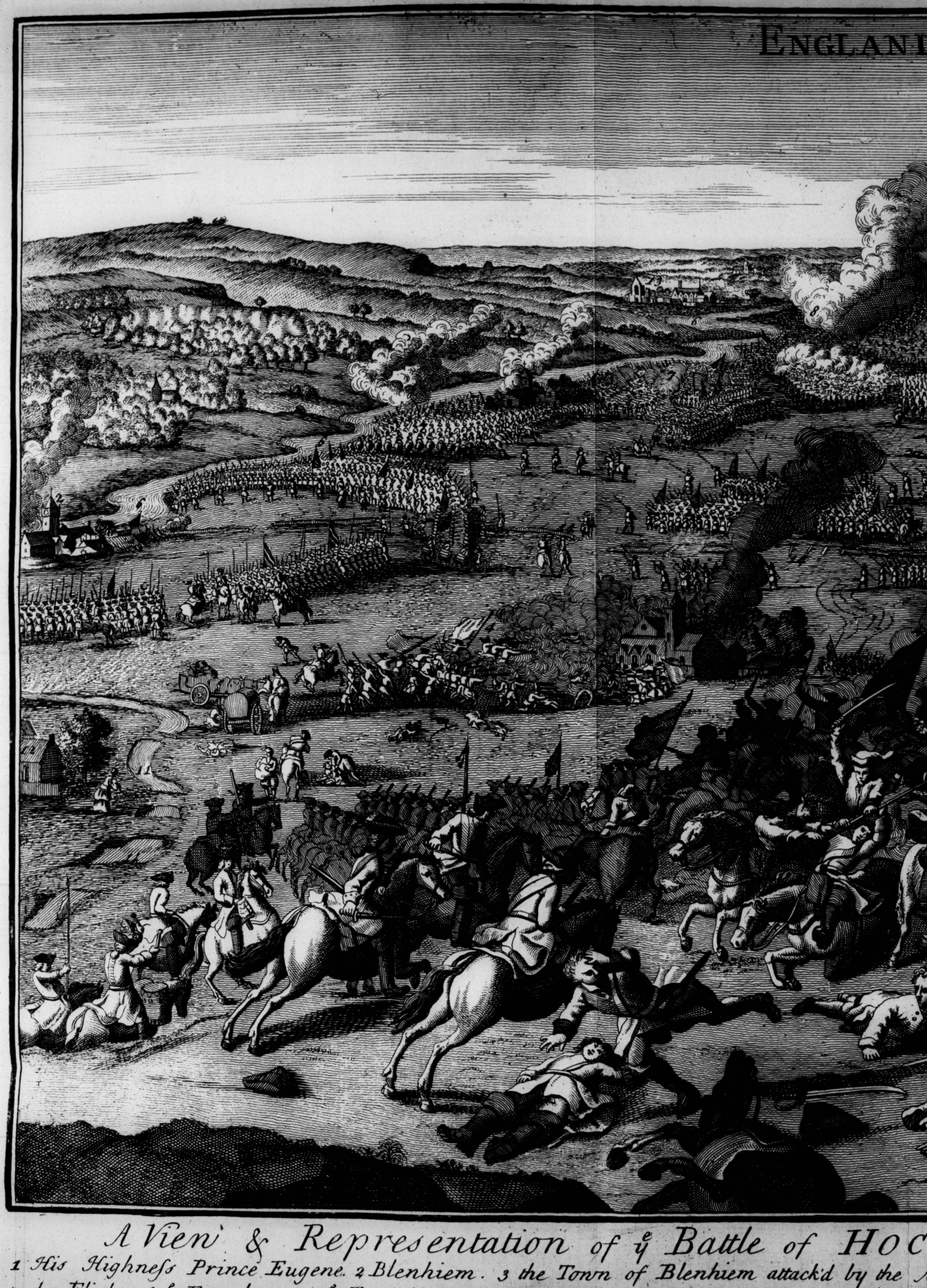
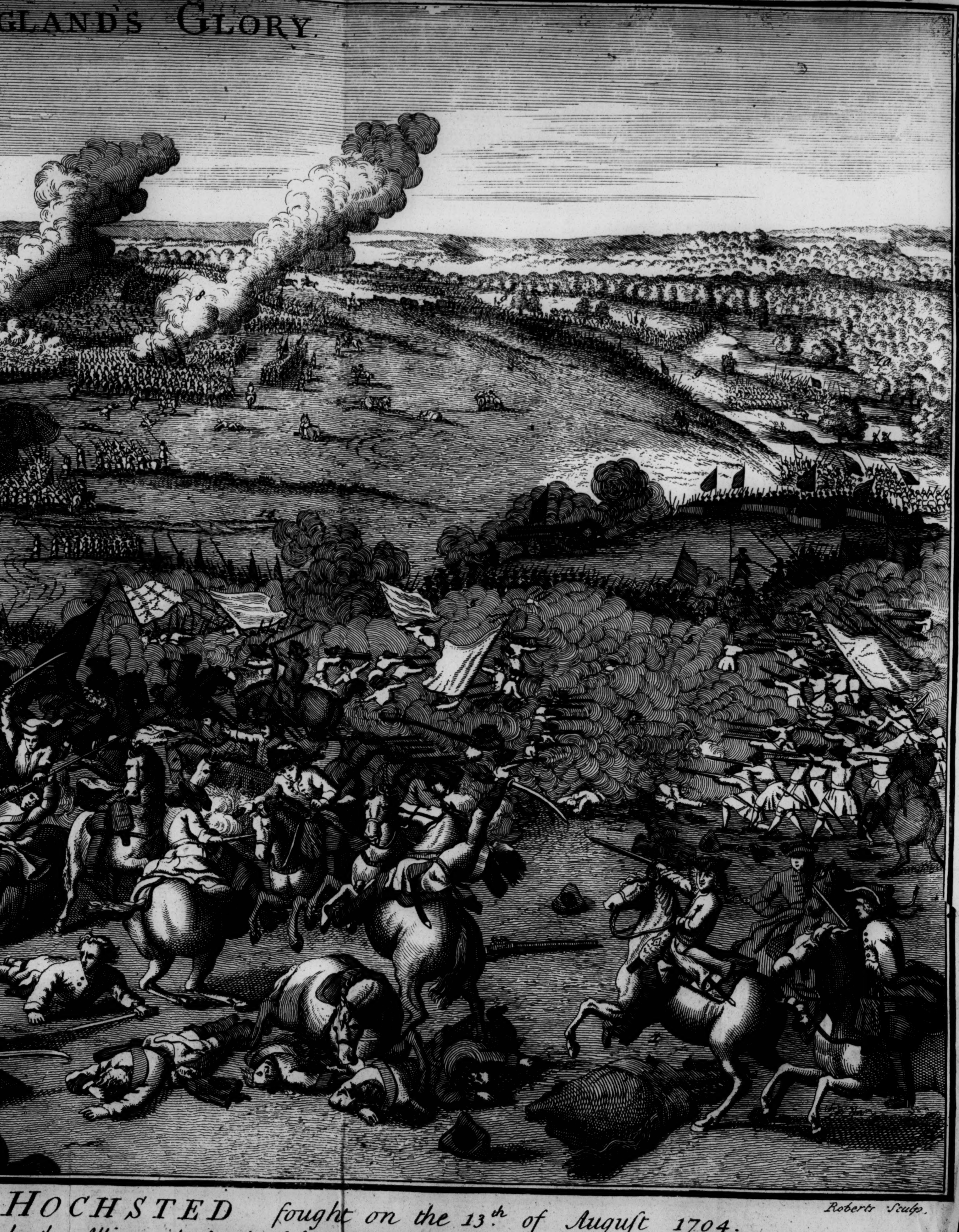


A View & Representation of yᵉ Battle of HOC

1 His Highneſs Prince Eugene. 2 Blenhiem. 3 the Town of Blenhiem attack'd by the
7 the Flight of yᵉ French over yᵉ Danube near the Town of Sunderen where Count Tala
10 Schellemberg Wood 11 a Rivelet call'd Moolenwyzer. 12 Town of Underklauw. 13 Small

No. 5.

GLAND'S GLORY.



HOCHSTED fought on the 13th of Auguſt 1704.

Roberts Sculp.

by the Allies. 4 the Attack of yͤ Town of Oberklaun 5 Attack of yͤ Imperialists. 6 the Danube.
unt Talard was taken Priſoner. 8 yͤ Main Body of the Battle. 9 the Retreat of yͤ Bavarians.
Small City of Hochsted. 14 Rivelet of Swanbagh. — Sold by Willm Rayner According to Act of Parliamen

7

he BATTLE of *HOCHSTET*,

Fought *AUGUST* 13. 1704.

N Order to form within ourſelves a juſt Idea of the Battle of *Hochſtet*, and he Importance of the Victory gained there by the Emperor, and his *Allies*; it is not enough to fancy we ſee a vaſt Field of Battle, quite covered over with the Bodies of dead and wounded Enemies; with ſeveral thouſands of naways and Priſoners; and whole Squadrons driven headlong into the *Danu-* in a Word, ſo great a Defeat that the like had not been known within the mory of Man; but we muſt alſo conſider the Situation wherein the Affairs he Empire then were, and conſequently thoſe of all the Powers in Alli- e with her.

The Situation of the Affairs of *Europe* before the Battle of *Hochſtet*.

NEVER before had the King of *France* appeared more powerful; never be- had he been more formidable. The Elector of *Bavaria*, openly in Arms his Intereſt, had introduced his Troops even into the Heart of *Germany*. ey had already overſpread there the principal Banks of the *Rhine*, the *Neckar*, the *Danube*; and were there in poſſeſſion of the Cities, Towns, and Strong lds. The War was no longer carried on upon the Frontiers; but the Cir- of *Suabia*, *Bavaria*, and *Auſtria* were now become the Scene where ho- Armies exerciſed their Fury. The Country of *Tirol* had been ſubdued and overed again, and the Elector of *Bavaria* was actually Maſter of the *Upper latinate*, *Paſſau*, *Augsburgh*, and *Ratisbon*, where he kept the General Diet the Empire, in a Manner, Priſoners of War.

AFFAIRS without the Empire were not in a better Poſture than thoſe with- *Hungary* in open Rebellion; the *Poles* divided among themſelves; the uke of *Modena* diſpoſſeſs'd of his Dominions; the Duke of *Savoy* within an e of being in the ſame Condition; and the *Venetians* proſtrate at the King *France*'s Feet to Appeaſe his Reſentment, were ſo many fatal Circumſtances ich threaten'd *Chriſtendom* with utter Ruin. The King of *France* having e gained firm Footing in *Suabia*, *Franconia*, and *Bavaria*, nothing could longer have prevented his ſupporting the *Hungarian* Rebels, the Confede- e *Poles*, and even the *Turks* themſelves; in ſhort, all thoſe circumjacent Pow- , who, from any Motive whatſoever, might have found their own Account, exciting new Troubles, and in having an Underſtanding with him.

The D. of *Marlborough* marches into *Germany*.

ENGLAND and *Holland* were very ſenſible of the Greatneſs of the Danger, the Neceſſity of having Recourſe with all Expedition to the only Remedy t could prevent it. Wherefore the Duke of *Marlborough*, Generaliſſimo of Great *itain*, ſet out in *May* from the Army in the *Low Countries*, with a Body of ty thouſand Men, of which ten Thouſand were *Dutch*, or in the Pay of the *tes*, under the ſeparate Command of Lieutenant General *Goor*: Theſe Troops ving march'd in Diviſions, for their greater Convenience, rejoned each other *June*, on the *Banks* of the *Neckar*, and incamp'd together near *Heilbron*, at Great *Heppach*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* took up his Quarters.

IMMEDIATELY after, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, Lieutenant General to the Em- ror and Empire, and Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, *Veldt-Marſhal* to his *Imperial* ajeſty, came thither to meet him; and Conferences were held there for the egulation of the Operations of the Campaign, at which the Duke of *Wir- nberg*, and General *Goor* were invited to aſſiſt. The Reſult and Conſequen- s thereof will be ſeen in the Sequel; but before we proceed to that, the hread of our Story requires our giving an Account of the Situation, and rength of the Armies on both Sides.

THE Enemy had two Head-Armies in *Germany*; One beyond the *Rhine*, be- een *Weyſſenburgh*, and *Lauterburgh*; the other upon the Banks of the *Danube*,

between

The Situation and Strength of the Armies on both ſides.

between *Elchingen* and *Langenau*. The firſt, conſiſting of forty thouſand Men, was commanded by the Marſhals *Villeroy*, and *Tallard*, and was compoſed of two Sorts of Troops; that is, of twenty Thouſand Men which had been there with *Tallard* from the Beginning of the Campaign, and of twenty Thouſand more which *Villeroy* had led thither from the *Low-Countries*, to counterpoiſe the Duke of *Marlborough*'s large Detachment. The other Army was commanded by the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Marſhal *de Marſin*. At firſt it conſiſted but of forty Thouſand Men; but a Reinforcement of ten Thouſand Men which had join'd it, *May* 7. near *Villingen*, had made it, amount to fifty Thouſand. Beſides this the Count *D'Arco* commanded a ſeparate Body of between eight and ten Thouſand Men, near *Donawert*, and ſome Regiments were poſted before *Augsburgh* for the Security of that Place: Thus the Enemy's Forces in the Field amounted actually to above a Hundred Thouſand fighting Men. Thoſe of the Emperor and Empire, excluſive of the Garriſons, conſiſted but of ſixty Thouſand Men; fifty Thouſand of which were with the Body of the Army under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, and ten Thouſand in the Lines at *Offenburgh*, under General *Thungen*. The Prince of *Baden* was incamp'd in *Blanthal*, near *Ulm*.

The Reſult of the Conferences at *Heppach*.

HAVING taken all theſe Things into Conſideration, it was reſolved in the Conferences at *Heppach*; That *the* Engliſh *and* Dutch *Forces ſhould join the* Imperialiſts, *and that all together they ſhould make but one Army; which ſhould be commanded in Chief alternatively, every other Day, by the Prince of* Baden, *and by the Duke of* Marlborough; *that nevertheleſs a ſecond Army ſhould be formed upon the* Rhine, *to make Head againſt that of the Marſhals* Villeroy, *and* Tallard, *which ſhould be commanded in Chief by Prince* Eugene.

Pr. *Eugene* repairs to the *Rhine*, to watch *Tallard*'s Motions.

THIS laſt Reſolution was very neceſſary; for from the Moment the Duke of *Marlborough* arrived upon the *Neckar*, the Enemy had formed the Deſign of a third Junction of Troops, by the Means of which the Elector might be enabled to cope with the two united Armies. Prince *Eugene* did not in the leaſt defer repairing in Perſon to the Place where he might beſt prevent this, but he was obliged to wait a whole Month for the Troops which were to form the Body of his Army, and Marſhal *Tallard* took Advantage of a Delay ſo commodious for the Execution of his Deſigns. He paſſed the *Black Foreſt*, therefore, at the Head of ſixty Squadrons, and forty Battalions. He even thougnt he might, by the Way, make himſelf Maſter of *Villingen*, and *Rotweil*, two Towns conſiderable on Account of their Situation, but whoſe whole Strength conſiſted only in an ordinary Wall. Nevertheleſs *Villingen* held out a Week, during which Prince *Eugene*'s Army began at laſt to come together. The Troops of the King of *Pruſſia* which were incamped near *Tieffenbrun* arrived on the 20th of *July* at *Harbuberg*, and on the 21ſt at *Bebring*, where they found five Regiments of the Circle of *Suabia*, and of *Weſterwaldt*, which had been detached from guarding the Lines. Six other Regiments, that were ſent from the main Army, under the Command of Prince *Maximilian* of *Hanover*, arrived there in like Manner; and almoſt at the ſame Time came Nine Batallions of *Danes* in the common Pay of *England* and *Holland*. The whole together amounted but to twenty eight Batallions, and threeſcore Squadrons, but they were ſtronger thoſe of the Enemy.

M. *Tallard* miſcarries in his Deſign upon *Villingen*.

THE Marſhal *de Tallard* did not think proper to run the Hazard of a particular Engagement with this little Army; he choſe rather to raiſe the Siege of *Villingen*, where he had already loſt ſix Hundred Men, and take Advantage of two Marches he had before the Prince, to put in Execution the Junction that had been agreed on: All therefore his Highneſs could do, was to follow him, and obſerve his Motions as narrowly as poſſible.

The Battle of *Schellenberg* where the Elector of *Bavaria* is defeated.

IN the mean while, the two Armies of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* had joined each other on the twenty-third of *June* at *Lutzhauſen*, which had obliged the Elector of *Bavaria* to take up his Quarters between *Lawingen*, and *Dillingen*, in a Poſt very ſtrong by Nature, and very well fortified. The Battle of *Donawert*, or *Schellenberg* had followed ſoon after, *viz.* on the ſecond of *July*, and that with ſo much Succeſs, that the Elector of *Bavaria* had loſt almoſt half the Troops he had there, which then amounted to about Fourteen Thouſand Men, upon which he had abandoned his Camp, and had retired under the Cannon of *Augsburgh*, with the Marſhal *de Marſin*. This Victory had been followed with ſeveral other Advantages. The Caſtle of *Dillingen* had ſurrendered the fourteenth, and the Town of *Rhain* on the ſeventeenth. *Aichach* had been taken Sword in Hand the eighteenth, and the Enemy had themſelves abandoned *Friedberg*, and *Lechhauſen*. The *Allies* had alſo ſent out Parties, on all Sides, to plunder and ravage the Country; imagining this would be a powerful Incentive to determine the Elector to come to an Accommodation. We paſs over theſe Points curſorily, becauſe they have but a remote Relation to the Battle we intend to deſcribe; Wherefore we ſhall only ſay; that notwithſtanding all the Superiority the Allies then had over the Elector, they ſtill offered him great Advantages, and even preſs'd him to accept them; that the Electreſs join'd her Intreaties to the Advantageous Offers of the Allies; and that the Negotiation went on ſo far, that it was believed he was ready to ſign a Treaty; but hearing that Marſhal *Tallard* was bringing him a conſiderable Reinforcement, and had already got beyond all the Paſſes of the *Black-Foreſt*, he declared he would continue inviolably attached to the Intereſts of *France*.

The Advantages that accrued to the *Allies* from this Victory.

HEREUPON a Council of War was held, to conſult whether it were adviſable to attack the Elector before *Augsburgh*, or whether they ſhould undertake any other Enterprize. The Enemy's Camp was, in a manner inacceſſible; both by Reaſon of the Intrenchments with which it was fortify'd, a Moraſs which covered Part of it, and the City itſelf, under whoſe Cannon it was ſituated. Wherefore it was reſolved to retire, and to March with one Part of the Army and beſiege *Ingolſtadt*, whilſt the other ſhould narrowly watch the Enemy's Motions, and endeavour to derive ſome Advantages from thence.

A Council of War called, where the Siege of *Ingolſtadt* is reſolved on;

THIS Council was held on the 3d of *Auguſt*; the next Morning the Army returned to *Aichach*, and on the fifth they incamped between *Schrobenhauſen*, and *Klooſterberg*. Next Day the Elector march'd alſo, and paſſed the Night between *Biberbach*, and *Klooſterholts*, on the other Side the *Lech*: The Deſign of this Motion was to join Marſhal *Tallard*, who had reach'd *Ulm* on the 30th of *July*, and advanced alſo on his Side to meet the Elector.

IN Effect they joined Forces on the 7th of *Auguſt*, and immediately afterwards march'd directly to *Lawingen*, in their Way towards the *Danube*. Their Intent in ſo doing was to fall upon Prince *Eugene*, who, after having followed Marſhal *Tallard* as far as *Ulm*, had left him there, and taking his Rout on the other ſide the River, had march'd on ſtrait to *Dillingen*, and then to *Munſter* near *Donawert*, where he actually was at that Time. It was reſolved then that without making any Alteration in the Diſpoſitions for the Siege of *Ingolſtadt*, the Direction of which Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* had taken upon himſelf, and for which ſeveral Meaſures had already been concerted, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſhould march forthwith to Prince *Eugene* with his *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Troops.

The Elector of *Bavaria* and Marſhal *Tallard* join Forces.

PURSUANT to this Agreement, the two Chieftains parted on the 8th, and took different Routs. Prince *Lewis* march'd towards *Nieuburgh*, and from thence to *Ingolſtadt*, with the whole *Imperial* Army; excepting twenty eight Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, which he left with the Duke of *Marlborough* under the Command of the Duke Regent of *Wirtemberg*, General of the Cavalry: In the mean while the Duke of *Marlborough* advanced towards *Exheym*, where he poſted his Left Wing, his Right extending to *Villingen*.

Pr. *Lewis* of *Baden* ſits down before *Ingolſtadt*.

ON the 9th he march'd on ſtill farther, and incamped near *Rhain*, his Right being at *Middleſtadt*, and his Left at *Pluckingen*. He was there ſo poſted as to be able to paſs either the *Lech*, or the *Danube*, or even both of them, if it ſhould be neceſſary; but that he might not leave Prince *Eugene* too much expoſed, he ſent him the Duke of *Wirtemberg* with his twenty eight Squadrons, and General *Churchill* with twenty Battallons of *Engliſh* Troops. Theſe two Bodies paſſed the *Danube* early in the Morning on the tenth, over a Bridge which was at *Merxen*.

IN the mean while the Enemy had alſo croſſed the *Danube* at *Lawingen*, where they had taken up their Poſt, their Right being at *Stein*. Upon this Prince *Eugene* retired from *Munſter*, and poſted himſelf on the other Side the

River *Wernitz*, near *Donawert*, having behind him the Wood of *Schellenberg.* At the ſame Time his ſerene Highneſs ſent Notice how Things ſtood to the Duke of *Marlborough*, who immediately gave Orders for the joining their Forces. General *Churchill*, who had already paſſed the *Danube*, with his twenty Battalions ſet forward on his March on the tenth about Midnight, and on the 11th about three in the Morning, all the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* began to march likewiſe. The firſt Line paſſed the *Lech* at *Rhain*, and the *Danube* at *Donawert*, and the ſecond followed General *Churchill*'s Rout.

Pr. *Eugene* and the D. of *Marlborough* join Forces.

THEY continued their March that whole Day, and Prince *Eugene* having advanced to meet them, the two Armies joined that Night at *Munſter*, where all the united Forces incamped, having their Left ſupported by the *Danube*, and their Right extending beyond *Apperſhoven* ſo as to border upon the Wood.

Deſcription of the Field where the Battle of *Hochſtet* was fought.

ON the twelfth, at five in the Morning, Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Maalborough*, advanced at the Head of forty Squadrons to take a View of the Ground. It was a Plain which might be about two Leagues in Length, but which was very unequal in its Breadth. For at the Entrance into it a Cannon wou'd more then carry from ſide to ſide; and a little after it opened ſo wide, as to be above a League over; as for the Reſt, it was bounded on one Side by *Schellenberg* Wood, and waſh'd on the other by the *Danube:* It was likewiſe divided by three or four *Rivulets*, that run over it from Side to Side, clogg'd with divers Marſhes, and cover'd with Villages and Hamlets to the Number of above twenty.

THE Village of *Hochſtet*, which has given Name to the Battle, was ſituated at the farther End of this Plain, upon the *Danube*, and at the Mouth of a little River which comes from the Villiage of *Oberwemingen*. It was there Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* were deſirous of pitching their Camp, but the Enemy were already in Poſſeſſion of it. They even took up all the Ground between *Blenheim*, and *Lutzingen*, and their Out-Guards extended as far as to the other Side of the *Rivulet*. Hereupon it was reſolved to penetrate at leaſt as far as to between *Greinheim*, and *Sweinebeck*, and to make that the Field of Battle. And as it was difficult to advance towards *Tiſſingen*, becauſe of a deep Brook which runs a croſs the Way the Troops were to paſs, Pioneers were ſent thither with Orders to lay Bridges over it.

THIS Work was not carried on without Moleſtation; the Enemy's Out-Guards and *Huſſars* interrupted them in it, and it was neceſſary to ſend thither two Brigades of Foot, who lodg'd themſelves at *Tiſſingen*, under the Command of Major General *Wills*. At laſt the Bridges were finiſhed, the Ways levell'd, the Baggage ſent back to *Donawert*, and Orders given for the Battle.

ON the 13th at Day-Break the whole Army began to March in eight Columns; the *Imperialiſts* on the Right, and the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* on the Left. A ninth Column was formed ſoon after of the two Brigades which had been poſted at *Tiſſingen*, and fifteen detach'd Squadrons who took the Left of the whole.

THEY continued to march in this Order till they had advanced beyond the Villiage of *Sweiningen*, where they halted, and where Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent for the inferiour Generals to give them the Neceſſary Inſtructions. It was then ſix in the Morning, and it did not appear that the Enemy expected an Engagement; for at the Sight of the *Allies* they fired two Cannon to call back their Foragers, beat the *General*, then the *Call*, and ran to Arms.

WHILST they were drawing up in Battle Array, at the Head of their Camp, the Army of the Allies advanced into the Plain, leaving behind them the Villages of *Wolperſtette*, *Schweinebach*, and *Achberg*, ſupporting their Left by the Moraſs near *Greinheim*, and extending their Right to the other ſide of the Plain, as far as they could ſtretch themſelves.

The Diſpoſition and Number of the Confederate Army.

THIS Right was only compoſed of *Imperial* Troops, either properly ſo call'd or Auxiliaries; having Prince *Eugene* at their Head, and under him, as Generals of the Horſe, Prince *Maximilian* of *Hanover*, the Count *de la Tour*, and the Duke of *Wirtemberg*; and, for General of the Foot, the Prince of *Anhalt Deſſau*. The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* form'd the left Wing, under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*, who had for Generals under him the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe*, and General *Churchill*. There was alſo a little Body of

Cavalry in Reſerve, and the whole amounted but to 67 Battalions, and 181 Squadrons.

The Order and Strength of the Enemy's Army.

THE Enemy alſo drew themſelves up in two Lines along the River, or Brook, which ſeparated them from the *Allies*; their Right Wing being commanded by Marſhal *Tallard*, and their Left by the Elector of *Bavaria*, and Marſhal *Marſin*: They were 84 Battalions, and 150 Squadrons ſtrong; which, according to the Calculation of General Count *Homſpech*, gave them a Superiority of 4220 Men. They would not have had ſo great an Advantage over the *Allies* if all their Army had been together, but Part of it was before *Ingolſtadt*, under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*. It is likewiſe true that the Enemy had not all their Forces there. The Army upon the *Rhine* commanded by Marſhal *Villeroy* was above ſixteen Thouſand Strong, ten Thouſand under his own Command at *Dutlingen*, and ſix Thouſand by the Lines under the Count *de Coigny*: Beſides Eight Thouſand Men had been ſent back to the *Low-Countries*, under the Command of the Marquiſs *d'Alegre*.

The two Armies come in view of each other.

ABOUT Eight in the Morning, the two Armies were drawn up in Order of Battle, facing, and within Cannon-ſhot of, each other but ſeparated by the Brook before mentioned. The People of that Country call it *Hazelaersbroock*: It is deep, and muddy, and its Banks are very ſteep. Beſides this, the Enemy were there poſſeſſed of four Villages, well intrench'd, and well fortify'd; *Blenheim*, ſituated at the End of their Right Wing upon the *Danube*; *Lutzingen*, at the End of their Left towards the Wood; *Oberklauw* in the Centre of their whole Army; and *Onderklauw* which lay forward on the other ſide of the Brook, almoſt at an equal diſtance from the two firſt. Two Mills, built upon the ſame Brook defended the Paſſage likewiſe on that ſide, and ſerved as Redoubts to the Village of *Blenheim*.

The Order given for the general Onſet.

THE firſt Thing that was done to remove theſe Obſtacles, was to work at laying Bridges over the Brook. The *Engliſh* built five there, and repaired a ſixth, notwithſtanding the Enemy's Cannon, which kept playing continually to prevent them. They fired with the ſame Fury from their Left, and the *Imperialiſts* ſuffer'd very much thereby, eſpecially from ten a Clock, when their Fire ſeemed to redouble, till twelve, when the Order was given for the general Onſet.

The *Engliſh* firſt paſs the Brook, and make a Lodgment in *Onderklauw*.

AT One the whole Army advanced towards the Enemy, and the Attack began on the Side where the *Engliſh* were poſted, by the two Mills upon the Brook. It was General *Wills*, that was ſent again thither, with his two Brigades, ſupported by twenty Battalions under the Command of the Lord *Cuts*. They were ſoon carried, the Enemy not contending obſtinately for the keeping them; they even abandoned the Village *Onderklauw*, after having ſet it on Fire and the *Engliſh* having ſoon extinguiſh'd it, lodged themſelves there.

The *Danes* and *Hanoverians* twice beat back in paſſing the Brook, but make good their Paſſage the third Time.

THESE Advantages favour'd the Paſſage over the Brook, on the Left, but did not entirely exempt it from Difficulties. It was neceſſary to ſuſtain there a very long, and very hot Fire. The *Danes* in the *Engliſh* Pay, and the *Hanoverians*, who were poſted on the Right of the Left Wing, having paſſed the Brook at *Onderklauw*, were briſkly charged there, and forced to repaſs it. They returned to the Attack ſupported by a good Body of Foot, and were again obliged to retreat. At the third Onſet they kept their Ground, and the Prince of *Holſtein-Beck* advanced to the Village of *Oberklauw*, to drive the Enemy from thence: But his Courage met not with the Succeſs it deſerved. Eight or Nine Battalions ſurrounded him, and put to the Sword three or four *Dutch* Regiments which he led on, amongſt others Lieutenant General *Goor*'s Regiment, of which but threeſcore Men eſcaped. He received ſeveral Wounds there himſelf, and was taken Priſoner, but was afterwards left behind, becauſe they could not carry him off.

THE *Imperialiſts* met with no fewer Difficulties on their Right, than the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, on their Left. The Ground on that Side was all covered with Briars, and Hedges, and very uneven; ſo that they could only March there by Columns. They advanced however in that Manner towards the Brook, and paſſed it, the Infantry on the Right, and the Cavalry on the Left, the Enemy not making any Motion to oppoſe it. They were drawn up in Order of Battle along the Hill upon which *Lutzingen* is ſituated; they were even in Poſſeſſion of that Village, and had placed there a large Battery of Cannon, which abſolutely commanding all the Parts adjacent, could hardly ſail of doing Execution wherever it was pointed. There was a Neceſſity then of attacking them in this advantagious Poſt.

The Infantry, conſiſting of ſeven *Daniſh*, and eleven *Pruſſian* Battalions, marched on to the Attack with the beſt Grace in the World. The Cavalry alſo charged with Abundance of Vigour, but without Succeſs. They were repulſed, and the *Pruſſian* Battalions being left thereby open, the Enemy took them in the Flank, and put into Diſorder the two Battalions that ſtood the moſt expoſed. This, however, was not till after a very long Reſiſtance; but at laſt they were broken; and this obliged the others to retreat, in the beſt Manner they could, towards the Wood from whence they had come, and where they at firſt ranged themſelves in Order of Battle.

The vaſt Importance of gaining this Battle to the Elector of *Bavaria*.

The Cavalry, nevertheleſs, having rallied, marched on again to the Onſet, and in their Turn made the Enemies Horſe give Way; inſomuch that if the Foot had then been in a Condition to charge, the Victory could no longer have defer'd declaring itſelf; but they were in a Confuſion, and it was a full Hour before it was poſſible to bring them again into Order. Wherefore the Cavalry were repulſed anew, and the Advantage appeared wholly on the Enemy's ſide. This was owing, in a great Meaſure, to the preſence of the Elector of *Bavaria*, for his All depended upon his gaining this Battle, and if he loſt it, he had Reaſon to apprehend, at the ſame Time, the Loſs of his Dignity, his Dominions, and whatever he had in the World. But the principal Cauſe of the Enemy's having the Superiority on this Occaſion, was their being more in Number: They had thirty Battalions on their Left, and the *Allies* had but eighteen on their Right; their Cavalry alſo were more numerous, and their Poſt very advantageous.

Several Circumſtances extreamly favourable to the Enemy.

Besides all this, the Situation of the Village *Oberklauw* favoured them extreamly; being placed, as has been obſerved, in the Centre of their whole Army, it equallly flank'd their Right and Left Wings. If the *French* or *Bavarian* Squadrons happen'd to be driven back, they found there, in a Moment, a commodious and ſafe Shelter; and if the ſame ill Fortune happened to the *Imperialiſts*, or the *Engliſh*, they were there received with a Volley of Musket-Shot, which was ſo much the more terrible, becauſe the Infantry, poſted there, had nothing to do but to lye in Wait for them, as it were in Ambuſh.

Notwithſtanding which they are at laſt forced to give Way.

It was then of vaſt Importance to drive the Enemy from this Poſt. We have ſeen that the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* had already attempted it in vain. A ſecond Attack, wherein they were ſuſtained by the *Imperial* Cavalry of the *Corps de Reſerve*, met with better Succeſs. They did not indeed gain the Poſt, but they kept it, in a manner beſieged; this enabled them to march on, and act with more Liberty againſt the Enemy's Cavalry; whom they puſh'd with ſo much Vigour, and to ſuch a Diſtance, notwithſtanding a ſecond Brook, named the *Mulweyer*, that the Enemy's Communication with *Blenheim* Village was ſoon abſolutely cut off: Hereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* had it inveſted, and attack'd, on one ſide, by General *Churchill*, and on the other by the Lord *Cuts*, and Major General *Wills*.

In the mean while, Prince *Eugene* made a third, more weighty, and more vigorous Atttack then the two former, notwithſtanding which the Horſe were again repulſed, but the Foot met with leſs Reſiſtance. The *Bavarians* gave Way, and loſing Ground by little and little, though they ſtill continued fighting, they loſt their Cannon alſo, and ſaw themſelves almoſt ſurrounded in the Village of *Lutzingen*.

Then the Elector, being Apprehenſive of ſomething worſe, cauſed that Village and *Oberklauw* to be ſet on Fire, and reſolved of his own Accord to retreat. His Infantry threw themſelves into the Wood, and his Cavalry retired by *Monchelingen*, behind a third muddy Brook that runs that way, and diſembogues itſelf into the *Danube*, a little above *Hochſtet*. The *Imperialiſts* having rallied, drove them ſtill before them, and killed great Numbers but yet without being able to break them. By this means the Elector preſerved his

Left Wing from the terrible Diſorder with which they were threaten'd, and wherein he already ſaw the Right.

It is here we ought to admire what a prodigious Effect a Panick Fear and Conſternation may have upon Troops when once they are ſeized therewith. The latter, we mean the *French* Troops of the Right Wing, not only take themſelves to Flight, but they abſolutely loſe the Uſe of all their Senſes. They no longer know either what it is to command, or to obey, what they do, nor which way they fly. They think themſelves loſt, and ſuffer the *Engliſh* to drive them before them like a Flock of Sheep. One entire Body of their Horſe, even of thoſe who were before in the greateſt Eſteem for their Courage, force away with them in their Flight the Marſhal *de Tallard*, and without conſidering either what they do, or why, throw themſelves by whole Squadrons into the *Danube*, Men and Horſes, Officers and Soldiers. Some indeed make a ſhift to get over it, but almoſt all that were there were drowned; and the Marſhal unable to prevent ſo deſperate a Reſolution, was obliged to yield himſelf Priſoner, with ſome other Generals who were along with him.

The unaccountable Effects of a Panick Fright.

The other Troops on the Right were broken in the ſame Manner, and routed by the *Engliſh*, and *Dutch*; but they rally'd behind the Brook *Monchelingen*, and drew up there with the *Bavarians*. Thoſe who could fly nimbly enough eſcaped; but the Reſt were cut in Pieces, amongſt others two Brigades, conſiſting of eight Battalions who had ſtaid behind. They had engaged relying upon the Cavalry on their Flanks, but that Cavalry abandoned them, and they afterwards making an Effort to join the Troops in *Blenheim* Village, were attack'd on the Way, and all put to the Sword, not one eſcaping but thoſe who were taken Priſoners.

Victory declares for the *Allies*.

This put an End to the Battle; for the Troops who were in *Blenheim* Village, finding themſelves hemm'd in on all Sides, without Proviſion, and hopeleſs of any Aſſiſtance, ſurrendered in the Evening at Diſcretion, and laid down their Arms. They amounted to Twenty-ſeven Battalions of Foot, and Twelve Squadrons of Dragoons.

As it was already Eight o'Clock, they did not purſue the Enemy beyond the Brook where they were poſted: It might have been done next Morning, but they retreated during the Night to *Lawingen*, and from thence towards *Ulm*, where having joined Marſhal *Villeroy*, they croſſed the *Rhine*, and went on towards *Landau*. In the mean while, the Elector of *Bavaria* returned to the *Netherlands*, and entered *Bruſſels* on the firſt of *October*, with the Elector of *Cologn* his Brother.

The Electors of *Bavaria*, and *Cologn* retire to the *Low Countries*.

This Battle, the moſt bloody of any that was fought during the whole Courſe of the War, coſt the *Allies* by Computation, 11000 Men either killed or wounded; *viz.* 7258 on the Part of the *Engliſh*, and *Dutch*, and about 4000 on the Part of the *Imperialiſts*. The Loſs on the Enemy's Side was incomparably greater; they owned 12000 killed and wounded in their own Relrtions, and it was ſuppoſed there were above 15000. As for the Priſoners, they amounted to Fourteen Thouſand, of which Three Thouſand, or within a few of that Number, inliſted with the Allies, and Eleven Thouſand One Hundred ninety-two were divided between Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, according to the Liſt hereunto annex'd. They loſt alſo Ninety Colours; Forty-five Standards; and Thirty-five Pieces of Cannon; with Abundance of Tents, Powder, Ball, Waggons, and other military Implements, as alſo above Six thouſand Horſes, either taken, killed, or drowned.

The Number of the kill'd and wounded on both Sides.

The Fruits of this Battle were, the Abandoning of *Augsburg*; the Siege and Taking of *Ulm* by General *Thungen*; the Inveſting and Reduction of *Landau* by the King of the *Romans*; the Treaty of *Ilberſheim*; the Evacuation of *Straubingen*, and *Paſſau*; and, in ſhort, of all *Bavaria*, and all the Places whereof the Enemy were there poſſeſs'd.

The Fruits of the Battle of *Hochſtet*.

A Liſt of the Officers, Common Soldiers, Troopers, and Dragoons, which were taken Priſoners by the ALLIES *at the Battle of* HOCKSTET.

FOR Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy.*

Battalions.		*Capt.*	*Lieut.*	*Under Lieut.*	*Sergeants.*	*Soldiers.*
Navarre	1	32	34	37	40	1029
Sennecterre	2	20	16	18	33	570
Aunix	2	17	15	10	36	441
Zurlobe	2	24	34	8	38	360
Monperoux	1	8	8	6	20	297
Agenois	1	12	10	11	21	240
Laſſe	1	11	7	3	18	200
Bleſois	1	6	6	8	19	292
Greder	2	29	33	0	28	216
	13	153	163	91	253	3665

Gunners	88
Two Commiſſaries of the Artillery	23
Cavalry	155

Dragoons.	*Squadrons.*	*Officers.*	
Maitre de Camp	3	38	300
Vaſſe	3	38	289

Remains of the Regiments.		
Royal Artillery	1	110
Nice	1	146
		4776

TOTAL.

Captains	231
Lieutenants	163
Under Lieutenants	91
Sergeants	253
Soldiers, Troopers, and Drag.	4776
	5514

A

A Liſt of the Diviſion of the Officers, Common Soldiers, Troopers, and Dragoons, which were taken Priſoners by the ALLIES *at the Battle of* HOCKSTET.

For the Duke of *Marlborongh*.

	Battalions.	*Capt.*	*Lieut.*	*Under Lieut.*	*Sergeants.*	*Soldiers.*
Royal	3	32	29	22	42	980
Provence	1	6	5	3	19	316
Bolonois	1	12	9	10	20	308
St Second	1	11	13	0	18	213
Languedoc	2	11	20	15	32	586
Artois	2	20	20	16	33	660
Robec	1	1	6	2	16	175
Chabrillant	1	4	0	0	17	70
Montfort	2	15	17	15	29	419
	14	115	119	83	226	3727

Officers wounded.

At *Dillingen*	60				
Of the Horſe.	35	—	—	—	145

Dragoons.	*Squadrons.*	*Officers.*	
The *Queen's*	3	50	181
Rohan	3	40	290

Remains of the Regiments.

Albret —	1	148
Bandevilles	1	120
Auxerrois	1	239
		4950

TOTAL.

Captains — —	300
Lieutenants — — —	119
Under Lieutenants —	83
Soldiers, Troopers, and Dragoons —	4950
	5678

The Names of ſome of the prinvipal Offioers who were taken Priſoners at the Battle of Hockſtet.

COUNT *Tallard*, Marſhal of *France*; the Marquiſs *de Montperoux*, Camp Maſter and General of the Horſe; M. *de Hauteſeuille*, Camp Maſter, and General of the Dragoons; the Marquiſs *de Marivaux*, Lieutenant General; the Marquiſs *de Blanſac*, Marſhal *de Camp* of the Foot. M. *de Valſeme*, Marſhal *de Camp*; the Marquiſs *de la Valiere*, Brigadier of Horſe; M. *Deſnonville*, Brigadier of Foot, the Chevalier *de Croiſſi*, Brigadier of Foot; the Marquiſs *de Septville*, Brigadier of the *Gendarmerie*; M. *de St Second* Brigadier of Foot; Marſhal *de la Maſſeliere*, Brigadier of the *Gendarmerie*; the Marquiſs *de Silli*, Brigadier of Horſe; M. *Joli*, Brigadier of Dragoons; M.

Names of the Chief Priſoners taken at the Battle of *Hochſtet.*

Marſhal *de St Signey* Brigadier of Foot; the Marquiſs *de Nonan*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Provence*; the Marquiſs *de Saſſenage*, *Aide de Camp*, and Son-in-law to Marſhal *Tallard*, M. *de Montfort*, Brigadier of Foot; the Count *de Tavanes*, Colonel of Foot; the Count *de Schach* Colonel of Foot; M. *de Barincourt*, Colonel of Infantry; M. *de Saubeuf*, Colonel of Infantry; the Count *de Leone*, Colonel of Infantry; the Marquiſs *de St Pouange*, Colonel of Horſe; the Chevalier *de Ligonady*, Colonel of Horſe; the Marquiſs *de Vaſſe*, Colonel of Dragoons; the Marquiſs *de Laſſe*, Colonel of Foot; the Marquiſs *d'Orival* Colonel of Dragoons; the Prince *Maubecq de Lorraone*, Captain of Horſe; the Marquiſs *d'Auve*, Captain of the *Gendarmes*; the Baron *d'Elſen*, Colonel of Foot; M. *de Carman* Under-Lieutenant of the *Gendarmes*, and Colonel; M. *d'Ovillars*, Cornet of the *Gendarmes*, and M. *Juiſſac*, Guidon of the ſame.

The BATTLE of *CASSANO*,

Fought *AUGUST* 16. 1705.

THE Affairs of the Empire having been happily and glorioufly retrieved, in 1704, by the Succeſs of the Battle of *Hochſtet*, and the Siege of *Landau*, nothing was more neceſſary than to concert Meaſures alſo for the Re-eſtabliſhing thoſe in *Italy*: which were in ſuch a Condition that they threatned utter and ſpeedy Ruin, eſpecially in *Savoy*, and in *Piedmont*.

The Situation of Affairs in *Italy* in 1705.

IT was not that the Succours ſtipulated by Alliances had not been ſent thither. The Veldt Marſhal Count *Guy* of *Staremberg* had led thither himſelf, or ſent beforehand, fifteen Thouſand Men, of the beſt Troops in the Emperor's Service, and ſoon afterwards had put his Royal Highneſs in Poſſeſſion of *Montferrat*. But, as it had been impoſſible to ſupport the Operations in thoſe Quarters, by a ſufficient Diverſion in *Lombardy*, the Enemy had almoſt done whatever they pleaſed there.

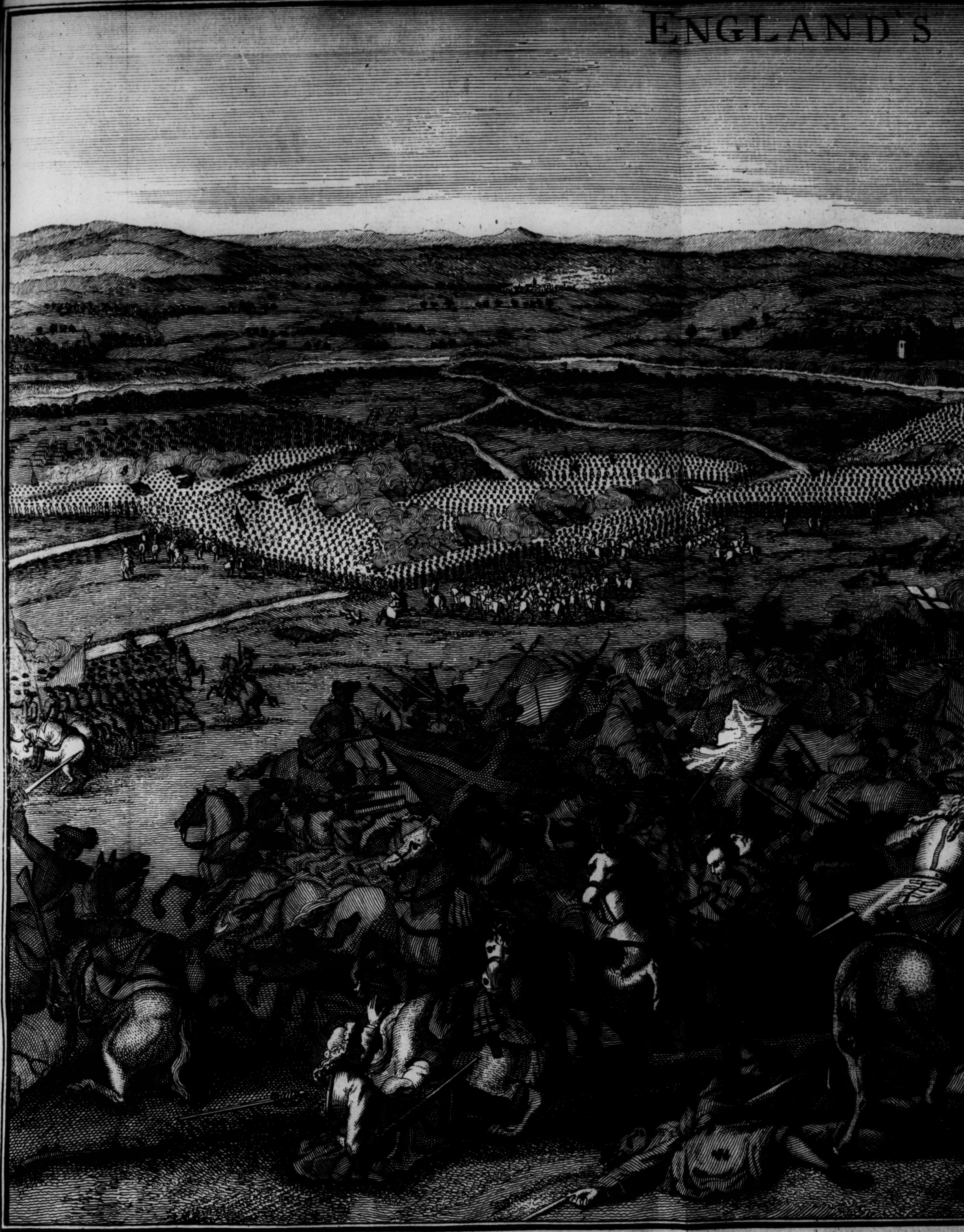
AT firſt they had made themſelves Maſters of *Chambery*, and all *Savoy*, excepting *Montmelian*: then they had poſſeſsd themſelves of the Valley of *Aoſt*, of *Aſti*, and the *Aſteſan*, where they had blown up ſeventeen Caſtles. *Verceil*, *Ivree*, *Suza*, and *Verue* alſo had yielded to their Arms: inſomuch that of all his Places in *Piedmont*, his Royal Highneſs had only *Turin*, *Chivas*, and *Coni* left; the Reſt without Strength, and without Defence, could not be counted as any Thing.

THE Deſtiny of the *Imperialiſts* in *Lombardy* had not been a Jot more favourable. Reduced to leſs then eight Thouſand Men, they had loſt, one after another, all the Poſts they had been poſſeſſed of along the *Po*, and the *Adige*; and had retired into the Dutchy of *Ferrara*, as hoping it might have ſerved them as a Place of Refuge, but the Pope wou'd not ſuffer them to continue there. They had been forced then to come out from thence, and after having abandoned *Oſtiglia*, *Serravalle*, and *Ponte-Molino*, they had poſted themſelves in the *Breſcian*, in order to preſerve at leaſt their Communication open with the *Trentin*.

THIS Situation of Affairs call'd loudly for a ſpeedy Redreſs; for had they delay'd ever ſo little applying ſome Remedy to theſe Diſorders, the Duke of *Savoy* would have ſeen himſelf driven out of all his Dominions, and the Enemy would have regain'd with Intereſt, in *Italy*, all the Advantages they had juſt loſt in *Germany*.

HIS Serene Highneſs, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, having been pitch'd upon for this great and important Commiſſion, excuſed himſelf a long Time from

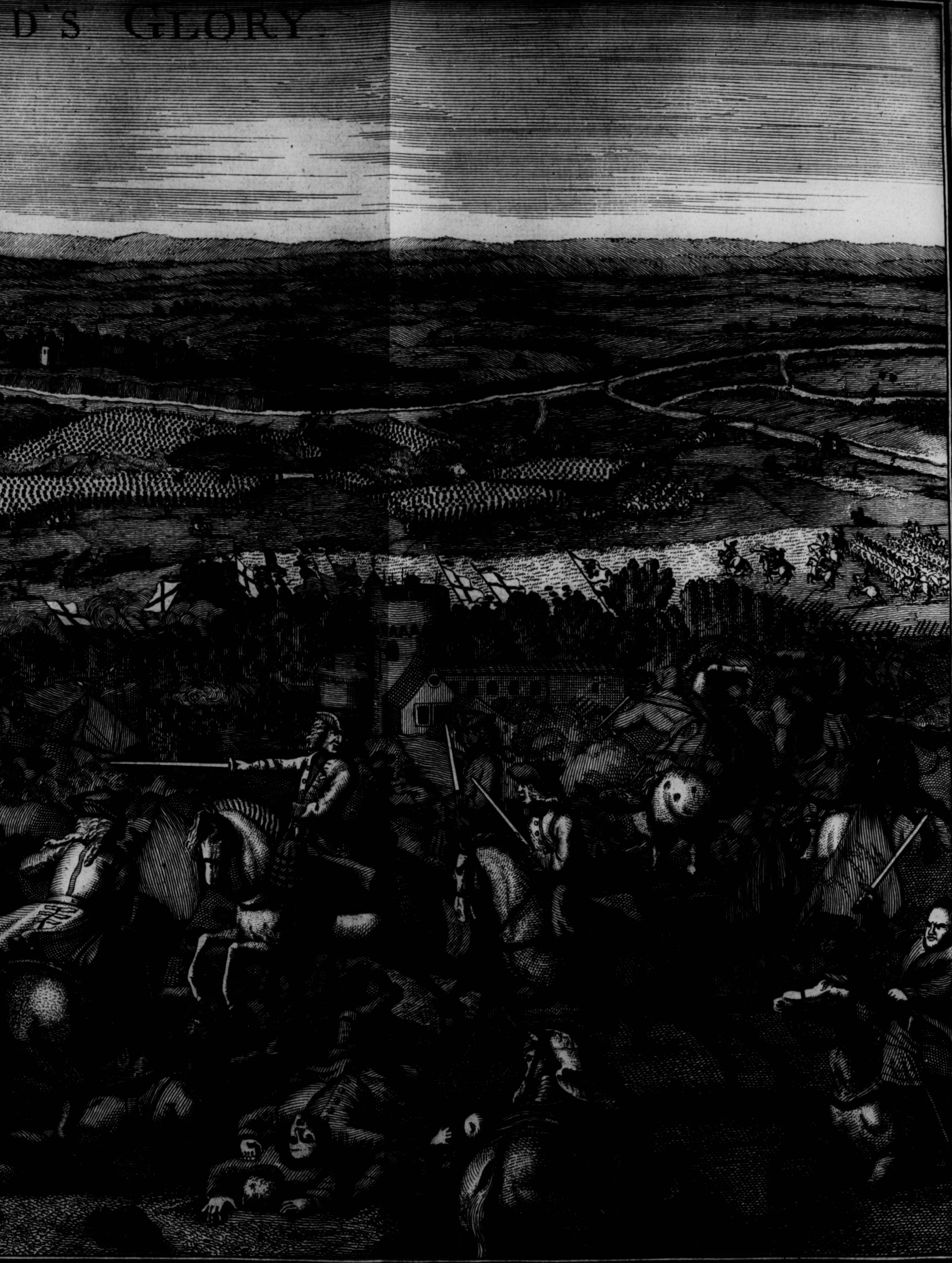
taking



A View & Representation of yͤ Battle of CASSANO
1 His Highneſs Prince Eugene. 2. Caſsano. 3. the River Ada. 4 Bridge of Caſsano. 5 oth
. 8 the French Troups Commanded by

No. 6.

D'S GLORY



Roberts Sculp.

SSANO fought on ye 16th of August 1705.
no. 5 other Rivers. 6. the Attack of the Imperialist. 7 the Fortification
ded by Monsieur Vendom.

Printed & Sold by Willm Rayner According to Act of Parliament.

Pr. Eugene pitch'd upon to redreſs Affairs in *Italy.*

t upon him. He remember'd too well how he had been leſt there deſti-
every Thing neceſſary in 1703, and was afraid of ſeeing himſelf again
ame Perplexity. At laſt, however, he ſuffer'd himſelf to be over-per-
on being promiſed an Army of twenty-eight Thouſand Men, well pro-
ith every Thing, and well paid; beſides which he was intruſted with
wer of diſpoſing of theſe Troops as he ſhould think proper, either for the
iate Aſſiſtance which the Duke of *Savoy* demanded with the utmoſt Ear-
s, or for the Advancement of the particular Intereſts of the Auguſt Houſe
ria.

He ſets out for *Italy*, and arrives there.

N theſe Aſſurances he ſet out from *Vienna*, on the ſeventeenth of *April*
and arrived on the twenty-ſecond at *Roveredo*. He found there Part of
oops which had been promiſed him, amongſt others eight Thouſand
ns, under the Command of the Prince of *Anhalt-Deſſau*, the Reſt were to
without Delay.

E firſt Thing to be done then was to relieve *Mirandola*, the only Place
ing in the Hands of the *Imperialiſts* towards the lower *Po*, and which
great Importance to them, by Reaſon of its Situation. The Enemy had
t ſtraitly block'd up for above ſix Months, after which, upon Advice of
Eugene's being juſt upon Coming, they had beſieged it in Form. The
roops the Prince had with him at *Roveredo*, not being ſufficient for this
dition, he endeavoured to join thoſe in the *Breſcian*, but this could not
in Execution ſoon enough, becauſe the Duke of *Vendome* had beforehand
all imaginable Precautions to prevent it. He had ſet out from *Piedmont*
e fourteenth, and having touched at *Milan*, *Lodi*, *Cremona*, and *Mantua*,
iven Orders every where for the marching of as many Troops as could
y be got together. He headed them himſelf in Perſon, and poſted him-
Calcinato, from whence he ſent a ſtrong Detachment to the ſides of the
o, between the Lake *de Garda*, and *Monzambano*, under the Command of
enerals *Murſey*, and St *Pater*. Nevertheleſs the Prince advanced on the
th of *May* as far as St *Leonce*, to ſee what could poſſibly be done, and
aron *de Bibra*, General of the Horſe, who then commanded the Troops
he *Breſcian*, advanced in the ſame manner almoſt as far as *Calcinato*; but
Place beſieged had ſurrendered the ſame Day, and the Prince having advice
ook other Meaſures.

But has not Troops enough to attempt the Relief of *Mirandola.*

Which is forced to ſurrender.

AT ſame Day likewiſe he received the melancholy News, of the Death
e great and good Emperor *Leopold*. He was as much concerned thereat
ought to have been, but this occaſioned no manner of Delay in Affairs.
Emperor *Joſeph* had written him a Letter with his own Hand, wherein
o many Expreſſions of Favour and Confidence, and ſuch an ample Confir-
n of his Power, that he was neither obliged to wait new Inſtructions, nor
Orders.

Pr. Eugene paſſes his Foot over the Lake *de Garda*, almoſt without Oppoſition.

s Serene Highneſs deſigned to croſs the Lake *de Garda*, and to this End
Orders to General *Bibra* to poſſeſs himſelf of *Bardalino*, *Laſiza*, and ſome
Places ſituated on the oppoſite Side, not far from *Salo*, of which he was
dy Maſter. This done, all that remained was to procure Boats. A Num-
f theſe were got together, and the Infantry having embarked therein,
the Command of the Prince of *Anhalt*, were carry'd over to *Salo*, with-
ny Difficulty. The Enemy did not even ſo much as know of their Paſſage
the firſt Time. At the Second they attempted to appear upon the River-
but a Battery of Cannon, which the Prince had cauſed to be erected on
minence, at *St Vilio*, obliged them to retire. The Paſſage of theſe Troops
n on the fifteenth, and they were not all entirely got over till the nine-
h. The Horſe were forced to go round the Lake, by *Riva*, under the
mand of the Count *de Linange*, and could not rejoin the Foot till the twen-
venth.

HIS was a favourable Opportunity for the Enemy, and they did not neg-
laying Hold on it. Their Army, reinforced by all the Troops which had
ed at the Siege of *Mirandola*, and by all thoſe which had lined the Banks
e *Mincio*, was grown very numerous. They had removed their Camp to
ween *Dezenzano*, and the *Chieſa*; and the Prince had advanced his as far as

The Enemy advance to Attack the *Imperialiſts* Foot, in the Abſence of their Horſe, who are forced to march round the Lake.

Gavardo, the Right being towards *Breſcia*. On the twenty-ſecond of *May*, a great Noiſe of Drums was heard in their Camp, and on the twenty-third in the Morning they were ſeen advancing to the *Imperial* Camp, in ſuch a manner as to give Reaſon to judge they were coming to attack it. They poſſeſs'd themſelves of the adjacent Hills, the Defiles, and the Poſts. They had a Mind alſo to have made themſelves Maſters of that at *Gavardo*, and to this End they had detached all their Grenadiers, who might be ſeen marching into the Plain with redoubled Speed, followed by their Cavalry. But the Prince had provided againſt it. In leſs then half an Hour that whole Eminence was covered with the *Imperial*, and *Pruſſian* Infantry. Some Batteries alſo were erected there, and the few Cavalry they had were poſted at the moſt advantageous Places. The whole conſiſted but of two hundred Horſe of the Regiment of *Viſconti*, with one Regiment of Dragoons.

But on ſeeing how they are poſted, dare not make any Attempt upon them.

On ſeeing this, however, the Enemies Grenadiers made a Halt, after which they marched back again the ſame way they came, and the Reſt of the Day they only cannonaded each other, without doing much hurt on either Side. At Night the Enemy retired to a Camp they had mark'd out within a Quarter of a League of that Place, leaving only ſome Troops upon the Hills whereof they were poſſeſs'd. The *Imperialiſts* did the ſame on their Side: The Camp at *Gavardo* had not been broken up; they returned thither, and only left upon the Riſing-Grounds as many Troops as were neceſſary to guard them. They expected to be attack'd there the next Morning, but the Duke of *Vendome* having obſerved the Prince's Diſpoſitions durſt not undertake any Thing. He contented himſelf therefore with Cannonading the *Imperialiſts* for three Days, which was returned by them with equal Fury.

The *Imperialiſts* are rejoined by their Horſe, and reinforced by the arrival of other Troops, upon which the D. of *Vendome* returns to *Piedmont*, without doing any Thing.

On the twenty-ſeventh the Count *de Linange* rejoined the Emperor's Army with the Cavalry: The *Palatins* alſo arrived, and with them divers Recruits for the Regiments who ſtood in need of them: Upon this the Duke of *Vendome* reſolved to return to *Piedmont*; where the State of Affairs promiſed him Laurels leſs dubious, and more eaſy to be gathered. The Orders he left, at parting with the *Grand Prior* his Brother, were not to run any Hazard, but to do even Impoſſibilities to preſerve the Advantage of the Marches over Prince *Eugene*, and to throw himſelf always in his way, whatever Rout he ſhould think proper to take.

A Caſſine very obſtinately diſputed on both Sides.

But at laſt gained by the *Imperialiſts*.

To begin putting theſe Orders in Execution, the *Grand Prior* cauſed ſome Companies of Grenadiers, to poſſeſs themſelves on the 30th, of a Strong Caſſine, which was Situated upon the *Naviglio*, and was but five Hundred paces from the Out-Guards of the *Imperial* Camp. The Prince judged it neceſſary to recover it, and ſent thither Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg*, who made himſelf Maſter thereof on the thirty-firſt at Night, but it was neither without Difficulty, nor without Loſs. Thoſe within made an extraordinary Reſiſtance. they were obliged to force them from Chamber to Chamber; and after they had either killed, or taken all Priſoners, Lieutenant General St *Fremont* arrived with a Reinforcement of four Hundred Dragoons, and ſix Hundred Grenadiers, whom they were again obliged to engage and to overcome. The End of all was, that the *Imperialiſts* remained in Poſſeſſion of the Caſſine, and made it the Head of a Line of Communication, which reaching from one River to the other, freed the Paſſage from all Difficulties, and ſhut the Enemy out from all the Avenues to the Camp. The Prince had likewiſe had the Precaution to ſecure *Salo* by a Strong Detachment, and to make himſelf Maſter of *Oſſeto*, a Poſt adjacent to his Camp, whoſe Garriſon, conſiſting of two Hundred and thirty Men, had been made Priſoners of War.

The two Armies remained in this Situation till pretty late in the Month of *June*; in the mean while Parties were continually ſent out on both Sides, and generally to the Advantage of the *Imperialiſts*; but this was not what Prince *Eugene* wanted: He was come to relieve the Duke of *Savoy*, either by making a Diverſion, or by joining him; and the Diverſion not ſucceeding, he reſolved to attempt to join him.

Having therefore taken all the Meaſures neceſſary for that purpoſe, the Army had Orders, on the twenty-firſt of *June*, to hold themſelves in Readineſs to march, and the Troops which were at *Salo* and *Moderno* were withdrawn from thence. They which were on the other Side the Lake were recalled alſo, but with Orders to paſs by *Riva*, and by *Torbole*, and to ſtop there, in order to keep the Communication open with the *Trentin*, as alſo to wait the arrival of the Troops which were coming from *Bavaria*.

Pr. *Eugene* breaks up his Camp, in order to attempt joining the Duke of *Savoy*.

IN the Night the whole Army decamped, and marched with ſuch prodigious Order and Silence, that it was two Hours after Day-break before the Enemy perceived it. They incamped that Night at *Roncadello*, with their Right to *Torbole*, and their Left to *Breſcia*. The Enemy marched alſo after them, and the two Armies kept by the Side of each other on the twenty-third and twenty-fourth without coming to an Engagement.

ON the twenty-fifth his Serene Highneſs had Advice during his March, that Part of the Enemy's Army had paſs'd the *Mela*, and that the other was ſtill at *Menerbia*. Hereupon he directed his March that Way, and advanced towards them with ſo much Expedition, notwithſtanding the Canals and bad Roads that lay between, that at five in the Evening he got within Sight of them. But they were ſo advantageouſly poſted, that it was not practicable to attack them. However a Council of War was calld, to conſult what ought to be done, and all were of Opinion that it was adviſable to retire: Wherefore they marched away and incamped a League from thence.

THIS Motion, tho' it proved of no Service, did not make the Prince loſe any of the Advantage he had gained in having the Start of the *Grand Prior*. He purſued his March on the twenty-ſixth, and arrived the twenty-ſeventh in the Morning at *Urago* upon the *Oglio*, with Deſign to paſs that River: But he found the News of his March had got thither before him; that the Enemy had taken Poſſeſſion of all the ſmall Poſts on the other Side; that they had intrench'd themſelves there, and had diſtributed Guards of Cavalry between their Intrenchments and the *Oglio*.

Pr. *Eugene* paſſes the *Oglio* without Oppoſition.

HAVING been uſed to Obſtacles of this Nature, theſe did not put him in the leaſt to a Stand. As ſoon as his Artillery was come up, he had thirty Pieces of Cannon carryed to an Eminence, from whence the abſolutely commanded all the Poſts that were guarded in the Neighbourhood. In a ſhort ſpace of Time there was as much of the River left open, as was requiſite for their Paſſage. But another Difficulty aroſe. The Rains of the foregoing Days had ſwelled the Waters of the *Oglio*, and they were grown very rapid. The Cavalry were obliged to croſs at a Place that was not entirely fordable. They were forced to ſwim Part of the Way, in doing which they loſt Count *Serini*, Lieutenant Veldt Marſhal, who being ſurprized with a Giddineſs in his Head fell into the River and was drowned. In the mean while, they work'd hard at laying a Bridge over, and the Infantry paſſed the twenty-eighth in the Morning, with the Reſt of the Cavalry, all the Artillery, and all the Baggage.

His Paſſage ſtrikes a Terrour into the Enemy's Garriſons.

THIS Paſſage ſo prudently directed, and ſo happily executed, ſtruck a Terrour into the Troops, that were poſſeſs'd of the Caſtles and Fortreſſes of that Country. The Army encamped that Night at *Calzo*, and a Hundred *Spaniards* who were in the Caſtle ſurrendered themſelves Priſoners of War. The Garriſon of *Palazuolo*, fearing the ſame Fate, tho' ſix Battalions ſtrong, retired towards *Bergamo*, after having thrown into the Water ſix Thouſand Sacks of Meal, which they knew not how to carry off, and leaving in the Caſtle a few Troops to amuſe thoſe of the Emperor. Prince *Eugene* cauſed them to be purſued by a Detachment of Horſe, conducted by General *Viſconti*, and by the *Pruſſian* Grenadiers, under the particular Command of Colonel *Wilſtorf*. The Cavalry firſt overtook theſe Battalions, within half a League of *Bergamo*, after which the Grenadiers alſo came up with them, and in a little Time they were broken. Nine hundred of them were taken Priſoners, with General *Toralba*, who headed them, one Colonel, and nineteen other Officers: A great Number were killed; the Reſt ſaved themſelves in the Mountains, with the Count *de Louvigny*.

THE next Day, being the ſecond of *July*, the *Spaniſh* Garriſon of *Ponte-Oglio*, 200 Men ſtrong, under the Command of a Lieutenant Colonel, and five Captains, were made Priſoners of War.

On the third a Detachment of the *Imperial* Army entered the City of *Palazuolo*, and having ſet on the Miner to the Caſtle, the Garriſon within ſurrender'd themſelves Priſoners, to the Number of Two Hundred and Twenty Men, including the Officers.

The *Grand Prior* follows the Prince but dares not attempt any Thing.

In the mean while the *Grand Prior* ſtill kept following with his Army. He had paſs'd the *Oglio* at *Pontevico*, on the 28th of *June*, and had taken up his Poſt near *Crema*, his Right to *Soncino*, and his Left to *Sanevolta*; but without daring to undertake any Thing which might engage him in a Battle. The Second of *July* at Night he came to *Ambriano*, between *Crema* and *Lodi*.

On the Eighth, fifty *French*, who had retired into a Caſſine, were made Priſoners. The ſame Day a Placaert was publiſhed in his Serene Highneſs's Name, to encourage the People of the Country and adviſe them to ſubmit, according to their Duty, to the lawful and ſupreme Authority of the Emperour, and Empire, without withdrawing themſelves, or removing elſewhere their Cattle, or Effects, promiſing them upon that Condition to aſſiſt and protect them.

Prince *Eugene* takes *Soncino* in two Days.

On the ninth Prince *Eugene* advanced as far as *Iſenge* with the Main Body of his Army, making as if he would have paſſed the *Ada*, but all on a Sudden he turned towards *Soncino*, which was not above two Leagues from thence. He attack'd that Place, in a manner, in a Form; and made himſelf Maſter of it the Twelfth, without any other Capitulation then that their Lives ſhould be ſaved. The Garriſon conſiſting of ſix Hundred Men, were made Priſoners of War, with Colonel *Pontagio*, a *Spaniard*, who commanded them; and there was found in the Place five ſmall pieces of Cannon, ſix Thouſand weight of Powder, five Thouſand Sacks of Meal, Abundance of Bacon, a great Number of Tools, and a Bake-houſe.

On the fourteenth his ſerene Highneſs received his heavy Artillery, with the Reſt of the Troops he expected from *Germany*, and on the Fifteenth he pitch'd his Camp at *Soncino* and *Romanengo*.

The Duke of *Vendome* joins the *Grand Prior*'s Army.

In the mean while the Duke of *Vendome* joined the *Grand Prior* at *Ombriano*. The Siege of *Chivaz* had found him Imployment from the Fifteenth or Twentieth of *June*, to the tenth of *July*. He had not indeed taken that Place, but its Reduction was, in a manner, certain, and the Siege of *Turin* was to follow immediately after. It was a Thing reſolved on: *Lewis* XIV would have it ſo; and the Duke of *Vendome*, in particular, flattered himſelf agreeably with the Hopes of this Conqueſt. He had already made all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for it, but upon Advice of Prince *Eugene*'s having paſs'd the *Oglio*, and the Rapidity of his March, he changed his Mind.

Having left therefore, the Command of the Army before *Chivaz* with the Duke *de la Feuillade*, he had ſet out from thence the eleventh of *July*, with ten Battalions, and as many Squadrons, the Leading of which he had intruſted with Count *Albergoti*, and was come in Haſte to join the *Grand Prior*'s Army. The Detachment alſo arrived the eighteenth at *Fieſco*, having been reinforced by ſeveral Troops, they had pick'd up by the Way, and the ninth the whole Army decamped and came to *Caſſal Morano*, and *Sorezina*.

The *French* Army vaſtly ſuperior to Pr. *Eugene*.

By this Junction the Superiority became ſo great on the *French* Side, that the *Imperial* Army ſeemed neither able to advance any farther, nor to retreat. The Prince himſelf heſitated upon it. Every Motion was dangerous in the Situation wherein he then was; and not to make any Motion would have been ſtill worſe. At firſt he propoſed to himſelf to get poſſeſſion of *Uſtiano*, *Caneto*, and *Marcaria*, three Poſts ſituated upon the *Oglio*, which might have begun to open him a Communication with the Lake *de Garda*. The Thing was even put in Execution, with abundance of good Fortune, and Expedition, by General *Wetzel*. In three Days he made himſelf Maſter of all theſe Poſts; but the keeping them was impracticable. The Duke of *Vendome*, on one Side, and the *Grand Prior* on the other, were advancing with large Detachments to retake them. The *Imperialiſts* were in no Condition to reſiſt them, wherefore, that they might not loſe the Troops they had put therein, they were obliged to recall them.

This all paſſed between the eighteenth and nineteenth of *July*, and from that Time the Prince reſolved to purſue his March towards *Piedmont*; advancing

ing in ſuch a manner, that he might always be in a Condition to give the Enemy a warm Reception, whenever they ſhould think proper to attack him. The Sick not being able to follow, Care was taken to have them tranſported to the Territories of *Tyrol*. At the ſame Time Orders were iſſued out for putting aboard Boats, the Pontoons, Tools, and Inſtruments proper for laying Bridges over the River; and on the ninth they made them file off towards *Fontanella*, with four Pieces of Cannon they had taken from *Soncino*.

On the tenth an Exchange of Priſoners was made, wherein the Enemy remained Debtors for 1306 Soldiers; and at Night the whole Army march'd without the leaſt Noiſe, directing their Rout towards the Upper *Ada*, by the *Cremoſan*. Two hard ſtrain'd Marches conducted them, without any Obſtacle, to a Place above *Caſſano*, where it had been propoſed to paſs the River; but when they were arrived there they found it impracticable. The Prince immediately ſent to take a View of another ſome Miles higher, and it was found juſt ſuch as they deſired it ſhould be. Hereupon the Waggons laden with Pontoons were ſent thither, with the other Materials that were to ſerve for the Building the Bridge. Major General *Stille* was alſo detached away with all the Grenadiers, a Thouſand Fuſiliers, and two Regiments of Dragoons, to march and Poſt themſelves there. *Stille* marched the whole Night, and at Break of Day arrived at the Place appointed.

An Exchange of Priſoners made.

The Enemy had a Line there, but very ill-guarded; and ſomething farther a Caſſine, call'd *Paradiſo*, where there was one Battalion with ſome Cavalry. So far every Thing went well; the Enemy were yet a great Way behind; the *Imperialiſts* had the Advantage of a good long March before them and if the Pontoons had got thither by the Time when they ought to have been there, the Army would have paſſed the *Ada*, as they had before done the *Oglio*, without any Hinderance. But ſome Waggons broke down by the Way, it was neceſſary to ſet them to Rights again, the Time ſlipt away, and they could not reach the Place appointed till Noon. To add to theſe Difficulties, the River happened to be very rapid in that Place, and the Boats very ſlight. They had a great Deal of Trouble to fix and join them together. Even at five in the Evening there was not three of them faſten'd to each other. Theſe little unlucky Accidents, which in themſelves would have been nothing, cauſed the Prince's Army to miſs their Paſſage; ſo true it is, that the Succeſs of the greateſt, and beſt concerted Enterprizes, depends ſometimes upon the moſt trifling Circumſtances.

Pr. *Eugene* diſappointed of his Paſſage over the *Ada* merely by ill Fortune.

All this happened on the fourteenth, and in the Evening, before Night, the *Imperialiſts* diſcover'd the Enemy's Vanguard. They had decamped from *Sorezina*, as ſoon as they had been able to perceive the *Imperialiſts* Motion, and inſtead of marching together, had divided into two Bodies. The *Grand Prior*, with twenty Battalions, and thirty Squadrons, had marched along the *Ada*, without croſſing it, and had halted over againſt *Caſſano*. The Duke of *Vendome* with fifteen Battalions, and as many Squadrons had paſs'd the River, and had march'd up it again with the utmoſt Expedition.

They were very much ſurprized to ſee the Prince there; for they had never thought that ſo rapid as the *Ada* is near *Caſſano*, a Bridge of Boats could have been laid over it there, ſufficient to bear the Paſſing over of the Cavalry, and Cannon. It was neceſſary, however, to give over that Deſign wherefore, the next Morning, being the fifteenth, the Prince made the Army return to *Pembrato*, where they had incamped the Night before. In the mean while, to amuſe the Enemy, he had the Bridge finiſhed, and left Major General *Stille* there, with his Detachment of Grenadiers, and Fuſiliers; but with Orders to break every Thing the Night following, and rejoin the Army.

In the midſt of this Retreat, the Vanguard commanded by the Baron *de Raedt*, Colonel and Quarter-Maſter General, fell in with the *Grand Prior*'s Foragers, and took ſome Priſoners. Information was given by them, that he was ſtill on the hither ſide the *Ada*, but very advantagiouſly poſted; having *Caſſano* behind him, and before him a Canal named the *Ritorta*, which ſerved him as a Line, or Intrenchment. The Prince enquired exactly into every

Thing, and judging the Opportunity favourable on account of the Enemy's Forces being divided, reſolved to attack them.

Pr. *Eugene* Attempts to ſurprize and attack the *Grand Prior* alone. but finds the Enemy joined.

He march'd therefore the fifteenth all Night, and all the next Morning, till Noon, when he came within ſight of the Enemy. He ſtill believed that the *Grand Prior* was there alone. The prodigious Expedition he had uſed left him no Room to think otherwiſe. Nevertheleſs he was miſtaken; the Way the Duke of *Vendome* was to come to join his Brother, was half as ſhort again as the Rout the Prince had been forced to take; and as ſoon as that General had perceived the Bridge broken, he had rightly judged what would happen. Wherefore, without loſing a Moment, he had cauſed his Troops to ſet out, and had got himſelf in very good Time to the Camp at *Caſſano*. In ſhort he had concerted his Meaſures ſo well, that when the Battle began all the Troops were there, excepting three Battalions, which, nevertheleſs, got thither during the Battle, and were engaged therein.

The firſt Attacks were made by the Right of the *Imperialiſts*, upon the Left of the Enemy, and within half a Quarter of an Hour after the whole Army were engaged. But before we enter into the Particulars how, and with what Succeſs, it is proper to give an Account in what Order both Armies were drawn up. The Enemy's Infantry, thirty-five Battalions ſtrong, lined the *Ritorta*. They were diſpoſed in two Lines, the ſecond not ſo ſtrong as the firſt, and intermingled with ſome Squadrons of Horſe. The Reſt of their Cavalry formed a third Line. They had, as I have obſerved before, the *Ada* behind them, and behind the *Ada* the City of *Caſſano*, with which they had a Communication by a Bridge that was fortify'd. Beſides this, *Caſſano* was well provided with Troops, and with a large Train of Artillery, which covered their whole Camp. The Ground was neither of too large, nor too ſmall Extent. They could eaſily defend the whole with their Infantry, and on their Right it was croſs'd by two deep Canals, which ſerved them likewiſe as Intrenchments. Beſides the Canal of the *Ritorta* covered them from one End to the Other; there was no getting at them without paſſing that Canal, and in Order to ſo doing, it was neceſſary to plunge into the Water up to the Neck: there was no other Way, but on their Left, where there was a Bridge, of which they were Maſters.

The Diſpoſition of both Armies.

The general Onſet given.

The *Imperialiſts* were drawn up on the other Side the Canal, in an Order of Battle not very different from theirs; but nevertheleſs it was diſtributed into three Attacks, one on the Right, another on the Left, and the third at the Centre. The Fire of the Small Arms was every where very hot a-croſs the Canal; and the Enemy's Left were firſt diſordered thereby. The *Imperialiſts* got over to them by the Bridge, and put them into ſome Confuſion; but they rallied again, and vigorouſly repulſed thoſe, by whom they had themſelves before been broken. Then the Fire of the ſmall Arms began again as before, within half a Piſtol-ſhot, the Canal being between the two Armies: It laſted a full half Hour; at firſt with Equality on both Sides, then with Diſadvantage on that of the *French*, who ſeemed to ſlacken in their Fire. This ſerved, as it were, as a Signal to the *Imperialiſts*, who immediately thereupon paſſed the Canal a ſecond Time, and falling upon the Enemy, with their Bayonets fix'd at the End of their Muskets, broke them entirely. The *French* are for the moſt Part very much addicted to bathing; this makes them not afraid of the Water; wherefore being hard preſs'd upon by their Enemies, and ſeeing behind them a River which was not large, they thought they might eaſily get over it, plunged in headlong, without conſidering its Rapidity, and were almoſt all drowned. Some Dragoons, being better adviſed, quitted their Horſes, and retired within the Head of the Bridge of *Caſſano*.

The Left Wing of the *French* is broken and routed.

The Left Wing of the *Imperialiſts* fought with no leſs Succeſs than their Right. After having fired ſome Time a-croſs the Canal, they leapt into the Water by whole Battalions, and drew up in Order on the other Side. Two Canals ſtill remained to get over; nevertheleſs that did not in the leaſt diſcourage them. They undertook to paſs them likewiſe, and actually did get over one, in Spite of all the Enemy's Reſiſtance; upon which ſome Battalions, being terrify'd, beat a Parley. But perceiving that almoſt all the *Imperialiſts*

The Right Wing of the *French* is broken alſo.

Powder was wet, and that the third Canal was too deep to be eaſily croſſed, they began again their firing, which they had left off a little, and continued it pretty briskly.

The Place where the *Imperialiſts* fought with the leaſt Succeſs was in the Centre: Nevertheleſs they penetrated thither in two Places, but were repulſed. They had not Time given them to return to the Charge; the Prince ordered the Troops to halt on all Sides. The Battle had already laſted four Hours; the Soldiers were in want of Powder, and it was not eaſy to ſend it them on the other Side the Canal. Beſides this, the Enemy were poſted on their Right in ſuch a manner, that they could not be broken, and the Troops in the Centre were ſupported behind by a continual Fire of the Cannon of *Caſſano*. All theſe Conſiderations induced the Prince to put an End to the Engagement. He did not, however, withdraw his Men immediately; they ſtaid yet a conſiderable Time upon the Field of Battle; but at Night he called them Home. They made their Retreat without any Loſs, except that they were obliged to leave on the other Side the Canal, three Pieces of Cannon, which they had taken from the Enemy, and could not carry off for want of Horſes.

Notwithſtanding which the *Imperialiſts* are forced to give over the Battle, becauſe they want Powder.

All who were in this Battle agree, that a bolder, or better ordered Action was never ſeen. If we only conſider the Enemy's Poſt, the attacking them was raſh; for it was in a manner inacceſſible: And it is ſtill incomprehenſible how thirty-five Battalions, and forty-five Squadrons, well armed, and well commanded, and who were not in want of any Thing, could ſuffer themſelves to be defeated there, by an Army inferiour to them in Number. But the Moment we give ourſelves Time to reflect on the Neceſſity there was for the Prince to act offenſively, or to leave the Duke of *Savoy* to be ruined, and that he had undoubted Reaſon to ſuppoſe the Duke of *Vendome* abſent, tho' it proved otherwiſe, We cannot but applaud the Prudence of the Reſolution, as well as the Bravery with which it was put in Execution. The Prince had been miſtaken indeed, as to the Number of the Enemy's Forces, but he was not at all miſtaken as to the manner how they were to be attack'd and fought; not a wrong Motion was made; not an Order ill given; nor any wrong Meaſures taken. But indeed he did not rely upon any one; he was preſent every where; and his Preſence was of ſuch great Virtue, that it ſeemed to inſpire Strength and Courage into all who had need of them. He was wounded there with a ſmall Shot behind the Ear; notwithſtanding which he continued acting all the Reſt of the Day, with the ſame Briskneſs as before.

The vaſt Advantages the *French* had over the *Imperialiſts*, by Reaſon of the Strength of their Poſt.

The Army encamp'd that Night at *Treviglio*, and remained there for ſome Time. An exact Enquiry was there made, by Regiments, and Companies, what their Loſs might amount to, and it was found to come to two Thouſand and twenty-three killed, and two Hundred and forty-two wounded. The Enemy did not publiſh any Liſt of the Number of their killed and wounded; but it is well known that when the Duke of *Vendome* had the Bodies buried which were left upon the Field of Battle, they were found to amount between the one and the other to ſeven Thouſand. Nevertheleſs all their Dead were not there; ſome Hundreds were drowned in the River, which could not be reckoned.

What made the Loſs of the *Imperialiſts* conſiderable, was the Loſs of ſome of their Generals. The Count *de Linange*, General of the Horſe was killed there, and Prince *Joſeph* of *Lorrain* died nine Days after of the Wounds he had received, both of them equally lamented: The firſt as a General very uſeful in the Emperor's Service, and the other as a Prince of an illuſtrious Birth, whoſe Dawn gave Hopes of great Things for the Future. The Lieutenant Veldt Marſhal Count *Reventlau* was of the Number of the wounded, and likewiſe Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg*. The Wound of the latter was very dangerous; He had expoſed himſelf during the whole Action, not like a common Soldier, that would be ſaying too little, but like an ordinary Gentleman, who having Abundance of Courage, and a very ſmall Fortune, ſought all Opportunities of Signalizing himſelf.

The Enemy were in this Reſpect more fortunate then the *Imperialiſts*. Not one of their Generals was killed. They aſcribed to themſelves the Honour of the Day no Doubt by Reaſon they had not been beaten from their Poſt, and the *Imperialiſts*

liſts had retired ſome Diſtance from thence. However *Te Deum* was ſung on both Sides, and it was not immediately known in foreign Courts which Party was to be believed; but the Sequel of the Campaign ſoon cleared up this Ambiguity.

I have obſerved that Prince *Eugene* march'd to *Treviglio*, the very Night after the Engagement. It was to avoid the Infection of the Field of Battle, but yet without loſing ſight of the Enemy. The ſame Reaſon brought the Duke of *Vendome* four Days afterwards to *Rivalta*, a little Place but two Miles from *Treviglio*. So near a Neighbourhood might eaſily have given Riſe to a ſecond Engagement; but it was plainly ſeen that it was not what the Duke of *Vendome* wanted, for on his Arrival there he intrench'd himſelf. On the contrary, Prince *Eugene* left his Camp entirely open, and even had all the Avenues to it levell'd on every ſide: Upon which the Duke of *Vendome*, being apprehenſive of being attack'd in good Earneſt, ſet his Men at Work afreſh upon his Intrenchments. He had already written to the Duke *de la Feuillade* for a Reinforcement of Troops; but had received no other Anſwer but Excuſes; M. *de la Feuillade* alledging the Orders of the King, who was abſolutely reſolved upon having them beſiege *Turin*, which it would be impoſſible to do, ſhould he ſend M. *de Vendome* the Troops he demanded. This put that General in a Perplexity, and not finding himſelf in a Condition to ſuſtain a ſecond Engagement if it ſhould offer, he diſpatched away an Expreſs to the Duke *de la Feuillade*, with poſitive Orders to ſend him the Troops he deſired. *It is in vain,* ſaid he in his Letter, *to think of the Siege of* Turin, *whilſt Things are not in Safety here. It would be expoſing ourſelves to an inevitable Diſgrace. I am every Day upon the Point of being attack'd; and if the Army on this Side ſhould happen to be defeated that in* Piedmont *will immediately be reduced to that very Inability which you object. People may have formed great Enterprizes, and they muſt be given over; that is what is leaſt to be feared. I cannot conſent to a Thing ſo contrary to the King's Glory and Service. Send me the Reinforcement I demand. I will take it upon myſelf to anſwer it.* The Reinforcement then was ſent, and ſet out the 28th of *Auguſt*: It conſiſted of ſixty Boats full of Foot, and two Regiments of Horſe. Hereby the Duke of *Vendome* was ſecured from his Fears, but then the Siege of *Turin*, which the King of *France* had ſo much at Heart, was laid aſide; and the Army of *Piedmont* incorporated by little and little with that of *Lombardy*, was reduced by the End of the Campaign to about eighteen Thouſand Men.

The Duke of *Vendome* ſhuns a ſecond Engagement.

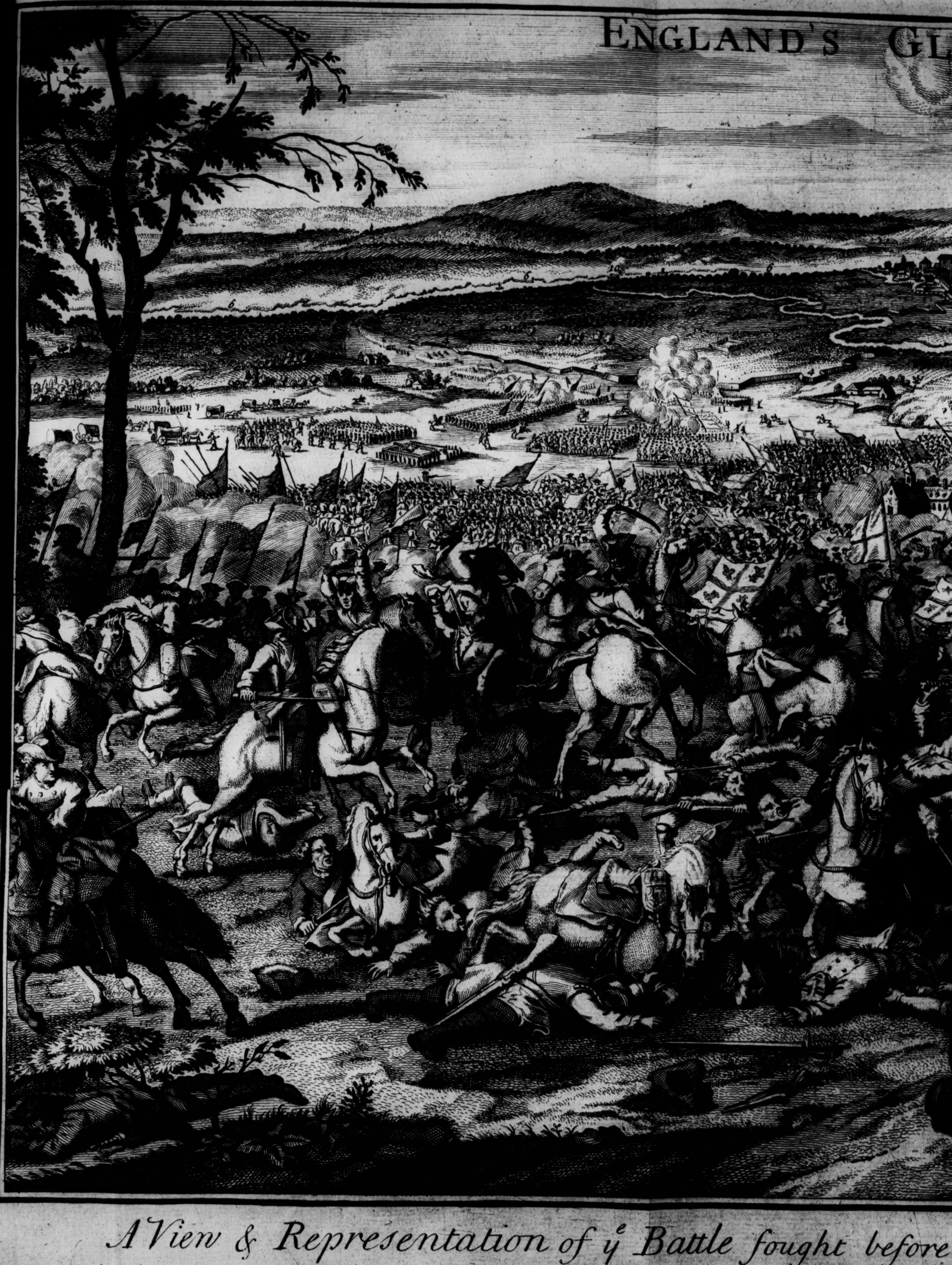
The BATTLE of *TURIN*,

Fought *SEPTEMBER* 7. 1706.

VENIT, Vidit, Vicit: * Theſe three Words contain, in Subſtance the whole Hiſtory of the March of Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, of his Arrival in *Piedmont*, of the Condition wherein he found Affairs, and of the Glorious Victory he there gained. *Julius Cæſar* choſe them formerly, to explain to the People of *Rome*, in one of his Triumphs, the Succeſs and Glory of his Arms, againſt *Pharnaces* King of *Pontus*. But let any one read what follows, and he will find they ſuit Prince *Eugene*, as well, or better, than they did that firſt Emperour of Old *Rome*. To Come in itſelf is no very glorious Thing. Every Man who enjoys his Liberty and his Health may do as much. But to Come through a large Tract of Land, entirely in the Poſſeſſion of the Enemy; to paſs twenty Rivers and Canals even in their Sight; to force Poſt and Intrenchments; to beſiege and take Towns; to break through all

Paſſes;

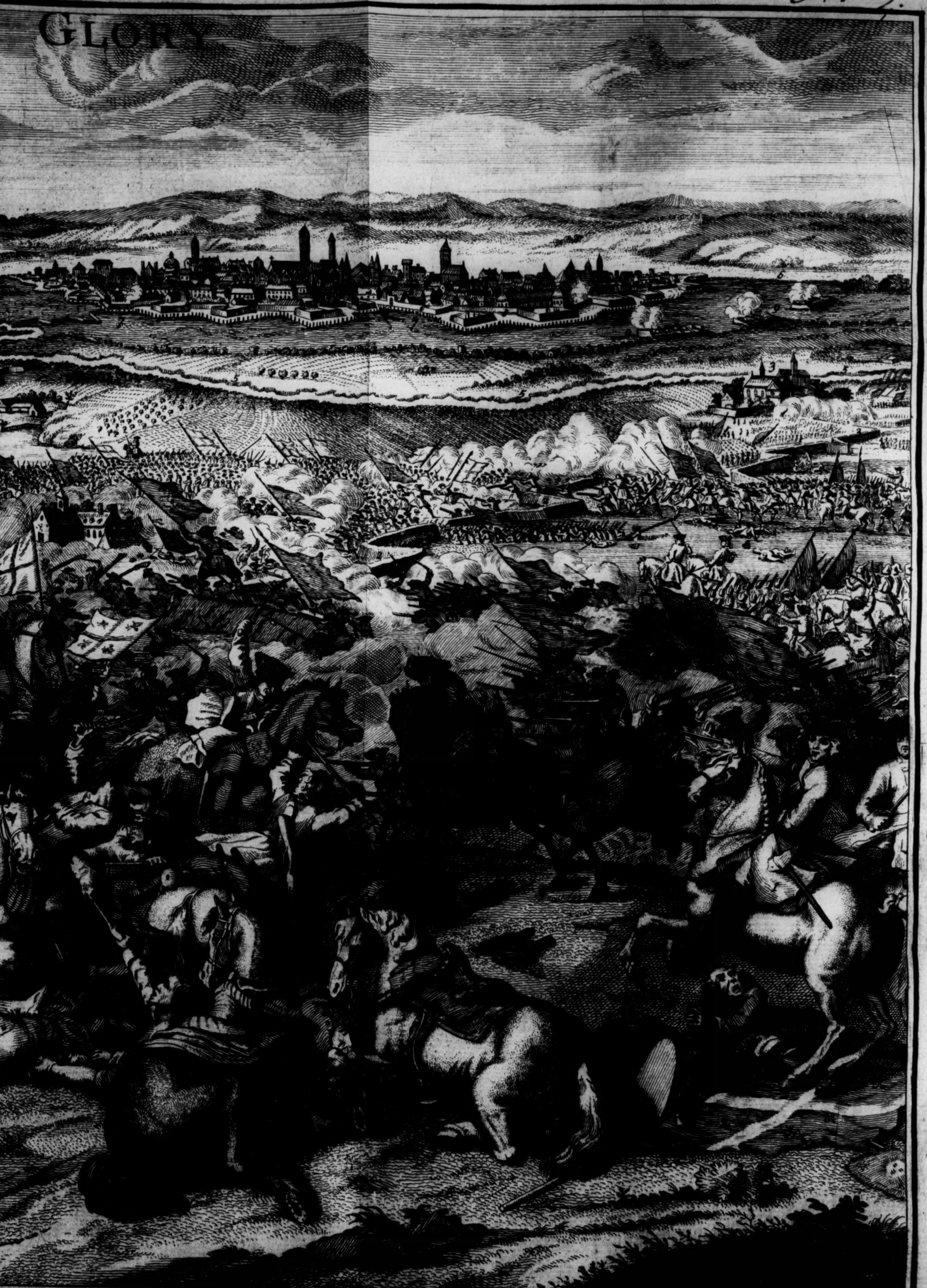
* He came, he ſaw, he overcame.



A View & Representation of yͤ Battle fought before

1 His Highneſs Prince Eugene 2 Intrenchments of yͤ Enemies 3 Lucengue Caſsine fortified 4
7 the City of Turin 8 yͤ Citadell 9 Batteries of the French against yͤ Citadell 10 Retr

N.o 7.



I. Carwitham Sculp.

before TURIN on ye 7.th of September 1706.

ortified 4 Lines of Circumvalation between the Rivers Po & Doire 5 ye Doire 6 ye Po

ll 10 Retreat of the French over the Po and the Doire.

Printed for Will.m Rayner, According to Act of Parliament.

to ſurmount all Obſtacles; and to open himſelf a way every where
s Sword, is to Come like a Hero and to acquire immortal Glory. To
o is a Thing pretty common to all Men. But to See a famous City re-
o the laſt Extremity by the Rigour of a long Siege; to See a Great
who is both an Ally, Friend, and Relation, ſinking under the redoub-
orts of a hoſtile Power, and on ſeeing this, to be ſtrongly incited to aſſiſt,
liver him, is to See like a Magnanimous Prince, or rather like a Guar-
ngel.

Serene Highneſs could not get to the *Imperial* Army in *Italy*, till the
nth of *April*; and he found it in all the Diſorder, which an unfortunate
fought and loſt that very Day, could produce. This was a Thing not to
edied; wherefore the Prince having called for the Liſts of every Regi-
and Company, and finding three Thouſand Men wanting; and that, in
s Forces amounted but to eleven Thouſand, which were too few to make
gainſt the Duke of *Vendome* who had twenty Thouſand on that Side; and
maturely weigh'd every Thing, reſolved to abandon the *Breſcian*, and
ch to rejoin his other Troops in the *Veroneze*, where they were poſſeſs'd
rs Poſts, along the *Adige*, even to the Territories of *Padua*.

The State of Affairs in *Italy*, before the Battle of *Turin*.

s Retreat was made without Loſs; it even happened that the Enemy
detached a Party, under the Command of Count *Albergotti*, to fall up-
Rear, they were repulſed in ſuch a Manner; as to give them Reaſon to
their having undertaken it. They left behind them two Pieces of Can-
nd a great Number of Dead, amongſt *Bellegarde*, Marſhal *de Camp*, and
other Officers.

Prince having march'd round the Lake *de Garda*, by *Riva*, and by
e, pitch'd his Camp on the other Side at *Alla*. His Intent was to have
aited the Auxiliary Troops of *England*, *Holland*, and *Heſſe-Caſſel*, who
n the Road to join him. But finding they too long deferr'd coming, he
ed on the ſeventeenth of *May* to St. *Martin*'s, near *Verona*, from whence
ld better obſerve every Thing, and take proper Meaſures for the Exe-
of his Deſigns.

rhaps alſo the haſty Motions of the Enemy in *Piedmont*, for the Siege of
n, contributed ſomething to this. Their preparations for that Purpoſe
ery extraordinary. They reckoned up there one Hundred and ſixty
of Cannon; Eighty Mortars; one Hundred Thouſand Bullets; eleven
d Thouſand weight of Powder; three hundred Thouſand weight of
Eighty Thouſand Hand-Grenades; eight Hundred Gunners; two hun-
nd fifty Bombardiers; three hundred Miners; ſixty-four Battalions, and
Squadrons. All theſe were before *Turin* by the 13th of *May*, and the
ay the Enemy began to work at their Lines of Circumvallation, and
rvallation. The carrying on the Siegewas left to the Duke *de la Feuillade*,
e Duke of *Vendome*, Generaliſſimo over all, was to obſerve Prince *Eu-*
s he had done the Year before, and prevent his penetrating into *Pied-*

The *French* make prodious Preparations, for the Siege of *Turin*.

Meaſures he took for that Purpoſe were the ſame, or at leaſt they dif-
little from thoſe of the Year 1701. Being already Maſter of Abun-
of Poſts, of which he had taken Care to poſſeſs himſelf along the *A-*
rom *Verona* to *Rovigo*, he came and poſted himſelf at *Revoli*, a Place
between the *Adige* and the Lake *de Garda*, and but little diſtant ei-
om *Alla* or *St. Martin*'s. In all Appearance he had no Reaſon to fear
ttack'd there. His Army was then ſtronger than that of Prince *Eu-*
Nevertheleſs he thought proper to intrench himſelf, and for his greater
ty, armed his Intrenchments with Forty-two Pieces of Cannon.

s laſted all the Month of *May* and *June*. That Time was requiſite for
rrival of the Troops of the *Palatinate* and *Saxe Gotha*. At laſt they
and amounted, as was ſaid to about 10,000 Men. Thoſe of *Heſſe-Caſſel*,
Number of ſeven Thouſand, and commanded by the hereditary Prince,
ſtill ſo far off, and the Neceſſity of flying to the Relief of his Royal
neſs of *Savoy* was ſo great, that it was requiſite to reſolve to March with-
em.

Pr. *Eugene* receives a good Reinforcement.

On the fourth of *July* at Night the Prince decamp'd from St *Martin* with half the Army, and advanced to *Caſtelbaldo*, leaving the Reſt at St *Michael*'s under the Command of the Prince of *Anhalt*. The Enemy had divers conſiderable Poſts in the Neighbourhood of *Caſtelbaldo*, amongſt others *Maſi*, and *Abadia*, both of them well fortify'd, and well provided with Troops.

As ſoon as the Prince arrived thither, he poſted the Troops of the *Palatinate*, and *Saxe-Gotha*, with the Regiment of *Bagni* before *Maſi*. Thoſe within imagined He deſigned to attack them, and made a Sally with twelve Hundred Men. They likewiſe cauſed ſome Troops to come from *Abadia*, and ſeemed to put themſelves in a Poſture of Defence. Upon which, to keep them in that good Humour, the Prince cauſed a little Battery of Cannon to be erected againſt them, but this was all but a Feint. At the ſame Time they were amuſing the Enemy at *Maſi*, Colonel *Batte* actually paſs'd the *Adige* at *Rotanuova*, firſt with five hundred Men, then with a greater Number, and at laſt with an entire Body of Cavalry and Infantry. The five Hundred Men paſſed in Boats on the fifth at Night, and the Reſt over a Bridge which *Batte* had built there on the ſixth and ſeventh, the whole very peaceably, and without any manner of Oppoſition. The Enemy even abandoned *Abadia*, and *Maſi*, and retired farther to *Canetta*. This Piece of Conduct could not be accounted for, there being no Reaſon to oblige them to it. They might very well have defended themſelves ſome Days in theſe two Poſts, and that would ſo long have delay'd the March of the *Imperialiſts*: Beſides, when they left them, they kept others in the Neighbourhood that were not ſo good, and which were of no Service to them.

The Commandant of *Abadia* refuſes the *Imperialiſts* Admittance.

MASI was immediately taken Poſſeſſion of, and the Prince gave Orders alſo for ſecuring *Abadia*. He went thither himſelf, and found that Colonel *Hofman*, and Count *Jerger* were already before the Gates, the firſt with a Battalion of the Regiment of *Bagni*, and the other with a Detachment of Two Hundred Horſe, but they could not get into the Town. The Commandant, a *Venetian*, had taken it in his Head, not to give the *Imperialiſts* Admittance. After many Remonſtrances about the Partiality he ſhewed in ſo doing, it was neceſſary to have Recourſe to violent Means. The Prince proteſted to him againſt the Conſequences that might enſue from his Reſiſtance, and ordered Colonel *Hofman* to advance: In a Moment the Gates were broken open, and the Troops in Poſſeſſion of the Town.

On the Ninth, the Enemy abandoned *Malopera*, and retired to *Caſtagnaro*. In the mean while, the neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made for the Paſſage of the Army, which was put in Execution on the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth. Prince *Eugene*'s Body croſs'd the River the twelfth, below *Maſi*, and the Prince of *Anhalt*'s Corps paſſed it the fourteenth, at *Brua*. Colonel *Batte*, being commanded with Two Thouſand Five Hundred Men, to drive the Enemy from ſome Intrenchments they ſtill poſſeſs'd on the other Side the Canal *Bianco*, hardly met with any Reſiſtance. Only ſome few Vollies were fired for Form's Sake; after which the Enemy turned their Backs, and left the *Imperialiſts* both all their Tents, and all their Baggage. Two Battalions poſted juſt by theſe in a Caſſine did the ſame, and a little Body of Horſe, who were to have ſuſtained them, followed their Example. The latter were in ſo great a Terror, that they did not allow themſelves Time to ſaddle and bridle their Horſes. They fled away on their Horſes bare Backs, and half naked.

A Body of the *French* Horſe ſeized with an unaccountable Panick Fear.

On the thirteenth and fourteenth the Enemy abandoned all the Poſts they had remaining on that Side. At the ſame Time a Convoy of twenty Boats, guarded by two Hundred Men, aud laden with four Hundred Sick, was taken from them on the *Tartaro*. The *Imperialiſts* paſs that River, and advance towards *Maſſa*.

On the fifteenth and ſixteenth a large Detachment, commanded by Colonel *Batte*, croſſed the Great *Po*, and poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Paſſage at *Policella*. On the ſeventeenth a Bridge was laid over it, and on the eighteenth the whole Army got over, Artillery, Baggage, and all.

In the mean while, the *French* Army kept cloſe behind the *Mincio*, and the uke of *Vendome* took Leave of *Italy*. The moſt *Chriſtian* King had recalled im. Not that he was in the leaſt diſſatisfy'd with his Perſon, or Services; on e Contrary, he had conceived a very great Eſteem for him; but becauſe it as then the Faſhion in *France*, to change their Generals frequently, they fan-y'd that in the End this would produce ſome Alteration in their Fortune. The uke of *Vendome* then was ſent into *Flanders*, to command there in the Room f Marſhal *Villeroy*, and the Duke of *Orleans* was diſpatch'd to *Italy*, to ſuc-eed the Duke of *Vendome*. They had an Interview at *Milan*, on the twelfth d thirteenth, and on the fourteenth they parted. The Duke of *Vendome* took e Road to *Paris*, and the Duke of *Orleans* that to the Army, accompanied y Marſhal *Marſin*, who had been ſent with him to aſſiſt him with his Coun-l.

The Duke of *Vendome* leaves *Italy*, and is ſucceeded there by the Duke of *Orleans*.

He found the Army in a great Diſcouragement. The firſt News that was rought him was, that the whole *Imperial* Army had paſſed the *Adige*; that they d forced the Intrenchments and Poſts every where; and that the Troops being rrify'd could not ſtand before them. A little after he heard that Prince *Eu-ne* had alſo paſſed the *Po*, and was incamped at *Santa Bianca*, from whence had ſent out his Detachments on all Sides, as far as *Mezola*, whereof he d recovered Poſſeſſion, without ſo much as firing a Piſtol Shot.

The *French* Army prodigiouſly diſcouraged.

The Duke of *Orleans* is a Prince who has very noble Sentiments. An ar-nt Love of Glory had made him embrace with Joy the Opportunity of com-anding the Army in *Italy*; but when he found Things in ſuch a Condition he, ry much repented his having come. His Remedy was to write to the Duke *la Feuillade*, and deſire of him a Reinforcement of twenty Battalions, with avalry in Proportion; on Failure of which he would not be anſwerable for y Thing, but would lay the Blame of the Ill Succeſs of the Campaign, upon hoever it ſhou'd be owing to: Upon this the Duke *de la Feuillade* ſent them, t at the ſame Time complained heavily of its putting a Stop to the Courſe his Progreſs.

Indeed if we examine into the Particulars of his Succeſs it was conſiderable. or he had made himſelf Maſter of *Quiers*, *Montcalier*, *Caſtiglione*, and *Mon-vi*, where he had found the Prince of *Carignan*, the Princeſs his Conſort, and s whole Family: But all this did not take *Turin*, and that was the Point in gitation.

The main Buſineſs then was always to oppoſe Prince *Eugene*: At leaſt that as thought to be the principal Thing to be minded; and upon that Suppoſi-on the Duke of *Orleans* was in the Right to demand a Reinforcement. For ith the Succours he deſired he might hope to ſtop the *Imperialiſts* ſome where, d even to beat them, they being no longer ſo ſtrong as when they had aſſed the *Adige*. They had been obliged to put Troops in the Poſts of which hey had poſſeſs'd themſelves; and beſides this the Prince had been forced to eave five or ſix Thouſand Men at St *Martin*'s, to wait the Arrival of the Forces f *Heſſe-Caſſel*, which otherwiſe when they came, would not have been able have kept the Field. This little Body that was left behind, had been in-ruſted to the Care of General *Wetzel*.

The firſt Uſe his Royal Highneſs of *Orleans* made of the Reinforcement he ad received, was to leave ſeventeen Battalions, and twelve Squadrons with Count *Medavi*, to make Head againſt the Troops of *Wetzel*, and *Heſſe-Caſſel*, when they ſhould arrive. With the Reſt, conſiſting of forty Battalions, nd fifty-ſeven Squadrons, he advanced the twenty-ſecond of *July*, to *Corregio-a*, over againſt St. *Benedetto*. From thence he might obſerve Prince *Eugene*, who was ſtill encamp'd at *Santa Bianca*, but wholly taken up with the Deſign f marching on towards *Turin*.

On the twenty-fourth the *Imperialiſts* paſſed the *Panaro*. The Prince had beforehand taken Care to make ſure of *Final* and *Bondeno*, two Poſts ſituated on that little River, ſeven Miles from each other.

Prince *Eugene* purſues his March towards *Turin*.

On the twenty-eighth they came to *Campo Santo*, and the Night following they paſſed the *Secchia* near St *Martin*'s; the Infantry by means of a Bridge that was laid over it with all Expedition, while the Cavalry forded it over in ſeveral Places, where the Water happened to be ſhallow.

The Duke of *Orleans* dares not once interrupt Prince *Eugene* in his March.

On the thirty-firſt the Army advanced to the Canal of *Ledo* near *Carpi*, and on the firſt of *Auguſt* they croſs'd it in eight Columns. Then having drawn up in Battalia in the Plain, they march'd directly to the Enemy, who were poſted behind the *Parmegiana*. The Prince's Deſign was to have attac'd them there. One good Battle would have ſaved him Abundance of Pains; and it was more advantagious for him to engage the Enemy ſeparately, then to wait for their being joined before *Turin*, after which they would be twice as ſtrong as he: But then he could not trifle away Time in following them, or ſeeking them out; The Moments were precious, and there was not one to be loſt. The Rule of Contraries, which is always true, when rightly underſtood, tells us, that indeed his Royal Highneſs was not to venture a Battle unleſs in a Caſe of Neceſſity; but at the ſame Time that it was abſolutely requiſite for him to advance in ſuch a manner, that the Prince ſhould not be able to move a Step, without meeting him in his Way; ane ſo to ſtop him from Poſt to Poſt, and from River to River, ſo often, and ſo long, that *Turin* might be taken, before he cou'd arrive in *Piedmont*. This, however, was not done. The Duke contented himſelf with keeping by the Prince's Side, and during the whole March, which was both long and laborous, he was never once ſeen to put himſelf in a Poſture, to diſpute one ſingle Paſſage with him. For that they give this Reaſon; that the Prince having once got the Advantage over him in his Marches, it was not poſſible for the Duke of *Orleans* to recover it again from him. But this is ſaying juſt nothing. Their meeting at the *Parmegiana* ſhews the Contrary; and beſides, the Neceſſity the Prince was in afterwards to ſtop frequently by the way, either to make ſure of Towns, to wait till the Bridges were finiſhed, or to give his Troops ſome Reſt, left the Duke of *Orleans* all the Time imaginable, to advance, and to take all his Advantages. Accordingly he had made ſuch a good Uſe of them on this Occaſion, that notwithſtanding the Prince's having a ſtrong Deſire to attack him, he was obliged to deſiſt from it. Having had the River viewed, and having even taken a View of it himſelf, he found the Bottom was too muddy, and the Sides too ſteep, to venture paſſing it under the Fire of a hoſtile Army, drawn up on the other Side in order of Battle, and well provided with Artillery. Neither did the Enemy attempt any Thing; they ſaw, and obſerved each other, and that was all.

The Prince takes *Carpi*, and *Corregio* opens its Gates.

The Camp that Day was near the Canal of *Ledo*, whither the Prince returned that very Night with the Army. That very Night alſo his Highneſs commanded General *Zumjungen*, with a large Detachment, to go and attack *Carpi*, and two Days after had *Corregio* inveſted by the Count *de Rocavion*. *Carpi* only defended itſelf long enough to do Honour to the Prince's Arms. Being attack'd the ſecond, with open Trenches, it ſurrender'd the fifth, and the Garriſon were made Priſoners of War. *Corregio* opened its Gates voluntarily to ſave itſelf from Pillage. The Prince left ſome Troops there as well as at *Carpi*, and on the ninth the Army came to St. *Poſper* near *Regio*.

There they had Advice that the Enemy, in order to reinforce their Army upon the *Mincio*, had quitted the River *Salo*, the Valley of *Sabia*, and all the Poſts they were there poſſeſs'd of; and that at the ſame Time they had burnt all the armed Barks they had upon the Lake *de Garda*, with all the *Venetian* Veſſels of which they had been able to make themſelves Maſters.

On the tenth the *Imperialiſts* held a Council of War; wherein it was reſolved to take *Regio* before they proceeded any farther; and that very Night ſome Troops commanded for that Purpoſe poſted themſelves there, and opened the Trenches before the Citadel.

On the eleventh General *Kriechbaum* formed a ſecond Attack againſt the Town, and General Count *Sinzendorff* paſſed the *Croſtolo* with ſome Cavalry, to prevent any Relief's being convey'd into the Place on that Side. Juſt then they received very agreeable News. *Wetzel* was advanced near *Valegio*, upon the *Mincio*, with the Troops the Prince had left under his Command. Part of thoſe of *Heſſe-Caſſel* had joined him, and the hereditary Prince was to follow without Delay with the Reſt. He was already got near *Verona*. This News cauſed ſo great a Joy in the Army, and inſpired ſuch freſh Courage into thoſe who attack'd *Regio*, that next Day they were got within twenty Paces of the *Foſſe*: Hereupon the Beſieged deſired to capitulate, but as they would not ſurrender the Caſtle, they were deny'd a Hearing: Upon this the Night following, they abandoned the Town, and retired into the Caſtle. This was a Delay but two Days, for on the fourteenth the Governor yielded himſelf Priſoner of War, with his whole Garriſon, conſiſting of four Hundred Men. They found in *Regio* twenty-ſix Pieces, with Abundance of Arms and Ammunition; and they were again obliged to leave ſome Troops in this Place.

Regio beſieged and taken by the *Imperialiſts*.

On the fifteenth they paſſed the *Lenza*, and advanced within two Miles of *Parma*.

On the ſixteenth the Army ſtill continued in the ſame Place; both on Account of the Exceſſive Heats, and to wait the coming up of the Troops that were behind. At the ſame Time the Baron *de Charee* arrived from *Piedmont*, being diſpatch'd by his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy*, to acquaint the Prince with he Situation of his Affairs, and to conjure him to advance with the utmoſt Expedition. His coming was very agreeable, and he was ſent back next Day, with the beſt Aſſurances he could deſire.

The D. of *Savoy* ſends to the Prince to conjure him to haſten his March.

The Prince had not neglected, before this, to inform his Royal Highneſs exactly of the Progreſs of his Marches, and the Strength of the Succours he was bringing him. He had written to him from St *Martin*'s, from *Caſtelbaldo*, rom *Labadia*, after having paſſed the *Adige*, and from *Santa Bianca*, after having paſſed the *Po*. But in ſo imminent a Danger, good Aſſurances can never ome too often. Beſides it was of Importance to the two Princes to hear frequently from each other, and not to be ignorant of the Alterations that might appen in their Situation. The Prince had taken the ſame Care with Reſpect o Count *Thaun*, Governor of *Turin*; he had written to him twice, and now ent him a third Letter by the Baron *de Charee*, aſſuring him that the greateſt Obſtacles are ſurmounted; that he no longer fears any Thing from the Enemy; and that he reckons to be at *Nizza de la Paille* by the twenty-ninth or hirtieth at fartheſt. At the ſame Time he wrote him Word that the Emperor ad made him General of the Artillery, and that he ſhould himſelf bring him he Patent.

On the ſeventeenth the Army encamped near *Labadia*, where they found Water in Abundance. This was a Conſolation that proved very neceſſary for he Troops. The Enemy did not incommode them in the leaſt. They ſaw ery plainly that they had nothing to fear on that Side. But Thirſt, and the Heats made a continual War upon them. There was a ſcorching Sun againſt hich there was neither Relief, nor Shelter; and a thick Cloud of Duſt, with hich they were perpetually covered and ſurrounded. It was impoſſible to reath without drawing in with the Breath as much Earth as Air. This Inconvenience was common both to Man and Beaſt. The Horſes hardly ſuffer'd leſs han the Soldiers. They met indeed with Rivers enough, but when they were ome to them, inſtead of any agreeable Refreſhment, they found only muddy nd ſtinking Water; very fit to clog and delay their March, abſolutely unfit o quench their Thirſt. For this Reaſon, the Infantry were often obliged to incamp, not where they could have wiſh'd, but where they were able; and he Men did not always make ſuch quick Progreſs in their March, as the Prince could have deſired.

The prodigious Difficulties the *Imperialiſts* had to ſtruggle with in their March.

On the eighteenth the *Imperialiſts* came to *Chiaravalle*, and on the nineteenth to *Cade*, the left of the Army being within five Miles of *Placenza*. The Prince going to take a View of the *Po*, diſcovered on the other Side a Camp of the Enemy's. It was a Detachment from the Army of the Duke of *Orleans*, who, by an anticipated March had advanced thither. Expedition was neceſſary on both Sides; the Sight of this Body incited the Prince to redouble his March. They might make themſelves Maſters of *Stradella*, a Poſt neceſſary for the Paſſage of the Troops; they even deſigned to have done ſo, and the *Imperialiſts* had ſome Intimation of it. To prevent them Prince *Eugene* made General *Kriechbaum* march all the Night, with eight Battalions, three Regiments of Cavalry, and ſix Field-Pieces. The Reſt of the Army were obliged

The *Imperialiſts* purſue their March, without any Interruption from the Enemy.

bliged to ſtay where they were, by Reaſon of the great Heats, the Want of Water, and of having brought a ſufficient Quantity of Bread.

On the twentieth at Night they march'd again by Moon Light, and next Day the Cavalry got to *Caſtel St Giovanni*, but the Infantry, being over-fatigued, ſtaid ſix Miles behind. They were comforted for this Delay, by the News they received at Night from General *Kriechbaum*, that he had arrived at *Stradella*; that he had poſted himſelf there without Oppoſition, and that St *Amour* had advanced as far as *Voghera*.

The *Allies* purſue their March without Interruption.

On the twenty-ſecond the Army purſued their March, and the Cavalry joined General *Kriechbaum*'s Corps. The Infantry halted between *Stradella* and *Ponco*. News was brought that the Enemy were marching with all poſſible Speed, and that not being able to make their Foot advance faſt enough, they had put them into Waggons. Intelligence was alſo given, that the Duke of *Orleans* had ſent back into *Piedmont*, a Detachment of thirty-ſix Squadrons, and two Regiments of Infantry, who had ſet out from thence on the firſt of *Auguſt* to join him. A certain Sign that his Royal Highneſs had no manner of Intent to paſs the *Po*, and that the *Imperialiſts* would not meet him till they arrived in *Piedmont*. Nevertheleſs, no Alteration was made in the uſual Diſpoſitions; and that very Night the Baron *de Kriechbaum* was again detach'd with his Troops, to march on before during the Night.

On the twenty-third the Infantry joined the Cavalry. This was all they could do the whole Army being very much haraſſed.

On the twenty-fourth they halted at *Voghera*, to provide themſelves with Bread, and give the Horſes a little Reſt; they wanted it as much as the Men.

On the twenty-fifth the Army reached *Caſtelnuovo di Scrivia*, and Baron *Riedt;* who commanded the Vanguard, ſent Word he had paſs'd the *Orba* at *Boſco*, but that the Waters being high there, he had been obliged to lay a Bridge over it.

On the twentieth they purſued their March. The Vanguard advanced to *Maſi* upon the *Tanaro*. The whole Army are inſpired with freſh Strength and Courage. In proportion as they approach the Enemy, they believe themſelvs at the End of their Toils.

On the twenty-ſeventh the Troops were allowed to reſt. On the the twenty-eighth the whole Army paſſed the *Tanaro* at *Iſola*, above *Aſti*, over a Bridge the Duke of *Savoy* had cauſed to be there built. They make a Halt there, but two whole *Corps* are detach'd to advance before, the one under General *Kriechbaum*, as far as *Villa-Franca*, the other under the Prince of *Anhalt Deſſau*, as far as *Baldi Chieri*.

Pr. *Eugene* has an Interview with the Duke of *Savoy* near *Carmagnola*.

At laſt behold the Prince got to the Place where he had ſo long wiſh'd himſelf. Immediately he ſets out to have an Interview with the Duke of *Savoy* at *Carmagnola*; and his Royal Highneſs, being aprized of his Coming, ſets out likewiſe to meet him. He conducted him to *la Motte*, where the Head-Quarters were, and there they had their firſt Conferences. The Prince diſpatches an Expreſs to the Emperor, to inform that all Things are in good Order, and that by the Grace of God, he hoped ſoon to acquaint him with the Deliverance of *Turin*. He wrote in the ſame Terms to Count *Thaun*, and begg'd him to compliment the Officers of the Garriſon in his Name, upon the handſome Defence they had made during the whole Siege, and more particularly upon a great Action that had happened the twenty-ſixth, at the Attack of the Half-Moon, and the two Counter-Guards of the *Bleſſed Amedeus*, and St *Maurice*, where the Enemy had been repulſed with an extraordinary Loſs.

The Duke of *Savoy* joins the *Imperialiſts* with his Cavalry.

In the mean while the two Princes having thought proper to make the *Imperial* Troops alter their March, for the Convenience of Water, they arrived the thirtieth at *Ville-Stellon*, and on the firſt of *September* his Royal Highneſs joined them with his Cavalry. He was ſurprized to find the *Imperialiſts* in ſuch good Order, after ſo long, and ſo fatiguing a March, during the greateſt Heats of the Summer. A Triple Diſcharge of all the Artillery was made for Joy of ſo happy a Junction; and by his Royal Highneſs's Order, Men began to work upon two Bridges of Boats over the *Po*.

THE Cavalry of *Savoy* were good, but they were not numerous; if they amounted to four Thouſand Men that was the moſt. His Royal Highneſs had likewiſe got together a great Number of Militia. There were eight Regiments of them, which together with thoſe of the *White-Croſs*, and St *Julia*, a Battalion of ſix Hundred *Vaudois*, and a Hundred of *Cavalier*'s Regiment, might very well make a Body of about nine Thouſand Men. Theſe Troops were put under the particular Command of the Count *de Santena*, Governour of *Mondovi*, and deſtined to introduce a Convoy of Powder, and other warlike Stores into the Town, by the Way of the Mountain, in Caſe the Enemy ſhould with-draw the Troops they had there, in order to ſtrengthen themſelves the more on the Day of Battle.

ON the fourth the whole *Allied* Army croſs'd the *Po*, between *Carignan* and *Montcalier*, and advanced towards *Quiers*.

The *Allies* intercept a large Convoy.

ON the fifth they march'd again, and as it happened, very ſeaſonably, for this Motion was the Occaſion of their carrying a Convoy of eight Hundred Mules, or Pack-horſes, which were coming from *Suza* to the Enemy's Army, laden with Powder, Meal, Arms, and other Ammunition, under an *Eſcorte* of five Hundred Cavalry. The Head of this Convoy were already got to *Pianezza*, when the Princes firſt received Intelligence thereof; and immediately they ordered out two Detachments of Horſe to attack them. The one, drawn from the firſt Line of the Left Wing, under the Command of the Marquiſs *Viſconti*, paſſed the River at the Ford of *Alpignan*; the other, drawn from the ſecond Line of the ſame Wing, and commanded by the Marquiſs *de Langalerie*, paſſed below *Pianezza*, thus the Convoy found themſelves between two Fires. Part of them, however, entered *Pianezza*. But the Prince of *Anhalt*, followed by his *Pruſſian* Grenadiers, immediately cauſed the Caſtle to be inveſted. His Royal Highneſs and Prince *Eugene* alſo came thither, and take a View of the Place. The Attack is reſolved on; two Bridges are laid over the River, and ſome Pieces of Cannon are carried thither; but no Uſe was made of them, becauſe that very Night thoſe within ſurrendered at Diſcretion. There was found therein, the Standards of the Regiment of *Chatillon*; a great Number of Officers, Commiſſaries, and their Clerks; with Powder, Meal, and Proviſion in Abundance: Of all this Convoy there eſcaped only two hundred Mules, who happening to be at the Head of the whole, and going at a prodigious Rate, got to the Camp, covered by ſome Horſe.

BUT what is it the Enemy do all this while? Are they in an abſolute State of Inaction? Do not they alſo take ſome Meaſures? It is but reaſonable to anſwer theſe Queſtions. The Enemy's Diſpoſitions ought not to be paſſed over in Silence.

What Meaſures the Enemy take in the mean Time.

They hold a great Council of War, where it is reſolved to carry on the Siege of *Turin* with the ſame Vigour as before, notwithſtanding Pr. *Eugene*'s Arrival.

IT has been already ſeen that the Duke of *Orleans* had haſtened his Marches in Proportion to thoſe of Prince *Eugene*. He arrived in *Piedmont* the very ſame Day as the Prince, and immediately after made his Army take their Poſts within the Lines, with the Reſt of the Troops of *France*. The Duke *de la Feuillade*, going to meet him as far as *Creſcentino*, had informed him of every Thing. Afterwards a great Council of War was held in the Army, where the main Affair was taken into Conſideration. Here ſeveral Difficulties aroſe. The Soldiers were diſcouraged. It was not yet well known what Prince *Eugene*'s Deſign was. Some imagined he would content himſelf with trying to throw a large Supply into the City. Others expected he would attempt ſomething more. At laſt, it was proviſionally reſolved to puſh on the Siege with the ſame Vigour as before; and that to ſhew the Beſieged they were not in the leaſt afraid of the Army which was come to their Aſſiſtance, they would, without Delay, make a new Effort, to render themſelves Maſters of the ſame two Counter-Guards, and Half-Moon, where they had already loſt ſo many Men.

THE thirtieth was the Day appointed for this Attempt; and they flatter'd themſelves with the Hopes of a Succeſs ſo much the more certain, as they believed themſelves ſafe from any Danger from Mines. Thoſe the Beſieged had ſprung during the Attack on the twenty-ſixth had been ſo terrible, that the *French* could not imagine they could have any ſtill left on that Side. Nevertheleſs they were miſtaken. There yet remained two behind, well filled, and in

Readineſs to be play'd off. The Action was gallant and noble. The Enemy made themſelves Maſters a ſecond Time of the Half-Moon, and two Counter-Guards, and were a ſecond Time driven Back. They were not diſheartned, being reinforced by a conſiderable Number of freſh Troops they were again ſeen returning to the Aſſault. But they had hardly drawn up in Order upon the Cover'd Way, and the Place of Arms, before the Mine Sprung. At one and the ſame Clap, it buried two pieces of battering Cannon, threw a third into the *Foſſe*, and blew up into the Air 300 Grenadiers who had juſt poſted themſelves there. The others thunder-ſtruck with ſo horrible a Sight, betake themſelves to Flight, it is no longer poſſible to with-hold them. Every one fancies he ſees Hell open under his Feet. The Beſieged purſue them cloſe Sword in Hand, even to within the Branches of their Trenches, and made a great Slaughter of them, after which being returned to the Lodgments, and the Batteries, they overthrow all, hack in pieces and break the Carriages, and ſet Fire to the Faſcines and Inſtruments. They even carried off a thirty two Pounder, and brought it, as it were in Triumph, to Count *Thaun*.

The *French* dreadfully mauled by the ſpringing of a Mine.

This Advantage gained within Sight of the Army come to their Relief, was a ſort of happy Omen of the ſignal Victory that was ſoon to follow. Nevertheleſs the uſual Operations of the Siege were not interrupted. That very Night the Enemy returned to their ruined Poſts, and went to Work at making a Lodgment there. They did not amuſe themſelves about digging up their Cannon, they found the ſhorteſt Way for them to bring others, and to erect new Batteries. After this, they made an impetuous Fire upon the Citadel, and the City, into the firſt of which they threw a prodigious Quantity of Stones, and into the other a vaſt Number of Bombs. The Beſieged anſwered them, on their Side, with a Vigour that did not ſhew any want of Powder or Reſolution.

A ſecond Mine going off puts them to Flight again.

On the fourth of *September* about ten in the Morning, the Enemy, return to the Aſſault of the Half-Moon and the Counter-Guards, ſupported by a brisk Fire of Bombs, and crying *God ſave the King*. By good Fortune for the Beſieged, one of the two Mines, which they would have ſprung during the Aſſault on the Thirtieth, had not taken Fire. They played it off therefore; two Pieces of Cannon were overthrown, and the whole Battery put into Diſorder. The Soldiers terrify'd give Ground; the Officers might be heard endeavouring to encourage them, by unminding them of their Honour, and by Threats, but all in vain. They return to their Trenches, and no longer dare undertake any Thing.

On the fifth the Enemy finding they had four new Battering Cannon ready to play on the Right of the Half-Moon, begin their firing again, and play briskly upon the Baſtion of St. *Maurice*, where there was already a large Breach. There whole Army were perceived to be in an extraordinary Motion. Their Cavalry which were at *Notre Dame de Campagne* advance as far as *Millefleur*, and *Canoret*. The Guard in their Trenches is reinforced. Upon the Mountain are all under Arms. They are keeping a watchful Eye upon the Supply the Count *de Santena* would have thrown into the Town. In the mean while the Affair at *Pianezza* happens. They ſee their Convoy carried off; They ſee the Caſtle forced; and dare not undertake any Thing to oppoſe it. All this puts their Soldiers into a great Conſternation.

The D. of *Orleans* and M. *Marſin* diſagree between themſelves.

A Diviſion ariſes alſo between the Generals. Perhaps it would be neceſſary to look back to find the Riſe of it; but it did not break out till the fifth of *September*, and that in a Council of War, where the Point in Debate was what Courſe remained to be taken. The Duke of *Orleans* was for marching directly to the Enemy, and giving them Battle *rather*, ſaid he, *then to ſuffer ourſelves to ſtarved within our Lines*. He alledged as his Reaſons for this, *that if they got the Victory, the Reduction of the Place would follow immediately*; *and that if they ſhould not gain it, they would be in a better Condition to make a Retreat.*

The Marſhal *de Marſin* was of a contrary Opinion. He ſaid, *that Things were not yet at ſuch a Paſs, as to require their taking ſo deſperate a Reſolution; that it was neceſſary to go on with the Siege; That it would not be impoſſible to make themſelves Maſters of* Turin, *even in Sight of the Duke of* Savoy, *and Prince* Eugene,

gene, and that it would not be the firſt Place which had been taken in that manner. He added, that thoſe Princes could not prevent this but by giving Battle; and that it was evident they might engage with much greater Advantage, behind good Lines, well fortify'd, than in the open Field; that as to Proviſion they had ſtill Plenty, as well as of Ammunition, and that it would not be a Jot more difficult to receive a freſh Supply within the Lines, than out of the Lines.

THE Duke of *Orleans* reply'd to this; *That the three Aſſaults, made without Succeſs, upon the Half-Moon, and Counter-Guards, had ſufficiently ſhown the little probality there was of carrying the City very ſoon; That they muſt neceſſarily proceed therein by Sap, which is a tedious Way; and that in the mean While the Duke of* Savoy *would meet with but too many Opportunities of throwing in a Supply; That the Lines were of too large an Extent to be exactly guarded; That whilſt they had an Eye upon one Part, the Enemy would paſs them at another; That one Place being forced all wou'd be forced, and that then it would be to no Purpoſe to have Recourſe to Remedies, the Miſchief being already done.* Moſt Part of the General Officers were of the ſame Opinion with the Duke of *Orleans*; and a Reſolution was juſt upon the Point of being taken accordingly; when the Marſhal *de Marſin*, finding he was no longer regarded, drew out of his Pocket a ſecret Order from the King of *France*, whoſe Purport was; that in Caſe of an Engagement, the Duke of *Orleans* ſhould be obliged to conform himſelf to his Sentiments. That Prince was ſo ſurprized, and ſo affected therewith, that in is firſt Emotions, he ſaid; *Since I am no more here than a mere Cypher, I have othing to do but to return from whence I came, and the ſooner the better: Let a Poſt-Chaiſe be got ready for me.*

M. *de Marſin* produces a private Order from the King, injoining the Duke of *Orleans* in Caſe of Battle, to conform to his Advice.

HE recovered himſelf, however, and contenting himſelf with ſending an Expreſs to the King, to give him an Account what had paſſed, he bent all his Thoughts upon keeping within the Lines, and putting them in the beſt Poſture f Defence he could: That is by lining them with Cannon, for nothing elſe hatever was wanting. They were deep and broad, and provided with a good Parapet. Beſides this from Diſtance to Diſtance they had made Redoubts; and n ſome Places the Intrenchment was double, whilſt in others it was ſtrenghen'd by the Cutting down of Trees. Nothing made them weak but their Exent, which was indeed prodigious; for they were five or ſix Leagues in Circumference. If the Princes had had an Intent to have had Recourſe to Wiles; f they had had no other Deſign then to throw Supplies into the Place, unoubtedly it wou'd have been very difficult to have prevented them. But their Views were more exalted; they were reſolved to give Battle. They knew ineed very well, that the *French* Army ſince their Forces were joined, were inety-ſeven Battalions and one hundred and twenty Squadrons ſtrong; and that hey were provided to their Wiſh with Artillery and Gunners. But they were ſſured likewiſe that all theſe would not be in the Engagement; and Prince *Eugene*, in particular, had been already ſo much uſed to fight, and to overome, with unequal Forces, that unleſs the Diſproportion was extraordinary ndeed, the Superiority of their Numbers alone was not ſufficient to deter im from it.

The Duke of *Orleans* is greatly incenſed at it, but yet ſubmits to it.

NEGLECTING therefore, for this Time, all manner of Stratagems, warlike Wiles, Irruptions, or Surprizes, theſe two great Commanders reſolved upon ttacking the Enemy with open Force. They were encamp'd on the fifth near he *Doire*, and from thence they had intercepted the Convoy of *Suza*. The ext Day, being the ſixth, they paſſed over from the other Side, in View of he Enemy, Drums beating, and Trumpets ſounding, and advanced and poſtd themſelves over againſt their very ſtrongeſt Intrenchments: Their Right beg ſupported by the *Doire*, before *Pianeſſa*, and the Left by the *Stura* before *a Venerie*. The Reſt of the Day was ſpent in making the neceſſary Diſpoſiions for the Battle, which were committed to Writing, to the End every one ight know what was to be done, when it came to be put in Execution.

The Duke of *Savoy*, and Pr. *Eugene*, reſolve to attack the Enemy openly in their Trenches, though they are ſuperior in Number.

WITHIN the City, all prepared, in the like manner, to ſecond, as much as as in their Power, the generous Efforts of the Army that were come to their ſſiſtance. His Royal Highneſs had found means to get his Orders convey'd ither; and Count *Thaun* had commanded into them; at all Events, twelve Battalions,

The Beſieged prepare to ſecond the Efforts of the Allied Army.

talions, four hundred Grenadiers, and five hundred Horſe, with ſix Pieces of Cannon. Theſe Troops had been conſtantly under Arms, ever ſince the ſecond, and eight Battalions of the City *Militia*, were to guard their Poſts in the mean While.

The *French* greatly afraid, of being attack'd.

THE Enemy paſs'd the Night between the ſixth and ſeventh in a great Agitation. They cauſed as many Troops to poſt themſelves between the *Doire* and the *Stura*, as they could poſſibly draw from the Reſt of their Intrenchments. They brought thither forty Pieces of Cannon, and although their Lines were already very ſtrong, apply'd themſelves anew to fortify them. By their great Diligence in covering themſelves, it was eaſy to judge they were in no ſmall Fright. On the ſeventh in the Morning they might ſtill be ſeen employ'd in the ſame Manner. But this is no longer the Matter in Queſtion. The great deciſive Day is come; they muſt now fight.

The Order of Battle of the *Allies*.

SCARCE had the firſt Beams of the Sun diſperſed the Darkneſs of the Night, when the *Imperialiſts* were ſeen in the Plain. Behold them advance towards the Intrenchments. His Royal Highneſs of *Savoy*, and the Serene Prince *Eugene* lead them on. What Fierceneſs in their March! What Order throughout the whole! What Silence! The Right is headed by the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, with the Counts *Konigſeg*, *Harrach*, and *Bonneval*, as Generals of Battle. The Left by Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg*, with the Generals of Battle *Stillen*, and *Hagen*. The Prince of *Anhalt-Deſſau*, at the End of this Wing, commands and leads on his *Pruſſians*. The Center is committed to the Care of the Lieutenant Veldt Marſhal *Rhebinder*. The Prince of *Darmſtadt*, the Marquiſs *Viſconti*, the Count *de Rocavion*, and Baron *Kirechbaum* commanded the Horſe; and the *Corps de Reſerve* is left to the Conduct of the Marquiſs *de Langalerie*. Theſe all advance by Columns. There are eight of Foot, four of the firſt Line, and four of the ſecond. The Horſe follow in the ſame Order. All the Grenadiers of the Army, drawn out from their reſpective Regiments, form together ſix particular Companies. It was they were to begin the Attack. They marched before the two Lines, thoſe of the firſt being commanded by a Colonel, and thoſe of the ſecond by a Lieutenant Colonel. The Artillery advances between the Columns of the Foot, with every Thing that was neceſſary to ſee it well ſerved.

As ſoon as they are come a-breaſt of the Village of *Alteſſan*, the Lines begin to form themſelves, the Cavalry likewiſe draw up in their Ranks: A ſufficient Space is left them, between the Battalions, to advance when they are wanted to attack. The Grenadiers keep at the ſame Diſtance as before, at the Head of the whole, and they continue to march in this manner, till within half Cannon-ſhot of the Enemy's Intrenchments. There they halt a little. The Lines draw up in Order. The Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene* ride along them from one End to the other, and obſerve the Enemy's Camp.

The Battle begins.

TWO Hours ſlipt away before all was perfectly in the Poſture the deſired, and during that whole Time the Enemy never ceaſed firing impetuouſly with their Artillery. The *Allies* anſwer'd them in the ſame manner; firſt from fifteen Pieces on their Left, and then with all they had.

The Beſieged make a Sally to aſſiſt the *Allies*.

AT this Signal Count *Thaun* knew the Action was begun, and made his twelve Battalions ſally out by the Palace-Gate. The Inhabitants run to the Ramparts, and the higheſt Places. Some mount upon the Tops of Houſes, others upon the Church-Steeples. Every one endeavours to get a Sight of the Field of Battle, and to diſcern what is there doing. But it is ſo far from thence to the Camp, and the Smoke grows ſo thick there, that it is impoſſible to diſtinguiſh perfectly any Objects.

As long as the Cannonading continued, the *Imperialiſts* ſuffered greatly. Moſt of their Shot reach'd but to the Parapet, without doing the leaſt hurt to any one: Whereas thoſe of the Enemy, not finding any Thing to obſtruct them, fired full into the Lines, and whether the Shot flew directly, or firſt made a Rebound, were ſure to do ſome Execution. This cauſed the Soldiers impatiently to wiſh to come to a cloſe Engagement, and was the Reaſon why they were permitted ſo to do, a little ſooner then was otherwiſe intended.

TH

The Left are a little ſtagger'd at the firſt Onſet.

THE Attack began by the Left, where the Prince of *Anhalt* was poſted with the *Pruſſian* Infantry. The manner of their Marching on at firſt was gallant, and fierce. They advanced reſolutely, and without flinching, to the very Intrenchments; but when they were got thither they were a little ſtagger'd. The exceſſive Fire that was made upon them both in the Front, and Flank, put them into ſome Diſorder. The Reaſon of this was, that the Right being hindered from advancing by the Unevenneſs of the Ground, had not been able to charge as ſoon as the Left, who were thereby expoſed alone to the whole Reſiſtance of the Enemy.

The Battle becomes general, and very hot on both Sides.

THE Brigade of *Wirtemberg*, who were poſted on the Right of the Left Wing, and conſiſted of five *Imperial* Regiments, were then order'd to advance in all Haſte; after them the *Palatines*, who made the Centre, under General *Rhebinder*; and laſtly the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, who was on the Right of the whole, with his own Troops, in the Pay of the *Dutch*, and ſome *Auſtrians*. Then the Fire became general the whole Length of the Line. It grew alſo very hot, both on the Side of the Enemy, and the *Imperialiſts*; and this laſted a good half Hour, during which one would have thought, a Partition of Sulphur and Fire, had ſtopt the Combatants, and not permitted them to advance nearer each other. This would have been a fine Sight for indifferent Spectators, but the juſt Ardor of the *Imperialiſts* was not to be ſatisfy'd therewith. It was a Trifle to them not to have been overcome; There was a Neceſſity for them to be Conquerors; there was a Neceſſity for their breaking through the Enemy; and ſetting *Turin* at Liberty.

Pr. *Eugene* himſelf leads his Men on to a deſperate Attack, where his Horſe falls under him.

FULL of theſe generous Sentiments, his Serene Highneſs, Prince *Eugene*, beholds, with Pain, the Victory ſo long undecided; and fully reſolved to put an End to the Uncertainty, ſpurs his Horſe to that Part where the *Pruſſians* were poſted. He puts himſelf at their Head, with the Serene Prince of *Anhalt*, and leads them on again to the Intrenchments. They all follow him, proud of ſo honourable a Preference. In vain, do the Enemy oppoſe them with impetuous ſhowers of Muſket Shot, and Hand Grenades. They get over the *Foſſe*, mount the Intrenchment, and poſt themſelves there. Prince *Eugene* himſelf, ingaged in the ſame Fire, as the meaneſt Soldiers, is expoſed like them to all its Violence. One of his Pages, and another of his Domeſticks are killed behind him. Himſelf is thrown to the Ground by the Fall of his Horſe. At that Sight the Soldiers begin to be in a Confuſion; but he diſpels every Body's Fears, by getting up again, and making Signs that he is not wounded; after which calling for another Horſe, he continues to act as before.

IN the mean While, the Prince of *Wirtemberg* advances alſo, with the five *Imperial* Regiments of his Brigade; he forces the Intrenchment that was before him, and immediately has it levell'd to make an Opening for the Cavalry.

General *Iſſelbach* gives a very judicious and ſeaſonable Order.

THE firſt Diſpoſition was to have halted there, and formed themſelves till the Troops of the Centre, and the Right, had alſo forced the Intrenchments. But in the Heat of Action, the Soldiers gave no Ear to Orders, and engaged themſelves in Purſuit of the Enemy farther than they ought to have done. By this means the Intrenchments became in a manner forſaken; which General *Iſſelbach*, who was in the ſecond Line, behind the Brigade of *Wirtemberg*, having obſerved, he detach'd from his Line, the Regiment of *Staremberg*, under the Conduct of Colonel *Haindi*, and made him poſt himſelf within the Intrenchment, with Orders to poſſeſs himſelf of the Cannon forſaken by the Enemy, and to turn it againſt themſelves. Never was Order given more judiciouſly, or more ſeaſonably put in Execution. For the Enemy, driven by the *Pruſſians*, having wheeled about, by the Help of ſome of their Troops that came to their Aſſiſtance, repulſed them in their Turn, and would perhaps have forced them again over their Intrenchments, had not the Regiment of *Staremberg* happened to have been there to ſtop them.

BUT let us now turn our Eyes to the Centre, where General *Rhebinder* is engaged with the Enemy. His *Palatines* uſe their utmoſt Efforts to mount the Intrenchments, they, on the other Hand, ſpare no Endeavours to oppoſe them. The Slaughter is great on both Sides; at laſt they carry them; they get over to the other Side; his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy*, goes over with them; they level the Intrenchments, and take their Poſt there.

An obſtinate Engagement on the Right, notwithſtanding which the *Imperialiſts* at laſt get the better.

The Right only, of the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, has not been able as yet to ſurmount the Enemy's Reſiſtance; and indeed it is vaſtly greater on that Side, then in any other Part. The Enemy are there in Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle of *Lucenga*, from whence they make, in Safety, a terrible Fire, upon all that appear before them. 'Tis impoſſible to drive them from thence, as from an Intrenchment. This laſts a good Hour and a half, and during that Time, their Cavalry, taking Advantage of one of the Levellings of their Lines, penetrate into the *Imperial* Camp, and march to attack the *Saxon* Infantry in the Flank. They are repulſed by other Cavalry who advance to charge them, and in flying they carry Terrour and Confuſion among thoſe of their own Party: It is Baron *Kriechbaum*, and Count *Harrach* who perform this Exploit. Then the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* forces the Intrenchment, in Spite of all the Fire of the Caſtle of *Lucenga*; he does yet more, he makes himſelf Maſter of a Caſſine, of which the Enemy were in Poſſeſſion at the Head of one of their Bridges, over the *Doire*, and a whole Battalion are there taken Priſoners.

Victory begins to declare for the *Allies*.

The *French* at laſt betake themſelves abſolutely to Flight.

Already the Victory begins to declare itſelf. The Intrenchments are forced from one End to the other; and the *Imperial* Cavalry Poſt themſelves there. Nevertheleſs the Enemy rally on their Right, and form themſelves into a Line, having none to oppoſe them but ſome Cavalry, and before them a large and ſpacious Spot of Ground. It was neceſſary to ſtay till the Infantry of the ſecond Line were come up with the Cannon, and till then they contented themſelves with obſerving them. The Conſequence of this is a new Engagement, and, in a manner, a new Victory. The Enemy are ſoon broken and divided. Part of them turn to the Left, on that Side towards the *Old Park*; Part to the Right to gain the Bridges of the *Doire*, and a third, more numerous than the two former endeavour to get behind the *Po*, by the Bridge of *Notre Dame du Pilon*. A ſecond Intrenchment, almoſt as ſtrong as the firſt, ſeemed to offer them a ſecure Retreat on that Side. It was their Line of Circumvallation, fortify'd with Redoubts, and ſupported, from Space to Space, by Caſſines which were likewiſe fortify'd. But nothing is of Service to Troops, that are poſſeſſed with Fear, and already in Confuſion. The *Imperialiſts* drove theſe before them almoſt to the Bridge, where as an Addition to their Misfortune, they met a Troop of Horſe, detach'd from the Garriſon who took ſome of them Priſoners; amongſt others the Marquiſs *de Sennetere*, Marſhal *de Camp* of the *French* Army.

Those who had gained the *Old Park*, had to do with his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy*, who with a *Corps* of Dragoons, and ſome Cannon, ſoon made them quit thoſe Poſts; and diſperſed them in ſuch a manner, that without looking for the Bridge of *Notre Dame du Pilon*, they almoſt all leapt into the *Po*, hoping to ſave themſelves by Swimming.

The others, who had directed their Flight towards the *Doire*, paſs'd there over a Bridge, and halted ſometime upon the high Bank of *Valdoc*, from whence they turned their Cannon againſt the *Imperialiſts*. A River parted them, and they were in a manner ſupported in their Rear by the Troops of the Approaches. The Caſtle of *Lucenga* flank'd them alſo, inſomuch that though they were beaten, they ſtill made ſome Defence.

Orders had been given during the Engagement, not to be obſtinately bent upon forcing *Lucenga*. They had no need of it, and it was not prudent to loſe Men about it without any Neceſſity. The Affair being decided, thoſe within ſet Fire to it themſelves, and paſſed the *Doire*. The *Imperialiſts* purſued them, forced the Bridges, and alſo the Caſſines, and all who were found on the other Side were either routed, or made Priſoners of War.

It is remarkable that, during the whole Engagement, the Enemy never ceaſed battering the Ramparts in Breach; Their Bombs alſo fell without Intermiſſion within the Citadel, and upon the City. At laſt, when they ſaw all was loſt, and that if they were to ſtay ever ſo little longer in the Approaches they ſhould be made Priſoners there, they took all on a ſudden the Reſolution to abandon them, and retired with the utmoſt Precipitation, ſome by *Canoret*,

and

nd others by *Montcalier*. They did not forget, however, to ſet Fire to their Magazines. They might have been ſeen blow up on all Sides, one after ano- her. The Rout of the Enemy might almoſt have been traced by them.

The moſt conſiderable of all, which was in the Church of *Podeſtra*, blew p about ſix in the Evening. The Effect thereof was ſo terrible, that all the Houſes in the City ſhook with it. The Flames of this burning Magazine, ſet Fire alſo to ſeveral others not ſo large, that were in the Neighbourhood; inſomuch that all that Quarter, with the Parts adjacent, were entirely deſtroyed, overthrown, and burnt.

They ſet Fire to their Magazines, which makes a terrible Havock.

An Accident very much like that proved this Death of the Marſhal *de Marſin*; who having been dangerouſly wounded in the Battle, had cauſed himſelf to be carried to a poor Houſe near the Field of Battle. Prince *Eugene* had ſent him a Guard thither as he had deſired, after which he had ſet himſelf o dictate ſome Letters to the Court of *France*. But he had not Time to finiſh them. Some Powder that happened to be thereabouts took Fire, and filled is little Houſe with a thick Smoke which ſuffocated him. He is reported to have ſaid when dying; "That if any Thing in the World could prevent his "regretting the Loſs of his Life, it was his not ſurviving the Glory of the "King his Maſter's Arms." We much queſtion the Truth of this. Such Sentiments are not worthy enough of the Marſhal *de Marſin*. But it is very atural to think, that it was a Sort of a Conſolation to him when dying, that e ſhould not ſurvive the Loſs of a Battle, which the Court might have imputed to him as a Crime, and with which he would have been reproach'd as ong he had lived, as the Fruits of the Counſel he had given, and which he ad forced to be put in Execution. In ſhort, he died, and on Account of his Death, he was lamented, and all was forgiven him.

The Marſhal *de Marſin* is ſuffocated by the Smoke of the blowing up of ſome Powder.

The Duke of *Orleans* came off from this Battle more fortunately. He had iven great Proofs of Valour therein, and received there ſome honourable Wounds, which were not dangerous. He was ſoon cured of them, and af- r that had the Satisfaction left, of being able to write to the Court; "It is "not to me the Misfortune of this Day ought to be imputed. I foreſaw "what would come of it, and oppoſed it with all my Power; and perhaps if "I might have ruled, the Affair might have happened otherwiſe.

The Marſhal *de Marſin* was the only Perſon of Note that was killed a- ong the *French*, but there were ſeveral others wounded, or taken Priſoners. he Count *de Muree*, Lieutenant General; the Marquis *de Senneerre*, and the Marquis *de Viliers*, Marſhals *de Camp* were of that Number, with the Mar- uis *de Bonneval*, and M. *de la Britonniere*, Brigadiers. The Priſoners were und to amount to above ſix Thouſand, and amongſt thoſe above three Hun- red Officers. The Number of the Slain was not any Thing near ſo great. hey were only reckoned to be 2000, not including, however, thoſe who ad been drowned in the *Po*, or the *Doire*, nor thoſe who died of their Wounds in the Hoſpitals. On the *Imperialiſts* Side fifteen Hundred Men were ain upon the Spot. His Serene Highneſs of *Brunſwick-Beveren*, Colonel of e Regiment of *Wolfembuttel* was killed there. He was a Prince of great Hopes. Colonel *Hofman* alſo was very much regretted. The Lieutenant *eldt* Marſhal *Kriechbaum* was wounded there, and with him the Generals of attle *Stillen* and *Hagen*.

The Number of the killed, wounded, and Priſoners.

By One o'Clock in the Afternoon the Enemy were entirely defeated, but s they did not make any Retreat, and the Ground they took up was of a ve- y great Extent, the *Imperialiſts* were obliged to ſpend the Reſt of the Day in icking up the Detachments, that were abandoned in the Caſſines. *Albergotti*, ho commanded on the Mountain-Side did not retire till Night. It is ſaid he ould have march'd towards the *Milaneſe*, and that being ſurprized that the Duke of *Orleans* ſent to him to follow him to *Pignerol*, he refuſed to obey his Royal Highneſs, untill he ſhould receive from him an Order ſigned with his wn Hand.

In the mean while the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene* rode about the Camp of the conquered Enemy, and employed themſelves in iſſuing out the Orders neceſſary on ſuch Occaſions, to ſecure the Magazines, and Ammunition, to make the Troops incamp, and prevent the Licentiouſneſs and Diſorders, that might eaſily happen during the Pillage. They ſpent two or three hours in this Employment; after which they both enter'd the City, and thro' an innumerable Crowd of People went directly to the Metropolitan Church. The Archbiſhop in his Pontificalibus, and followed by the Clergy of his Dioceſs came to receive them at the Door, and conducted them to the Choir, where *Te Deum* was ſung to give Thanks for the glorious Victory obtained that Day, and their happy Deliverance which was the firſt Fruits thereof.

Te Deum ſung at *Turin* to give Thanks for the Victory.

THE Muſick that was there was not, they ſay, the moſt delightful in the World, becauſe the Performers were not prepared for it; but the Devotion there was very great: and his ſerene Highneſs, Prince *Eugene*, had the Satiſfaction of there offering up to God, Laurels worthy of being placed upon his Altar, well aſſured that among ſo many Thouſands of People there preſent, there was not one who did not bleſs him in his Heart, and who did not offer up his Prayers to God for his Highneſs's Preſervation.

The laſt Powder in *Turin* fired off at the *Te Deum*.

THE laſt Powder in the Place was fired off in Salvo's at this *Te Deum*. It was known then, becauſe Count *Thaun* no longer took any Care to conceal it, but till then every one was ignorant thereof. It was only thought that there was but little, and 'twas feared it would come to be wanting, if the Siege ſhould laſt any Time longer. This was a freſh Motive for acknowledging the Goodneſs of God, in ſuch a happy Deliverance; and for admiring the good Fortune of a Relief ſo effectual, and timed ſo ſeaſonably. For, in ſhort, a Place which wants Powder, wants every Thing. In a Week longer all wou'd have been loſt; *Turin* had been taken, and the Duke of *Savoy* diſpoſſeſs'd of his Dominions.

WHEN the Princes came out of Church they went to Supper with Count *Thaun*, who gave them a much more Magnificent Entertainment, then could have been expected in a City, which had been beſieged four Months. But indeed it was no longer ſo, and the Enemy's forſaken Camp, cou'd alone have furniſhed out Dainties enough for this Table, and for a great many others.

THE next Day, being the Eighth, upon the Advice they received of the Enemy's Flight, towards *Pignerol*, by *Orbaſſan*, and that Count *Albergotti* had taken the ſame Rout, the Princes went to ſee how it was, and diſpatched the Marquiſs *de Langalerie* to charge the Runaways in the Rear. He gave a good Account of them. Some hundreds of them were killed, and as many made Priſoners: The others were driven towards *Pignerol*, with the Loſs of great Numbers of Horſes, and Abundance of Baggage.

The prodigious Booty that was found in the *French* Camp.

IT is impoſſible to tell how much Riches was found in the Camp at *Turin*; at the Head Quarters, at *Lucenga*, at the *Old Park*, upon the Mountain, and every where. For it is chiefly in Sieges, that the *French* Generals diſplay their Magnificence; and they ſaved nothing at this but themſelves: Almoſt every Thing elſe was left behind. The Tents, the Equipages, the Horſes, the Mules, the Cattle, the Plate, the Linnen, and the Rich Cloaths were left as Plunder for the Soldiers, Citizens, and Peaſants: Pillage who wou'd, no Body was hindered. The Artillery, Ammunition, and Proviſion, were reſerved for his Royal Highneſs. The Portion of Prince *Eugene* was the Glory of having conquered, and the Satiſfaction of ſeeing that his Victory rendered every Body happy. The Artillery that was found in the Approaches, on the Field of Battle, and elſewhere, were reckon'd to amount to one hundred and ſixty-four Pieces of Cannon, and fifty-ſix Mortars; but it was impoſſible to count the Bombs, Bullets, Tools, and Inſtruments of War, that were uſeful for Mines, and Batteries. They were found in Heaps around the Batteries, and in the Magazines. The Waggons, cover'd Waggons, Pontoons and Carriages for Ordnance were reckoned up by hundreds; the Sacks of Meal, and Corn by thouſands; and the Quintals of Lead by the ſame. That of which the leaſt Quantity was found was the Powder, becauſe the Enemy had the Precaution, when they retired, to ſet Fire to all that was near at Hand. But a great Quantity had been taken from them with the Convoy of *Suza*, which was preſerved.

WHAT could be wanting to the Glory of this Day, to render it for ever memorable? Or to crown the utmoſt Wiſhes of all thoſe whom a juſt Zeal attach'd to the Intereſts of the Auguſt Houſe? Unleſs it were to ſee the Deliverance of *Savoy* and *Piedmont*, extend itſelf to all *Italy*? Indeed, it is very ſeldom that the Conſequences of one ſingle Victory ſtretch ſo far. A long and bloody War is reckoned happily ended when it is attended with ſuch Succeſs. But the ſame Providence, which had reſtor'd the Empire to Liberty, by one ſingle Battle, was willing that a like Miracle ſhould alſo give *Italy* its Freedom.

THE Account of this great Event is altogether foreign from my Subject: It is the Buſineſs of Hiſtory to tranſmit it to Poſterity: Wherefore it will be ſufficient for me, that I may not be thought to break off too abruptly, when treating of ſo fine, and ſo important a Tranſaction, to obſerve, that ſince the Time of *Charlemagne*, never was ſeen an Expedition, where the Execution was more rapid; the Diſpoſitions better made; the Conduct more prudent, more fortunate, more victorious, productive of more Conqueſts, nor whoſe Conſequences extended farther, than thoſe of Prince *Eugene*'s Expedition in *Italy*, in 1706.

Pr. *Eugene's* March, the Battle of *Turin*, and the Conſequences thereof, not to be equaled by any Expedition ſince the Time of the Emperor *Charlemagne*.

THE Enemy ſoon abandoned *Pignerol*, with a great Number of Sick and wounded they had removed thither; they next left *Ivree*, *Verceil*, and *Trin*. *Chivas* capitulated the fifteenth of *September*, and the Caſtle of *Bar* the ſixteenth *Novarre* opened its Gates the twentieth, and *Creſcentin* ſurrender'd the twenty-firſt at Diſcretion. *Milan* perform'd its Acts of Submiſſion the twenty-fourth, both for the City, and the whole Dutchy; and on the twenty-ſeventh the City of *Lodi* ſent to make hers to his Royal Highneſs, and the ſerene Commander in Chief: The Caſtle capitulated alſo. *Caſſano* was found evacuated on the wenty-eighth, by ſome Parties detach'd by the Count *de Feltz*; and the ſame Day *Caſtel-Trezzo* though ſtrengthen'd with a Garriſon ſurrender'd.

The unparall'd Succeſs that follow'd this Victory.

ON the twenty-ninth the Trenches were opened before *Pavia*, by General Count *Thaun*, and the third of *October* the Place capitulated. On the fourth he Garriſon of the old Caſtle of *Verrue* yielded themſelves Priſoners of War. The ſame News was brought from *Lecco*. Whole Crops of Laurels made a Tender of themſelves to the Gatherer on all Sides. The *Allies* could not divide themſelves into ſo many Parties, nor make ſo many Motions as were ſuficient to receive them.

THE Duke *de Vaudemont* had retir'd to *Mantua*, and in paſſing by *Cremona* ad thunder'd out a Decree, againſt any Cities whatſoever that ſhould ſubmit hemſelves to the Emperor, declaring them Rebels, and making a Gift of the Effects of all the Inhabitants, to the firſt Perſon who ſhould be able to Seize pon them.

Prince *Vaudemont* iſſues a Decree againſt all Cities that ſhould ſubmit to the Emperor.

IN the mean while the *Imperial* Army divided themſelves into two *Corps*. The Duke of *Savoy*, at the Head of the moſt conſiderable Body attacks *Pizzighitone*, and Prince *Eugene* with the other advances towards *Alexandria*. The Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*'s little Army, which made likewiſe a third *Corps*, was to ave attack'd *Oſtiglia*, but had orders to march and join the Duke of *Savoy* before *Pizzighitone*. Thus they ſhared in the Glory of this Conqueſt, which coſt ut a little Time, and but few Men, the Place capitulating on the twenty-eventh of *October*. The City of *Tortona*, had likewiſe ſubmitted to Prince *Eugene* on the fifteenth, as alſo *Alexandria* on the twenty-firſt, both the one nd the other by Capitulation. The *Allies* made themſelves likewiſe Maſters f divers leſſer Places, by Detachments they had ſent thither. The City of *Arona*, and the Caſtle of *Oſola*, had ſurrender'd to General *Zumjungen*, the ortreſs of *Fuentes* to Count *Charles Borromeo*, and *Bardalano*, a well fortify'd oſt, to Lieutenant Colonel St *Amour*. *Aſti* in *Piedmont*, which held out three Weeks againſt the *French*, made but a three Days Reſiſtance againſt the Detachment ſent thither by the Duke of *Savoy*, and it was the ſame with *Moraro*.

The *Allies* continue their Conqueſts with a ſurprizing Rapidity.

THE Siege of *Caſal* followed that of *Alexandria* and *Pizzighitone*, and both he Princes were preſent at it. The Trenches were opened the fifteenth of *November*, and the City ſurrendered the ſixteenth, but not the Caſtle. It required greater Preparations, and a ſeparate Siege to reduce that. The Trenches were opened before it the twenty-eighth of *December*, and on the 7th of

January 1707 the *Imperialiſts* were Maſters both of the Place, and Garriſon, which were made Priſoners of War.

The Caſtle of *Tortona*, which would not ſurrender at the ſame Time with the City, was taken by Storm on the twenty-ninth of *November*, and all the Garriſon put to the Sword. The City of *Modena* had been carried in the ſame Manner on the Night between the eighteenth and nineteenth, but with leſs Slaughter, becauſe the Garriſon retired to the Caſtle, which was ſtrong, and defended itſelf for yet ſome Time longer.

The Duchies of *Modena* and *Milan* reſtored to their right Maſters.

Nevertheless his ſerene Highneſs the Duke immediately took poſſeſſion of his Dominions, had the uſual Honours paid him, and entered upon the Enjoyment of all. The Dutchy of *Milan* was in the ſame Manner reſtored to its lawful Maſter *Charles* III. King of *Spain*, and now Emperor. Prince *Eugene* had the Honour of ſigning the Decree, in the Emperor *Joſeph*'s Name, at *Milan*, on the twelfth of *January* 1707.

It appeared then very evidently, that the Enemy no longer thought of entering again into the Dutchy of *Milan*. For the Count *de Medavi*, who had till then maintained himſelf there with his Army, retired into the *Seraglio*, abandoning *Guaſtalla*, *Zelo*, *Palambone*, *Trecenta*, *Stella*, *Gaiba*, and all the other Poſts in the Dutchy of *Ferrara*.

Ostiglia was taken by ſurprize, on the twenty-fifth of *December*, by the Means of a very thick Fog; and the Officer who commanded there was made Priſoner of War with his whole Garriſon. *Borgoforte* underwent the ſame Fate. The Caſtle of *Modena*, which ſtill held out, was beſieged in Form about the End of *January*, and reduced the Eighth of *February*. The Duke of *Modena* himſelf regulated the Conditions of its ſurrender.

The Caſtle of *Milan* beſieged.

The Caſtle of *Milan* remained ſtill unſubdued, a Fortreſs that is reckoned one of the Strongeſt, and fineſt, of the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy. The Siege had been begun in *February*, and there was no Reaſon to doubt, but notwithſtanding the Governour's gallant Defence, it would be ſoon reduced to ſubmit to what Conditions the Conquerour wou'd be pleaſed to preſcribe. But a general Capitulation brought him off. The Enemy ſeeing their Communication with *Piedmont* cut off, and without Hopes of being able to maintain their Footing in *Lombardy*, loſt Courage entirely. They bent all their Thoughts upon only ſaving their Troops, their Baggage, and what they cou'd of their Artillery and Ammunition. On this Condition they abandoned the Intereſts of the Duke of *Mantua*, and of the Prince of *Mirandola*. And as if the Reſt of *Lombarda* had been a Burthen to them, after having loſt the greateſt Part of what they poſſeſs'd there, they capitulated at once for *Mantua* and the *Mantuan*, including the Territories of *Guaſtalla*, and *Bozzolo*; for *Mirandola* both the City and Principality; for *Final*, and the Marquiſate of the ſame Name; for the Caſtle of *Milan*, for *Cremona*, *Valence*, and *Sabionetta*. In a Word for all of which they were ſtill in Poſſeſſion, without reſerving to themſelves any other Thing but a free Paſſage out of the Country, for themſelves, and their Horſes, with Proviſion for their March, a little Artillery, and their uſefull Effects.

A unprecedented Capitulation.

I am in Doubt whether the Hiſtory of our Age will ever ſupply us with an Example of ſuch another Capitulation. It was ſigned at *Milan* the thirteenth of *March* 1707 juſt ſix Months and ſix Days after the Battle of *Turin*.

The Kingdom of *Naples* ſubdued.

The Conqueſt of *Naples*, another Conſequence of this glorious Victory, followed the ſame Year, and entirely reſtored to *Italy* that Liberty whereof ſhe had been deprived for ſix Years.

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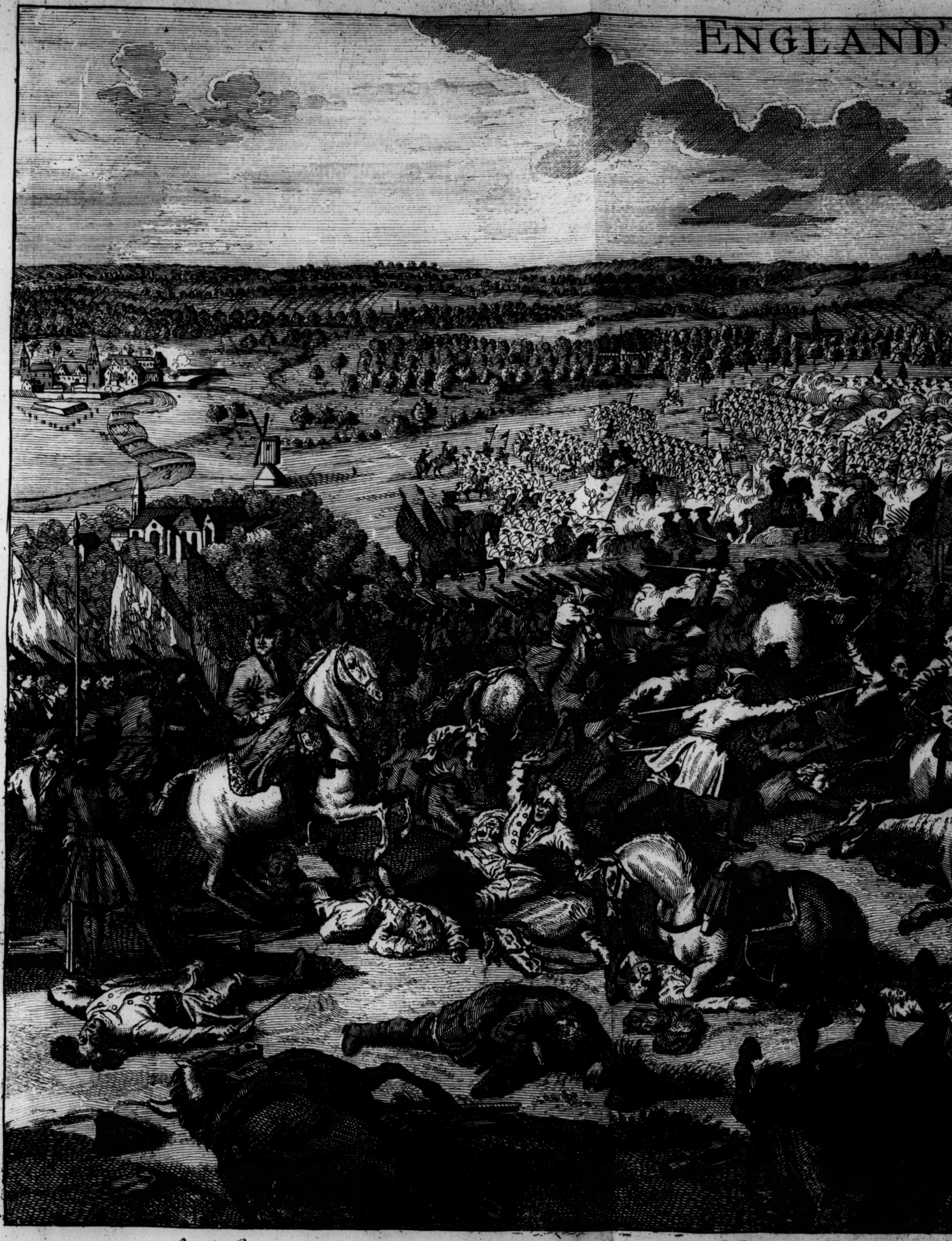

A View and Repreſentation of the Battle of Ouden

3. The Bridges of the Allies over the Scheld. 4. The Troops of the Allies in
7. The Bridges of the French over the Scheld. 8. The Troops of French King's Hou

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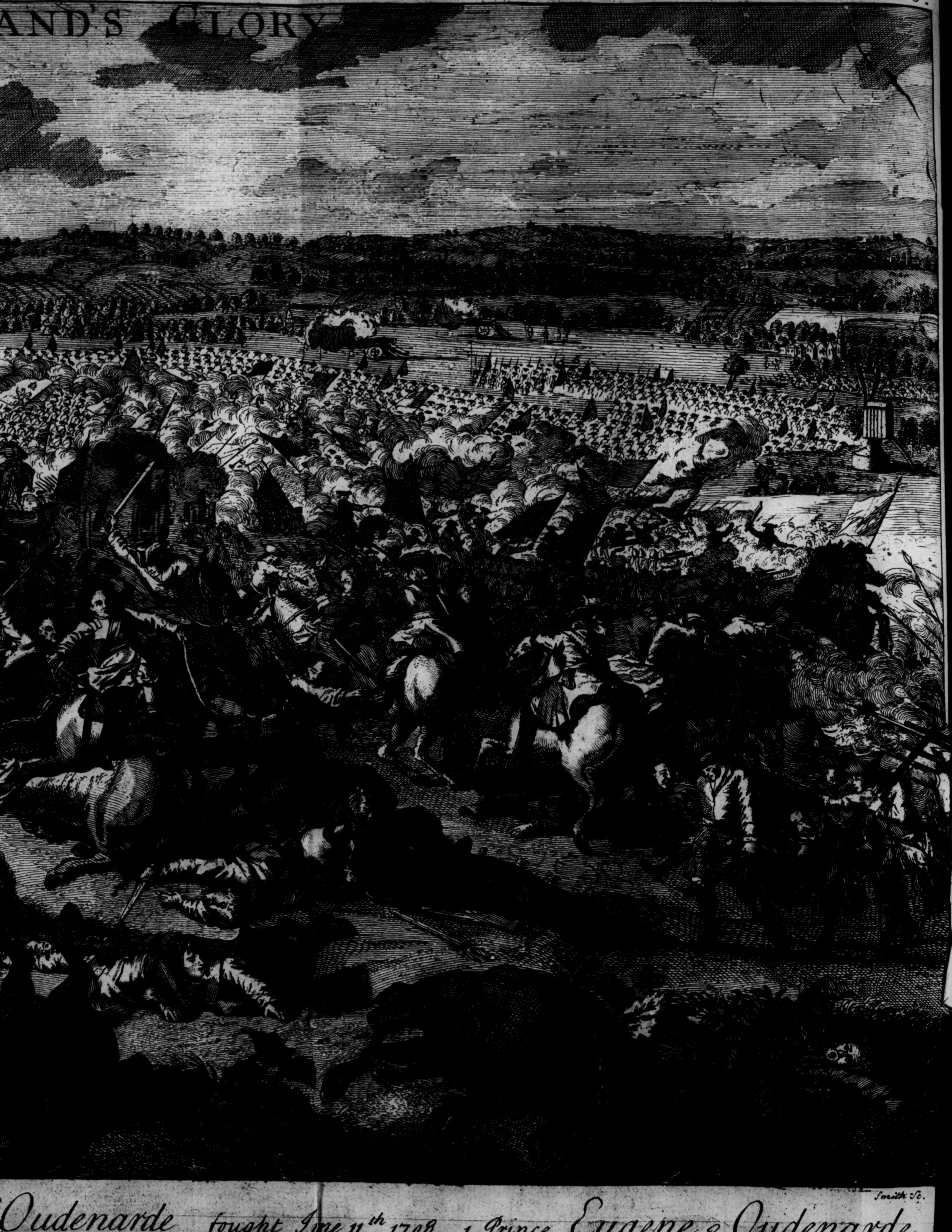

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Oudenarde fought Iune 11th 1708. 1 Prince Eugene 2 Oudenarde
llies in the Battle. 5 The Enemy's Army. 6 The Village of Heynem where ye Engagement
ing's Houshold. 9 The Mountains by which the French made their Retreat.

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The BATTLE of *OUDENARDE*,

Fought *JULY* 11. 1708.

T having been reſolved to carry the Streſs of the War into the *Netherlands*, his ſerene Highneſs, Prince *Eugene*, had Orders to repair thither with an *Imperial* Army, as ſoon as the Troops, of which it was to be compoſed, ſhould be got together. Their firſt Rendezvous was at *Gunterſhauſen*, in e Territories of *Honſdruch*, where they were at firſt obſerved by the Mariſs *de St Fremont*, with thirty-five Battalions, and fifty three Squadrons, and terwards by the Elector of *Bavaria*, at the Head of the ſame *Corps*.

Whilst they were getting together, divers Conferences were held at *Frankrt*, at which the Elector of *Mentz*, the Elector of *Brunſwick Lunenburgh*, ow * King of Great *Britain*, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and the Hereditary rince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* were preſent. They were afterwards adjourn'd to *Slanenbad*, whither the Count *de Rechteren*, Miniſter of *Holland*, came to meet e Prince, and then to *Coblentz*, where his ſerene Highneſs had an Interview ith the Elector of *Triers*. There they mutually communicated to each other e Diſpoſitions for the enſuing Campaign, and thoſe of the Detachment, which nounting to twenty-four thouſand Men, muſt neceſſarily very much weaken e Army on the *Rhine*, but which was demanded with the greateſt Earneſtneſs y the *Engliſh*, and the *Dutch*.

*K. *George* I. was alive when this was Written.

The Troops of which it conſiſted, could not arrive at *Bruſſels* till about the teenth or ſixteenth of *July*; wherefore they were not at the Battle, but the rince was. He had advanced before, in order to join the ſooner the Army of e *Allies*, and one may venture to ſay that his Preſence diffuſed throughout e Troops a Joy, and Confidence whereof they ſtood in ſome need.

They were ſtill there entirely confounded, at a very perplexing, and maerly Exploit, which the Duke of *Vendome* had juſt before put in Execution. he two Armies had been ſome Weeks incamped very near each other: That the Enemy at *Genap*, and at *Brain-la-Leew*, and that of the *Allies* at *Vos apel*, and at *Terbank*. From thence they had mutually obſerved each other, d ſeemed to have no other Thought but to force each other to the Diſadvange of decamping firſt. But in the midſt of this Inaction, the Duke of *Venme* was meditating and preparing the important Deſign, of making himſelf aſter of all the *North* of the *Spaniſh Flanders*: A fertile and plentiful Couny; eaſy to be defended; and from whence they might conveniently ſubdue, lay under Contribution, the whole *Dutch Flanders*, with Part of *Brabant*; oleſt the Navigation of the *Weſtern Scheld*; and cut off the *Allies* Communiation with that Country. This Enterprize, well concerted, well digeſted, d committed to the Care of a ſmall Number of bold, faithful, and intellient Men, was put in Execution in twice twenty-four hours, without the Loſs one Drop of Blood.

Our Readers ſee plainly that we mean the Surprize of *Ghent*, and *Bruges* the fifth and ſixth of *July*, which was immediately followed by the Reducon of the Caſtle of *Ghent* by Capitulation, and the taking of the Fort *Plaſſenel* by Storm. We ſhall diſpenſe with our giving a particular Account of this ranſaction; it does not in the leaſt relate to the Story of the Battle of *Oudenar*; it is enough we have ſhown what gave Riſe to that Engagement. It is proer, however, to add, that at the ſame Time, this Expedition was in Hand, vers Detachments, commanded out for that Purpoſe, broke down all the ridges, and Paſſages over the *Dender*, in order to ſtop the *Allies*, when they ould attempt to march to the Relief of *Flanders*; that *Oudenarde* itſelf was in

Ghent and *Bruges* ſurprized by the *French*.

in Danger, the Inhabitants having appeared inclinable to revolt, but that it was ſaved by two brave Men, Colonel *Sigterman* who commanded there, and Brigadier *Chanclos*, who led thither ſome Troops to reinforce the Garriſon.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* took very much to Heart the Loſs of *Ghent*, and *Bruges*; and General *Cadogan*, the faithful Confidant of his Thoughts, and the Perſon chiefly intruſted with the Execution of his Deſigns, was no leſs ſenſibly affected therewith then his Grace. Both of them were well aprized that this Misfortune cou'd not be retrieved but by a ſpeedy Battle. Behold them then in Motion, and marching with the greateſt Expedition to come up with the Enemy.

EVEN on the Seventh his Grace made an Attempt to draw them on to an Engagement; and not having been able to ſucceed therein, he had their Rear charged, at the Paſſage over the *Dender*, without their turning ſo much as their Heads to defend themſelves. Their Camp that Day was between *Aloſt*, where they poſted their Left, and *Oordegem*, where they had placed their Right; an advantagious ſituation either to march on towards the *Scheld*, or to return towards the *Dender*. The Army of the *Allies* were near *Aſche*, on the hither Side the River, and as they cou'd not continue their Purſuit, before they had found out a convenient Place to paſs the River, and had laid their Bridges over it, the continued ſtill in their reſpective Camps on both Sides.

The Situation of Affairs when Pr. *Eugene* arrives at the Army.

THINGS were in this Situation when Prince *Eugene* arrived at the Army; he found all Minds in a great Ferment, the Battle reſolved on, and what Succeſs it would have very dubious. A Council of War was held; what paſſed there never came to our Knowledge; but if we may judge by what followed, it was reſolved to purſue the Enemy directly, and to attack them wherever they cou'd be overtaken, without waiting the Coming up of the *Imperial* Troops.

EIGHT Battalions, and as many Squadrons, which were detached the eighth at Night, under the Conduct of Major General *Rantzau*, made ſure of a Paſſage over the *Dender* near *Leſſines*. This was not the ſhorteſt Way to march to the Enemy, but it wou'd have been impracticable to have paſſed by *Aloſt* where they were poſted: The Army was obliged then to march back from that Place, and conſequently to go ſome Leagues out of the Way.

ON the ninth at Noon they halted, and in the Evening at ſeven they beat the *Tat-too* but it was a Signal to march, and not to retire to Reſt. The Army therefore ſetting forward again on their March, arrived by ten in the Morning at *Leſſines*, and paſſed the River there without any Oppoſition. The Enemy were pleaſed to give them all the Opportunity imaginable. It is ſaid, however, that they made a Motion, as it were, to come and extend themſelves along the River-ſide; but being informed that the *Allies* had poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Paſſage at *Leſſines*, they returned back again, and marched towards *Gaveren*.

A Diſſenſion ariſes between the Duke of *Vendome* and the Duke of *Burgundy*.

THE Truth is, that a Diſſenſion aroſe upon this Head, between the Duke of *Burgundy*, who commanded the Army in Chief, as Heir apparent to the Crown, and the Duke of *Vendome*, who had the ſecond Command as an experienced General. The Duke of *Vendome*'s Opinion was, *That they ought to poſt themſelves behind the* Dender, *and there wait the* Allies *without Stirring.* He ſaid, *that the Poſt was both ſafe and good; that there was no Reaſon to fear the* Allies *attempting to force it; That from thence without harraſſing the Soldiers, or without expoſing themſelves to the leaſt Danger, they might cover the new Conqueſts, and ſecure their Communication with* L'iſle, *with* Ypres, *with their Lines, in ſhort with all; That if the* Allies *ſhou'd march up the* Dender, *they might do the ſame, and that, in the mean while, they ſhou'd keep the Advantage of a March over them, whereby they ſhould always be in a Condition to paſs the* Scheld *before them, and to diſpute the Paſſage with them.* This Advice was very good, but it was not followed. The Duke of *Burgundy*, intimidated, by the melancholy Succeſs of the former Battles. durſt not venture any Thing. He thought it would be more adviſable to retire behind *Ghent*, at leaſt till it cou'd be ſeen what more was to be done. Perhaps alſo the Impatience of ſeeing his firſt Conqueſts might draw him that Way. Three Days were ſpent in this Diſpute, and as it is uſual, moſt of the under Generals ſided with the Prince, who in all Probability, was likely to be one Day their Sovereign; inſomuch that, at laſt the Duke of *Vendome* was the only Perſon, who ſtill continued to perſiſt in the ſame Advice as he had given at firſt. It was on this Occaſion he ſaid thoſe Words, which have been ſince very much remarked, and often repeated by thoſe of his Party. *I prophecy to you, and you will find it true, that as often as you let Prince* Eugene *ſee, you are deſirous of avoiding an Engagement, he will force you to it in Spite of all your Endeavours to the contrary.* That General himſelf made Uſe of this very Expreſſion after the Battle, in writing to his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty, to clear himſelf of the Blame for its ill Succeſs; and it is alſo to be ſeen in an Anonymous Letter, which he had diſperſed about *Paris* on the ſame Account, and with the ſame View.

A remarkable ſaying of the D. of *Vendome's* to the Duke of *Burgundy.*

We have already obſerved that the Enemy had marched towards *Gaveren*, a Village ſituated upon the Eaſt Side of the *Scheld*, two Leagues above *Ghent*. They there laid their Bridges over it; on the Tenth at Night; and on the 11th in the Morning they paſs'd that River. The *Allies* did the ſame near *Oudenarde*, two Leagues higher, and the Care thereof was committed to Major General *Cadogan*. He performed this Commiſſion with prodigious Expedition. Setting out in the Morning from *Leſſines*, where the Army had paſſed the Night, he reach'd *Oudenarde* about eleven, and at two in the Afternoon the Bridge was entirely finiſh'd. They had given him ſixteen Battalions with him, and eight Squadrons. The Reſt of the Army followed with an Expedition equal to his; inſomuch that the Head of the Troops arrived immediately after his Detachment had got over.

Deſcription of the Ground where the Battle of *Oudenarde* was fought.

The Ground on the other Side the *Scheld* was ſpacious enough, but incumbred here and there with Hedges, and Briars, and alſo with ſeveral Villages; inſomuch that it would not allow of forming a very regular Order of Battle there. It was neceſſary to draw up by Diviſions, and by Poſts, ſupported by each other. The Enemy had not as yet poſſeſs'd themſelves of it. Only ſeven Battalions were arrived there, which they had poſted in the Village of *Hurne*, and twelve Squadrons appeared at ſome Diſtance in the Plain. The Duke of *Vendome*'s Deſign was to have advanced within a certain Diſtance of the Bridge of the *Allies*; to have waited there till they were half got over: and then to have attack'd them, with all the Advantage which the Superiority of his Numbers would have given him; not doubting but it would have been eaſy to have beat them, before the other half of their Army cou'd have come to their Aſſiſtance. It was with this Intent he had made thoſe Battalions and Squadrons advance before him; they were only diſpatch'd thither to draw the *Allies* on to an Engagement.

Happily for them, neither did the Duke of *Burgundy* approve of this Advice; a ſecret Force drew him on towards *Ghent*. Inſtead of marching forward he ſtopt ſhort abreaſt of *Gaveren*, being entirely at a Loſs what he ought to do. He even recalled the Squadrons he had in the Plain, and ſeemed as if he had a Mind to have retreated. Upon which *Cadogan*, who did not intend the Affair ſhou'd paſs off ſo, advanced directly to the Village of *Hurne*, where the ſeven *French* Battalions were poſted. He charged them there with a Vigour which they were not able to reſiſt. Three of the Battalions were taken Priſoners with Brigadier *Phiffer* who commanded them; the other four retired, but very much ſhattered, and in very great Diſorder.

The Duke of *Burgundy* guilty of an egregious Overſight.

The Action being thus begun, the Duke of *Burgundy* ſaw plainly that unleſs they wou'd turn their Backs, and ſuffer themſelves to be cloſe purſued, they muſt neceſſarily fight. Having reſolved then upon it, he began to make his Troops move on, and to draw them up in Order of Battle. But it was now too late. Having let the Time ſlip they ought to have employed in getting the Start of the *Allies*, and in putting themſelves in a Poſture to have attack'd them, when they ſhou'd have been half got over, he had only enough left to advance to a Covert he ſaw before him, by the Side of a Brook which runs, that and empties itſelf into the *Scheld*, over againſt *Gaveren*.

In the mean while the *Allies* continued filing off, and as faſt as they got over they poſted themſelves over againſt the Enemy, the Right over againſt their Left, and the Left oppoſite to their Right. By five a Clock all the Horſe had paſſed the River, and taken their Poſts; and by ſix the Foot had done the ſame. The Enemy were ſcarce ready any ſooner, which made them loſe all the Advantage of the Priority of their March, and of having paſſed the *Scheld* eight good Hours before the *Allies*.

The Strength of both Armies.

The two Armies took up in Length and Breadth above a League and a half of Ground. It required no leſs for them to draw up in Battalia. It was not, as in *Italy*, where Prince *Eugene* had ſeldom a Body of above twenty-five Thouſand Men. Here the Army of *France* alone was reckoned to amount to one Hundred and twenty-one Battalions, and an Hundred and ninety-eight Squadrons; and that of the *Allies* was not at all inferiour to them in Number. Tho' it did not conſiſt of ſo many Battalions, it had nevertheleſs full as many Men. The Number and Quality of the Commanders, was anſwerable to the Greatneſs of the two Armies. To ſum up all, above a hundred General Officers, and two hundred and fifty Colonels were preſent at this Battle, and fought there every one at his Poſt. There was not any one there cou'd remember, the having ſeen ſo many together, in any Action whatſoever.

The firſt Onſet of the Cavalry began before five a Clock, by Major General *Rantzau*; who with the Eight Squadrons of *Cadogan*'s Detachment, and ſome others that came up afterwards, advanced to between the Villages of *Rotze*, and *Mullen*. From thence he fell upon a Column of Horſe, which were croſſing the Plain to take their Poſts, and broke them. The Electoral Prince * of *Hanover*, who was of that Party, diſtinguiſhed himſelf there very greatly. He charged the Enemy at the Head of a Squadron of *Bulaw*'s, and met with a Reſiſtance, which gave him a fair Opportunity of ſhewing his Courage. He had a Horſe Shot under him, and Colonel *Luskey* who commanded the Squadron was killed by his Side. The Enemy alſo loſt in this Encounter one of their Colonels named *la Breteſche*, with ſeveral other Officers of Note, and a great Number of ordinary Troopers.

* Now King of *Great Britain*.

The Miſunderſtanding continues between the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendome*.

This ſecond Check very much confounded the Enemy. Nevertheleſs they continued to draw up in Battalia, but with very little Order, and Abundance of Miſunderſtanding. The Duke of *Burgundy* commanded the Marſhal *de Camp Grimaldi*, to make an Attack on the Right, of which the Duke of *Vendome* did not approve; and the latter having ſent *Jennet*, his *Aide de Camp* to the Left, with Orders for them to engage, the Duke of *Burgundy* hindered it; becauſe he had been told by ſome Body, that there was a hollow Way there, which had been made by Floods, and an unpaſſable Moraſs. Nevertheleſs there was no ſuch Thing, and the Duke of *Vendome* had gone that Way an Hour before, with the Count *d'Evreux*.

Which proves of vaſt Advantage to the *Allies*.

Thus it was that Providence, having deſtined the Enemy to receive a great Overthrow, abandoned them to this Spirit of Diſſenſion and Diſcord, the natural Conſequence of which is Ruin and Deſtruction. At the Time we are now ſpeaking off, the Cavalry of the *Allies* were got over, but their Infantry were not. They had no more there than what had come with General *Cadogan*; and if, inſtead of trifling away their Time in Contradictions, the Enemy had charged unanimouſly with one accord, they wou'd ſtill have perplexed the *Allies* very much.

There was great Danger of this, chiefly on the Right, wherefore to prevent it as much as poſſible, the Duke of *Marlborough* made *Cadogan*'s Infantry, which had ſtaid in the Village of *Hurne* advance in all Haſte. They came up very ſeaſonably to ſuſtain the Battalions of *Collier*, and *Grumkau*, which had been attacked, and they were immediately followed by twenty other Battalions of the Right, led by the Duke of *Argyle*.

One would have thought the Enemy had only waited for their Arrival to engage; for immediately their Left Wing marched on directly to the *Allies*, with all the Fire that uſually accompanies the firſt Onſets. Some Battalions were put in Diſorder therewith, and driven from their Poſts; but the others ſtanding their Ground, they rallyed immediately, and recovered their Poſts, like brave Men, Sword in Hand. In the mean While, Count *Lottum* came up with the Reſt of the Infantry of the Right Wing, and the two Lines were at laſt drawn up in compleat Order.

THE Left Wing compoſed wholly of *Dutch* Troops and commanded in Chief by the Velt Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, had marched in the Rear; wherefore they cou'd not come up till after the Right Wing. But, in Return, they made more Haſte then the other Troops in paſſing the *Scheld*. For at the ſame Time that the Infantry were filing off over the Bridge, the Cavalry paſs'd by *Oudenarde*, after which all of them together march'd towards the Enemy with redoubled Speed: No one would have ſaid, on ſeeing the Ardour with which they were animated, who had marched that very Day five long Leagues. Advancing in this manner, they ſoon got beyond the Caſtle of *Broham*, and the Village of *Moerghem*. They found the Enemy poſted, to their Advantage, behind Hedges, and Coverts, and upon Hills. 'Twas there they were to be attack'd, and it was from thence they were to be driven. By ſix a Clock the whole Army of the *Allies* were drawn up in Battalia, the Infantry before, and the Cavalry behind. The Duke of *Marlborough*, judging that the great Streſs of the Day wou'd lie upon the Right; drew twenty Battalions more from the Left to reinforce it. At the ſame Time he ſent to deſire the Marſhal *d'Auverquerque* to engage on his Side, and at ſeven a Clock the Fire became general from End of the Lines to the other.

The Action becomes general on all Sides.

TILL then Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* had never left each other. They had march'd together, view'd the Field of Battle together, and led, poſted, and drawn up the Troops together. But the Moment the Action became general on all Sides, the Duke of *Marlborough* judg'd very prudently it wou'd be more proper to repair to different Poſts: Wherefore he went himſelf to the Left Wing, and left the Care of the whole Right entirely to Prince *Eugene*. The Infantry, animated by the Conduct of ſo great a Captain, fell upon the Enemy with ſo much Impetuoſity, that their firſt Line immediately gave way. The ſecond behaved themſelves better; They ſuſtained for a good Hour the utmoſt Efforts of the *Allies*; at laſt, they were broken, and a large Opening was made in the Line, which was never cloſed afterwards. The Cavalry took Advantage thereof, to advance and charge the Enemy's Horſe, who were behind; which they did at firſt very ſucceſsfully. But it befell them on this Occaſion, as it will always happen to Troops, who ſuffer themſelves to be hurried away by their Eagerneſs, to purſue the Enemy too far by one ſingle Opening. They were put to a Stand by freſh Troops that came to the Support of the others, and in their Retreat, were obliged to ſtand expoſed to all the Fire of the Enemy's Infantry. The *Gendarmes* of the King of *Pruſſia* diſtinguiſhed themſelves highly in this Purſuit, and loſt almoſt half their Men. Lieutenant General *Natſmar* was wounded in this Action.

The *French* are broken on the Right, but the Cavalry of the *Allies* purſuing too far meet with a very warm Reception.

ON the Left, every Thing went as well as cou'd be wiſh'd. It was a Sight worthy of Admiration, to obſerve the Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, an old General, loaden with Years, and Military Toils, and even then Commander in Chief of all the Forces of the *States General*, obeying nevertheleſs, without Reluctance, the Orders of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and, on a Day of ſo much Glory, confining himſelf to the Duties of an Under-General. He had with him Count *Tilly*, General of the Horſe, and the Prince of *Naſſau*, hereditary Governour of the Province of *Friezland*, a young Prince of a very Martial Spirit, and capable of the greateſt Undertakings. The Prudence of the one, and the Vigour of the other were ſo happily ſuited to each other, that they did not attempt any Thing but they ſucceeded therein. Firſt they attack'd in Front the Coverts, and Villages, where the Enemy were poſted. After this the Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, detached two Brigades of Infantry, under Major General *Weck*, and the Brigadiers *Waſſenaer*, and *Naſſau Woudenburgh*, and had them ſuſtained by ſome Cavalry. Theſe Brigades paſſing by the Left of the Caſtle of *Broham*, and taking the Enemy in the Flank, made them give Ground a little, and obliged them to retreat farther amongſt the Hedges between *Heyſem* and *Broham*. Upon this the Prince of *Naſſau*, and General *Oxenſtiern*, at the Head of twenty Battalions, paſs'd ſome Defiles that were there, and advanced to charge them. The Struggle there was very Hot, and pretty long, becauſe the Horſe of the King's Houſhold being poſted there, ſuſtained the Foot, and inſpired them with Reſolution. What decided the Matter in this

The Prince of *Naſſau*, *Friezland*, and Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, diſtinguiſh themſelves very much.

Place was, that Count *Tilly*, at the Head of the *Daniſh* Cavalry, found a Paſſage to advance and engage that *Gendarmerie*. For, ſurprized to find themſelves attack'd on a Side where they thought the *Allies* cou'd not penetrate, they fell into Diſorderr and after ſome Charges, which did not laſt long, were broken: By this means the Foot that were engaged remained expoſed to two Fires, and were obliged, for the moſt Part, to yield themſelves Priſoners of War.

Night coming on ſaves the Enemy, in a great Meaſure.

THIS proved, as it were, the Signal of Victory: For from that Moment the *Allies*, no longer met with any conſiderable Reſiſtance from the Enemy. They drove them every where from Hedge to Hedge, and from Covert to Covert. It is ſaid, that the Duke of *Vendome*, ſeeing his Foot give Way, diſmounted his Horſe, and poſted himſelf at the Head of the Battalions to encourage them, but neither his Exhortations nor his Example were of any Effect. They ſtill continued to loſe Ground, inſomuch that at laſt the Cavalry were enable to act, which they did with a Vigour and Succeſs equal to the Infantry. Then the Enemy's Troops being broken and confounded, were, on all Sides, routed and put into Diſorder. Night came on very ſeaſonably to deliver them from the Purſuit of the Conquerours; otherwiſe the Victory would have been much greater; but in the Dark they cou'd no longer diſtinguiſh Friend from Foe: It even happened that ſome of the Troops of the *Allies* fell foul of each other, which obliged their Commanders expreſly to forbid firing till the Morning; chooſing rather to let the Enemy eſcape, by the Means of this Inaction, then to expoſe ſo many brave Men to the Danger of being attack'd by their own Friends.

THE *Allies* continued all that Night under Arms, and impatiently waited the Coming of Day, that they might ſee how far their Victory extended. Then they perceived the Earth covered with dead Bodies; a number of Drums lying in one Place, and ſeveral Kettle-Drums in another, ſtill faſtened to the Saddle-Bow. Great Quantities of Arms left behind by the Runaways, that they might the ſooner get out of the Reach of thoſe who purſued them; with divers Colours, and Standards, which the dead Officers had not been able to ſave. Amidſt all theſe, Numbers of wounded Men, who implored their Aſſiſtance; ſome of their own Party, and others of the Enemy's; but nevertheleſs worthy of Compaſſion, were it only becauſe they were wounded, and diſarmed, and in a Condition wherein they cou'd only hope for Relief, from thoſe very Perſons who had conquered them. Search was made all about the Woods, Hedges, and Villages, and divers of the Enemy's Troops were found therein, who not having been able to join the Main Body of their Army, laid down their Arms, and ask'd Quarter.

The Duke of *Vendome* brings up the Rear, and thereby ſaves the Army from a ſecond Defeat.

IN the mean while the Enemy fled towards *Ghent* in very great Diſorder. The Duke of *Vendome* had propoſed to the Duke of *Burgundy*, to take Advantage of the Night to Halt, and draw up the Troops in ſome Order, that they might make a handſome Retreat. But he was not minded, and of all the Generals who were there preſent, the Count *d'Evreux* alone eſpouſed his Opinion. Finding then that no Good was to be done with People poſſeſſed with Fear, he conſented to their making off; and he had no ſooner ſpoken the Word, but every One, Generals and others, haſtened to the Road to *Ghent*, with an unparallel'd Precipitation. All that the Duke of *Vendome* cou'd do in this Confuſion, was to put himſelf at the Head of twenty-five Squadrons of the beſt Troops, which had kept together, with Infantry in Proportion, in order to bring up the Rear. By this means he ſecured the Army from a ſecond Defeat, which, perhaps, would not have been leſs conſiderable than the former. For the Duke of *Marlborough* had not forgot to have the beaten Enemy purſued. Forty Squadrons of the Right Wing, were detach'd very early in the Morning for that Purpoſe, with a good Body of Foot, under the Command of the Generals *Bulaut*, and *Lumley*. And as a confuſed and diſorder'd March is always ſlow, they came ſoon enough up with the Runaways, but without being able to do them any great Harm; both becauſe they had thrown themſelves

ſelves into the High-way, whoſe Sides were not paſſable, and becauſe they were covered by their Rear.

It even ſo fell out that the foremoſt of the forty Squadrons, ſent in Queſt of the Enemy, having attempted to break throngh twelve Companies of Grenadiers, who were the hindmoſt of all that had reach'd the High-way, they met with a hotter Fire than they had expected. *Pents* Regiment of Horſe were almoſt all cut off; as were alſo Major *Irwin*'s Grenadiers, and Major General *Meredith* was there wounded. War is an Art ſubject to many Contraſts, and which requires no leſs Conduct then Bravery in thoſe who make it their Profeſion. Who wou'd have thought that immediately after ſo glorious, and ſo compleat a Victory, the Conquerours could have met without any ſort of Check, from a beaten, diſcouraged, and terrify'd Enemy. They were, terrify'd to uch a Degree, that when they were to paſs through the City of *Ghent*, in order to ſecure themſelves on the other Side, the Bridges and Streets were too arrow for them. The Sick and the Well, the Men and the Horſe, the Troops nd the Baggage, wou'd all have paſſed at the ſame Time, and not being able to do it, cauſed an inexpreſſible Stop, Diſorder, and Confuſion. The Princes themſelves found it difficult to extricate themſelves from the Throng, nd it was only by turning down By-Lanes and Streets, that they at laſt got to he *Golden-Apple*, where they took up their Lodging.

The *French* hold a Council of War, wherein the Duke of *Vendome* inſiſts upon having his Advice followed.

After reſting themſelves ſome Moments a Council of War was held, and oſt of the Generals were of Opinion, that the Princes ought to ſet out Poſt for *pres*, and that the Troops ought alſo to be made March that Way, to endeaour to join the Duke of *Berwick*. But the Duke of *Vendome* declared poſitive- he would never ſuffer it; *That he had given Way but too much to the bad Coun-l, which had been offered in Oppoſition to his, and that they ſaw the Effects of it; hat in the State Things then were in, the King's whole Service depended upon eir not taking wrong Meaſures; That he wou'd be anſwerable for thoſe of which mſelf ſhou'd be the Adviſer; but that at the ſame Time he was reſolved not to de- from them; That it was not to be doubted the* Allies *wou'd ſoon undertake ſome ege; and that the Way to moleſt them therein was not to go and ſhut them up ithin the Lines at* Ypres, *but to poſt themſelves in ſome Place, where they might the ſame Time provide for the Subſiſtence, and Safety of the Army, ſave* Ghent *d* Bruges, *deprive the* Allies *of the Advantage of the Navigation on the* Scheld, *t off their Communication with* Antwerp, *and keep the* Dutch *in a continual a-rm for the Countries which had been of old in their Poſſeſſion; That all this might done by poſting themſelves behind the Canal of* Ghent *and* Bruges; *and that from ence alſo they might, more conveniently then elſewhere, annoy the Convoys which ght come from* Antwerp *and* Bruſſels. He added, *that what he had now propoſ- was not only his Advice, but his firm Reſolution; Wherefore,* purſued he, *ntlemen, you muſt hold yourſelves in Readineſs to March to Morrow to* Lovendeem, *which ſhall be the Head-Quarters.* This Speech was by no means agreele to the Duke of *Burgtndy*, but he was obliged to comply with it; for alough in Point of Honour, the Command in Chief was conferr'd on him, the nduct of the Whole lay upon the Duke of *Vendome*.

They intrench themſelves, and reinforce the Garriſons of *Ypres*, *L'Iſle*, and *Tournay*.

The Enemy march'd then and incamp'd at *Lovendeghem*, which was a very udent Piece of Advice. From thence, the Duke of *Vendome* detach'd ten ouſand Men, which taking a pretty large Compaſs about, reinforced the rriſons of *Ypres*, *L'Iſle*, and *Tournay*: He alſo ſet Men to Work, with the moſt Expedition, at the Intrenchments of his Army behind the Canal, and e thouſand Peaſants were employ'd therein during eight Days.

The Killed, Wounded, and Priſoners on the *French* Side.

In the mean While the *Allies*, being Maſters of the Field of Battle, and of that cou'd have any Dependence on it, ſtaid there two Days, both to give e Troops ſome Reſt, and to take Care of the Wounded, and the Priſoners. e Number of the Dead killed upon the Field of Battle, were not found to ount to above four Thouſand, and there were full fifteen Hundred on the *lies* Side. But then ſeven Thouſand common Soldiers, and five Hundred and rty-five Generals and other Officers, were taken Priſoners; *viz.* One Lieuant General; Two Marſhals *de Camp*; ſix Brigadiers; Twenty Colonels; ght Lieutenant Colonels, or Majors; One hundred and eighty-ſeven Captains;

One hundred and forty-four Lieutenants; one hundred and five Under-Lieutenants, Cornets, or Enſigns; thirty-ſix Quarter Maſters of Horſe, or Dragoons; eleven Quarter-Maſters, and fifteen Brigadiers of the Kings Houſhold, the *Allies* took alſo 150 *Gendarmes*.

THE honourable Booty conſiſted of thirty-four Standards, twenty-five Colours, and five Pair of Kettle Drums.

THERE was no Cannon taken, becauſe the Enemy had but four Pieces in the Action, which were very Light, and eaſy to be carried off. The haſty March of the *Allies* had alſo deprived them of their Artillery. It had been found impoſſible, to get it paſs'd over the Bridges, at the ſame Time as the Troops. They had ſcarce been able to bring thither ſeven ſmall Pieces, and even thoſe play'd but little, and not till it was late; inſomuch that the Battle was fought, in a manner, without Cannon.

The killed and wounded on the Side of the *Allies*.

THE Deputies of the *States General* having a Mind to know exactly the Amount of their Loſs, it was found that the *Dutch*, and their Auxiliaries had 765 Men kill'd, and 2010 wounded. The *Engliſh* gave no Account of theirs, but there is Reaſon to believe they did not exceed that Number. There was not one General Officer killed, neither amongſt them, nor amongſt the *Dutch*. The wounded were Lieutenant General *Natſmar*; the Major Generals *Lowther*, *Berenſdorf*; and *Meredith*; the Brigadiers *Bernard*, and *Gudekar*, and the Colonels *Groves*, and *Pennyfeather*. The only Officers of Note that were killed were, the Colonels *Aldercas* and *Luskey*; Count *Rautzau*, and Sir *John Matthews*.

THIS Victory was conſiderable, and was attended with conſiderable Conſequences. The Duke of *Vendome*'s Retreat behind the Canal of *Bruges*, annoy'd the *Allies* greatly with Reſpect to their Communication with *Holland*, and the Convoy's they were to have from thence; but in Return it left the Frontiers expoſed to whatever they were pleaſed to attempt. Their firſt Care was to make themſelves Maſters of the Lines at *Ypres*. To this End Count *Lottum* was ſent thither, who poſſeſs'd himſelf of them without Difficulty, and levell'd them. The Duke of *Berwick*, detach'd from the *French* Army upon the *Rhine*, with a Reinforcement of 12 or 15,000 Men, could not get thither ſoon enough to prevent it. He even ſent his Detachments to the very Gates of *Arras*, and put that whole Provincc under Contribution.

AFTER this, a Council of War was held, to deliberate whether they ſhould try a ſecond Battle, or whether they ſhould rather undertake a Siege. The laſt Courſe was preferr'd. They beſieged *L'Iſle*, and the Glory of that Enterprize was again divided between Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*. The Prince commanded the Siege, and the Duke of *Marlborough* the Army of Obſervation; but in ſuch a Manner, and with ſuch a good Underſtanding, that from Morning to Night, and from Night to Morning, the Two Armies might have either rejoined each other, or ſeparated, or mutually given each other whatever Aſſiſtance they might ſtand in need of.

L'Iſle beſieged and taken by the *Allies*.

This was written in the Reign of K. *George* I.

THE Siege of *L'Iſle* laſted four Months. If the Story were well written, it would be another *Iliad*, finer, fuller of variety, and more inſtructive than that of *Homer*. Heroes and Demi-Gods were not wanting there. On the *Allies* Side, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Marſhal *D'Averquerque*, Commanders in Chief; the King of *Poland*, the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, * now Prince of *Wales*, and the *Landt Grave* of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, Volunteers. As alſo the Hereditary Prince, the *Landt-Grave*'s eldeſt Son; Prince *William* his younger Brother; the Duke of *Wittemberg*; the Prince of *Naſſau* hereditary Governour of *Friezland*; Count *Tilly*, and Count *Lottum*. On the Enemy's Side were, the Duke of *Burgundy*, the Duke of *Berry*, the *Pretender*, who had the Title of King given him by every One, the Duke of *Vendome*; the Marſhal *Boufflers*, who had thrown himſelf into the Place to defend it, and the Duke of *Berwick*. I name theſe as the principal Perſons, but ſo many other Princes, Dukes, Grandees of *Spain*, Knights of ſeveral Orders, and other illuſtrious Perſons, were there, in one of the two Armies, that it would be very hard to give an exact Liſt of them.

Who would believe that that little Spot of Ground, of which *L'Iſle* is the Centre, cou'd, during five whole Months, have ſupply'd Field-Room, Forage, and other Neceſſaries, for above 300,000 Men, and 200,000 Horſes? For there was not leſs in both Armies, and if we reckon exactly there was yet More. Who would believe that ſo many martial Atchievements, and ſo many different Operations, cou'd have happened in ſo ſhort a Time, and in ſo narrow a Tract of Land? All the Means, Inventions, Stratagems, and After-games, that the moſt fruitful Imagination, and the moſt conſumate Experience cou'd deviſe, were put in Practice on both Sides in this Campaign. There was more of the military Art in the ſingle Conducting of the Great Convoy, which Prince *Eugene*, ſeconded by General *Dopff*, brought from *Bruſſels* to *Menin* in *Auguſt*, than there frequently is in the Courſe of a whole War. It was a Column of Artillery and Ammunition that reach'd five long Leagues. Five and twenty Thouſand Men had been ſent to intercept it, and were a whole Day Eye-witneſſes of its March, without being able to interrupt it. The Convoy continued advancing, at a ſlow regular Rate, till at laſt it arrived at the Place appointed.

The Duke of *Vendome* Uſes his utmoſt Efforts to raiſe the Siege but in vain.

This Deſign having miſcarried, the Duke of *Vendome* apply'd himſelf to making Diverſions. He attack'd and took Fort *Albret*, and the *Red Fort*. He laid under Contribution the Country of *Caſandt*, which for many Years had not been expoſed to any ſuch Thing? and he formed a ſeparate Camp at the Gates of *Ghent*. Then making as if he would have given Battle, or being ac- ually deſirous of ſo doing, he advanced within Sight of the *Allies* Camp; ut it ended in a Cannonading for two Days, by which there were not many Men killed. Then he went and poſted himſelf behind the *Scheld*, to prevent he Paſſage of the Convoys, wherein he ſucceeded. It became neceſſary to nd out another Way; and the Sea offered one to the *Allies*, which ſoon ſeem- d as convenient as the other. Large Veſſels brought all to *Oſtend*, and from *Oſtend* all was convey'd in Waggons to the Army. The Enemy having form- d a little Army on that Side, to prevent this, they came to an Action, where- they were again defeated. This happened at *Wynendael*. The Count *de la Motte* commanded there on the Enemy's Side, and Major General *Webb* for e *Allies*. Nevertheleſs the Duke of *Vendome* was not diſcouraged. He for- ify'd *Oedenburgh*, a little Town ſituated between *Oſtend* and *L'Iſle*; He cut own the Dykes; he laid the whole Country under Water; he beſieged and ok *Leſſingen*; In ſhort he found the Means to ſhut up this Paſſage likewiſe; ut all this did not make the *Allies* raiſe the Siege. Being no longer able to raw Proviſions from *Holland*, neither by Sea, nor Land, they ſent for Sup- lies from the Territory of *Tournay*, and *Artois*, where they found as much as ey pleaſed. One would have ſworn that Plenty had increaſed amongſt them Proportion as the Enemy uſed their utmoſt Efforts to reduce them to Want.

The *French*, to make a Diverſion reſolve to beſiege *Bruſſels* and *Antwerp*.

As their laſt Expedient, the Enemy take the Reſolution to render themſelves Maſters of *Bruſſels*, and *Antwerp*. They divide amongſt them the Honour and Danger of this Expedition. To the Princes of *France* was left the guarding e Paſſage over the *Scheld*; and to the Elector of *Bavaria* the Siege and Re- uction of thoſe two Places. This was a Maſter-Stroke. Prince *Eugene*, and e Duke of *Marlborough* don't in the leaſt heſitate upon oppoſing it. They raw together their Forces, and leave only before *L'Iſle* as many as were ne- eſſary not to abandon the Siege. Every one prepares for a third Battle. No ody doubts of it; and Advice thereof is ſent beforehand to every Court; but hat is almoſt incredible, the Enemy intrench'd behind the *Scheld*, never at- empt to defend the Paſſage. At the Sight of the *Allies* they quit their Poſt, nd retire in Confuſion. The Elector of *Bavaria*, being abandoned after this manner retires alſo. *Bruſſels* is delivered; and fifteen Pieces of Cannon are left ehind as Pledges of the Victory. Hereupon, Marſhal *Boufflers*, who had al- ady given up the City of *L'Iſle*, ſurrenders the Citadel alſo, and the ſerene Prince *Eugene* Signs the Capitulation. From thence the *Allles* march to *Ghent*, whoſe Garriſon alone was an Army; notwithſtanding which they ſurrender the Place after ſix Days open Trenches, and in the Depth of a very ſevere Winter. *Bruges* was afterwards evacuated; with the *Red Fort*, *Plaſſendael*, and *Leſſin-*

Ghent beſieged and taken by the *Allies*.

gen; in ſhort all that Part of *Flanders*, whereof the Enemy had made themſelves Maſters at the Beginning of the Campaign. Such were the Fruits of the Battle of *Oudenarde*, and of the Valour of the two illuſtrious Chiefs who commanded there.

The BATTLE of *MONS*, or *MALPLAQUET*,

Fought *SEPTEMBER* 11. 1709.

ALTHOUGH the Campaign of the Year 1708 ended very late, that of the Year 1709 began not a Jot the leſs timely. By the firſt of *June* the Troops were in Motion on all Sides, and by the twentieth they all met at the general Rendezvous. On making a Review of them, they were found to conſiſt of one Hundred and ſixty-five Battalions, and two Hundred and ſeventy Squadrons. Theſe amounted to almoſt 120,000 fighting Men, all well cloath'd, well paid, and ready to behave themſelves gallantly. The Reaſon is, the *Allies* at that Time acted as yet in Concert. They were ſenſible that each of their particular Intereſts, were inſeparable from the Support of the common Cauſe; and in this Opinion every one contributed ſincerely to the great Operations, by which alone they could attain to the End they had propoſed to themſelves. The *Imperial* Troops, eſpecially the Cavalry, were ſo fine that nothing could exceed them; neither were thoſe of *England* and *Holland* a Jot behind them, and the *States General*, during the Winter had got together ſuch vaſt Quantities of all ſorts of Artillery, and Warlike Stores, that there would have been enough for ſeveral Sieges, and divers Battles. The very Field Pieces alone were above a hundred. There was the Cannon of the *Imperialiſts*, of the *Engliſh*, and of the *Dutch*; each of them provided as well as cou'd be wiſh'd, with Officers, neceſſary Impliments, and Ammunition, in ſhort, with every Thing that was needful.

The *Allies* take the Field very early, and well provided with every Thing.

Of all theſe together were made two Armies; the one commanded by the ſerene Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and the other by his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*. Nevertheleſs they did not act ſeparately. They were two Parts of one and the ſame whole. Their Motions were common to each of them. Nothing was done either in the one or the other, but what was purſuant to the Meaſures which had been previouſly concerted between the two Commanders in Chief. The Order of Battle agreed on at the Camp at *Orchies* in *Auguſt*, was after this manner.

Prince Eugene's *Army.*

Firſt Line.

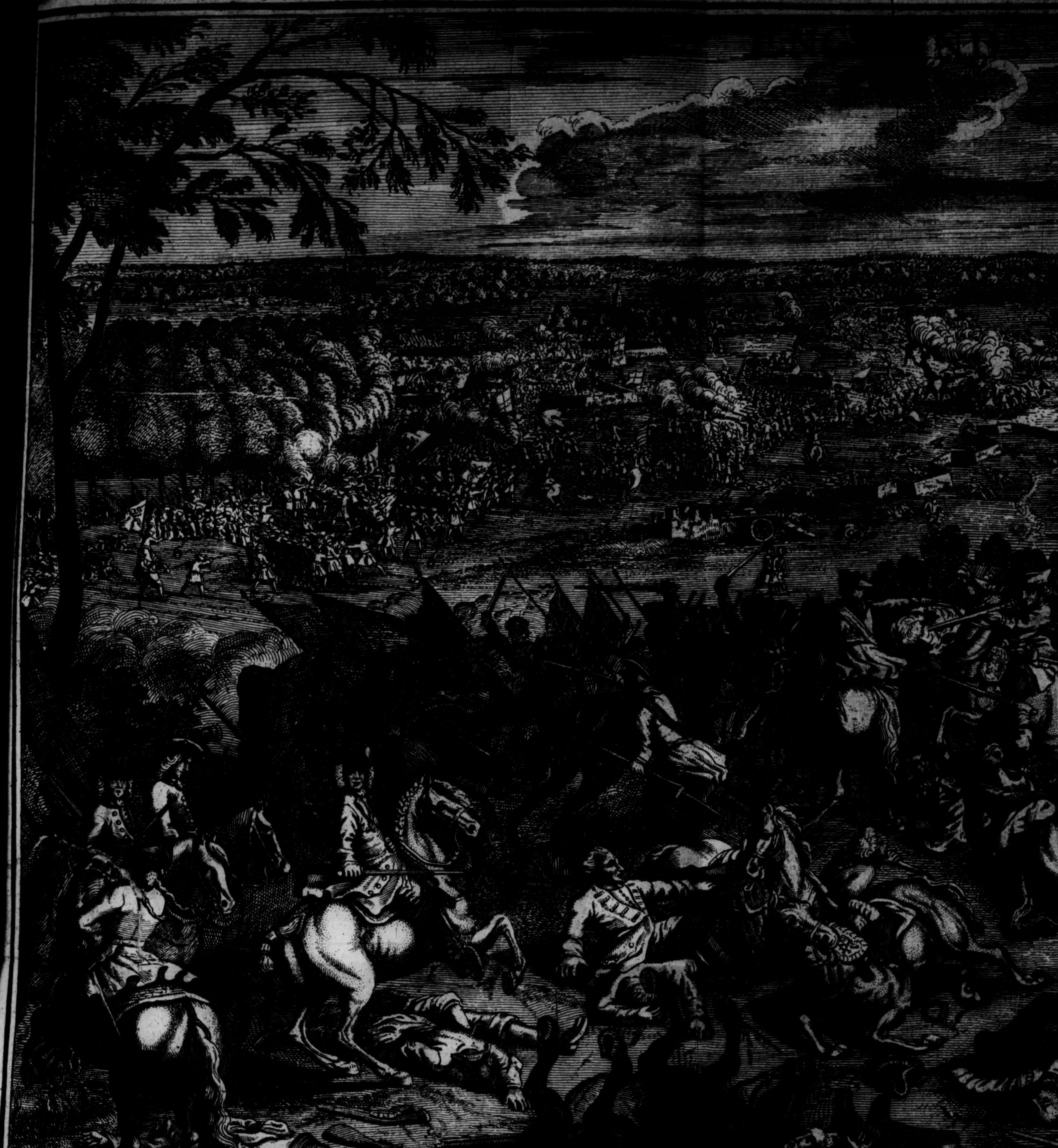
THE Count *de Feltz*, Duke of *Wirtemberg*, Count *Veblen*, and Baron *Schuylembourg* Generals. The Counts *de Reyſin*, *Rantzau*, *Offeren*, Count *Wakerbaert*, and Count *Harrach* Lieutenant Generals.

The Order of Battle of Prince *Eugene*'s Army at *Orchies*.

Second Line.

THE Baron *de Frieſheim* General. Baron *Fenningen*, *Averoyen*, *Berenſdorf*, and *Wilkens*, Lieutenant Generals.

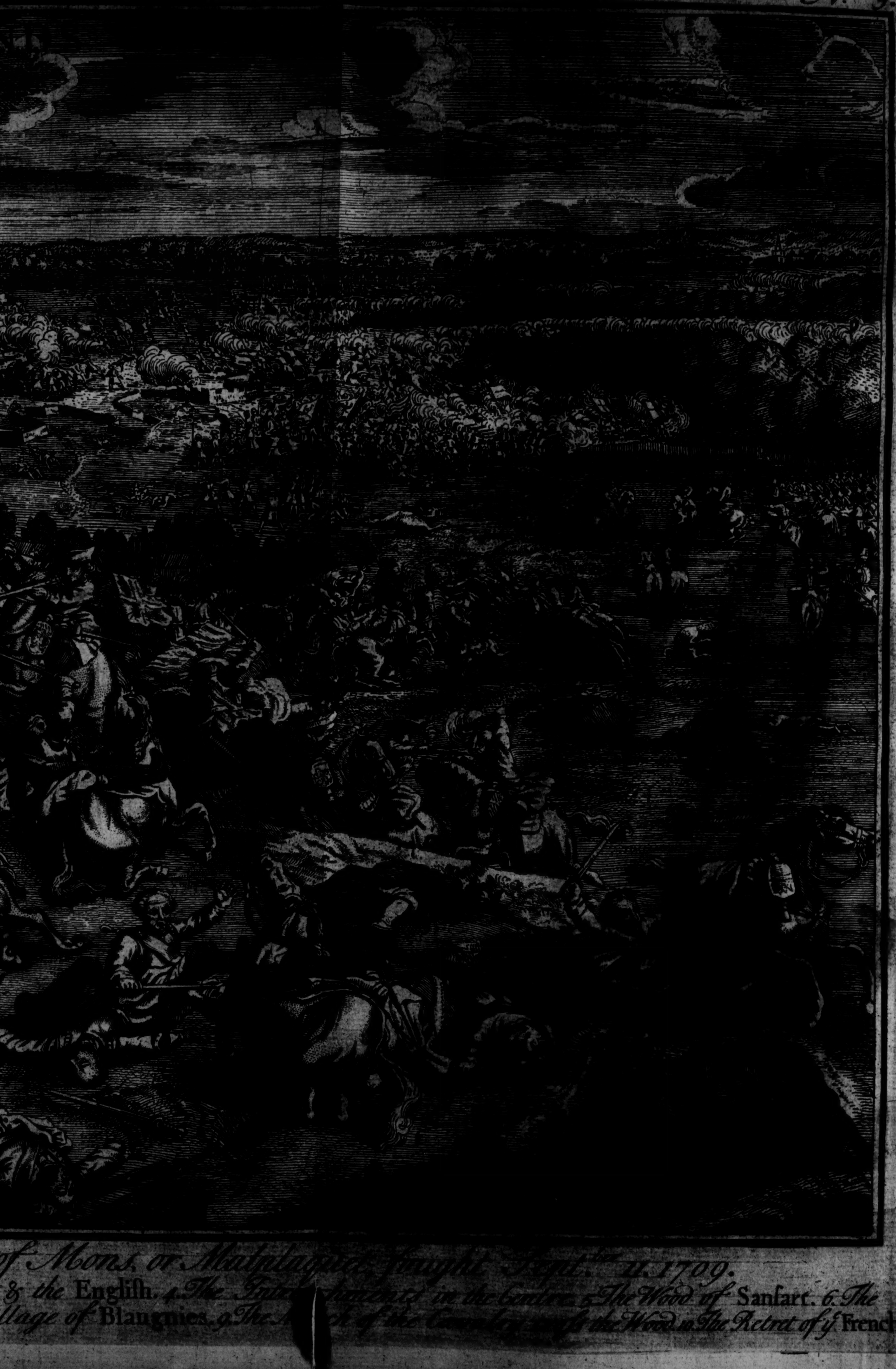
Battalions 64. *Squadrons* 116.



A View & Representation of the Battle of M

1. *Prince* Eugene *of* Savoy. 2. *The Wood of* Sart. 3. *The Attack of the* Emperialists *& the* E
ck of the Dutch *by the Prince of* Orange. 7. *The Village of* Malplaquet. 8. *The Village of*

N.° 9.



of Mons, or Malplaquet, fought Sept.ber 11.1709.
& the English. 4. The Intrenchments in the Centre. 5. The Wood of Sanfart. 6. The
llage of Blangnies. 9. The March of the Cavalry croſs the Wood. 10. The Retret of yͤ French.

The Duke of Marlborough's *Army.*

Firſt Line.

UNT *Tilly*, the Prince of *Naſſau*, Governour of *Friezland*, and *Gro-*
ingen, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe*, and Baron *Bulau*, Generals.
Dopff, *Lumley*, *Wittinghoff*, *Cadogan*, Prince *William* of *Heſſe*, *Schuy-*
urg, *Erbach*, *Orkney*, *Hompeſch*, *Webb*, *Dedum*, *Meredith*, *Heiden*, *Rant-*
Murray, *Spar*, *Welderen*, and *Palland*, Lieutenant Generals.

That of the Duke of *Marlborough's*.

Second Line.

UNT *Lottum*, the Earl of *Albemarle*, Baron *Fagel*, Generals. *Natſmar*,
ore, *Weck*, the Prince of *Heſſe Hombourg*, *Lander*, *la Leck*, *Collier*, the
e *d'Auvergne*, *Dohna*, the Earl of *Athlone*, Count *Oxenſtiern*, and Count
Friſen Lieutenant Generals.

Battalions 101. *Squadrons* 154.

HE Number of Major Generals, or Generals of Battle, and Brigadiers,
oo great to be inſerted here.

HE Auxiliary Troops as the *Danes*, the *Pruſſians*, the *Saxons*, the *Pala-*
, the *Hanoverians*, thoſe of *Gottorp*, and thoſe of *Heſſe*, were diſtributed
eſe two Armies, each of them at their Poſt. As they were either in the Pay
e Emperor, the Queen of *Great Britain*, or the *States General*, of the *Uni-*
Provinces, they were alſo ſubject to the Orders of thoſe Powers, and were
eckoned as principal Parties. There even were *Engliſh Danes*, and *Dutch*
es; that is, in the Pay of both *England*, and *Holland*. The ſame may be
of the Troops of *Gottorp*, and ſome Others. Nevertheleſs they had their
Generals, and their own Standards, which made a very great Variety in
rmy; but yet without diſturbing the Order or Union of the Whole, ſo
was every Thing regulated.

The *French* Troops don't make ſo fine a Figure as thoſe of the *Allies*.

E Enemy did not appear in the Field with the ſame Splendor as the *Allies*.
ould not ſee amongſt them that Boldneſs in their Looks, that becomes Sol-
o well, and ſeems to aſſure them beforehand of the Victory. They were for
oſt part new raiſed Men, ill-cloathed, and ill-mounted, but in great Num-
and who did not want Courage. One may ſay that the natural Strength
ance had never been ſo well known as that Year. For after the Diſaſter
e Battles of *Hochſtet*, *Ramillies*, *Turin*, and *Oudenarde*; after the entire
uction of her Naval Forces, and ill Succeſs at the Sieges of *Turin*, and
elona, it was hardly to be thought that ſhe cou'd have held up her Head.
nparallel'd Diſorder had happened afterwards in her Finances, and in all her
irs. There was no longer any Credit, any Money, or any Trade. On
y ſide were Bankruptcies, Inſolvencies, and Want. Theſe Misfortunes
actually felt every where, and to add to the Calamity, there was a Fa-
at *Paris*, and in the principal Provinces. This made horrible Havock
e, eſpecially almoſt the Beggars, whoſe Numbers were increaſed four-fold
hat they were before, and amongſt the Meaner ſort of People, who lived
upon the Labour of their Hands. It was a Thing worthy of Admiration,
lmoſt paſt Comprehenſion, that in the Midſt of ſuch a general Deſolation,
ns could be found to raiſe an Army in *Flanders*, as numerous as that of
Allies, to provide them Sufficiency of Proviſion and Money enough to
the Troops in Order. For the Soldiers were not denyed their Pay; only
Officers were neglected; it was thought they would do their Duty in point
onour, and, in effect, they did ſo.

The miſerable State of *France*, before the Battle of *Malplaquet*.

order to reinforce the Army in *Flanders* it was neceſſary to weaken that
the *Rhine*. They drew from thence 15,000 Men. Some Troops alſo
from *Dauphine*; inſomuch that is *July* there were 150 Battalions, and
Squadrons. Marſhal *Villars* was made Commander in Chief. The *moſt*
ſtian King, remembring the Diviſions of the Year before, and the fatal
ſequences thereof, was by no Means willing that the Duke of *Burgundy* ſhould
n have the Command this Year. And as this Excluſion would have been
very

very diſagreeable to him, if the Duke of *Orleans*, or the Duke of *Vendome* had headed the Troops, they were likewiſe left at Home. It is ſaid that the Spouſe of the Marſhal *Villars*, a Lady of abundance of Wit, would have diſſuaded her Husband from taking upon himſelf ſo dangerous a Burthen; but that he rejected her Advice, ſaying, that if he ſhould have the ill Luck to be beaten it would be a Miſfortune he ſhould ſhare in common with the other Generals who had commanded in *Flanders*, and that if he ſhould return Conquerour, it would be an Honour wherein they would not participate with him.

Marſhal *Villars* takes upon him the Command of the Army, againſt the Advice of his Lady.

THE Rendevous of his Army was at *Lens*. They began to meet there on the firſt of *June*, and excepting the Reinforcements which were ſtill expected, it was ſoon after quite compleat. A ſmall Corps, however was left at *Quevrain*, near *Mons* under the Command of the *Chevalier de Luxemburgh*, but the reſt amounting to 130 Battalions, and 280 Squadrons were got thither, and paſſed in Review there on the 4th.

THE Troops there ſhew'd themſelves very well diſpoſed; and as Marſhal *Villars*, addreſs'd himſelf to the Soldiers, with the King's Letters in his Hand, and told them, *Friends, the King commands me to make War, will not you ſerve him therein?* All the Men who were within hearing of him, threw up their Hats in the Air, and cry'd ſeveral Times, *God ſave the King*; which was followed, and repeated in an Inſtant the whole Length of the Line. *Villars* was beloved by the Soldiers, and they were very glad they no longer were headed by the Princes.

IN the mean While the *Allies*, whom nothing ſuited ſo well as to open the Campaign with ſome deciſive Action, march'd directly on to the Enemy, with Deſign to have given them Battle. Prince *Eugene*, who was on the Right, paſſed the *Deyle* on the twenty-ſecond of *June*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was on the Left, paſſed the *Marck* the ſame Day, inſomuch that in the Evening the whole Army incamped in the great Plain of *L'Iſle*.

The *Allies* advance with a Reſolution to give the Enemy Battle.

ON the 23d and 24th, ſome Regiments which had ſtaid behind joined them; the heavy Baggage was ſent away; and every One prepared himſelf for an Engagement: But when they had approach'd the Enemy, and had taken an exact View of them, it was found impoſſible to attack them. They had their Right towards *Pont a Vendin*, defended by a Moraſs, and their Left towards *Cambrin*, ſupported by another Moraſs. Their Front was cover'd towards *la Baſſee*, by a large and deep Line, and on the other Side, by Hills, Woods, and inacceſſible Defiles. A Hundred Pieces of Cannon were diſtributed the Length of this ſame Front, at the Places where they could do the moſt Execution, and behind all this were their numerous Cavalry, drawn up in a Plain, where they had full Room to act at Liberty.

ON the 25th a Council of War was called, and all the Generals agreeing unanimouſly, that there was no attacking them without running too great a Hazard, it was determined rather to undertake the Siege of *Tournay*. This was a Place of the utmoſt Importance, both by Reaſon of its Situation, and its Strength. Its Fortifications had coſt ſome Millions, and it was commonly called the Maſter-piece of *Megrigni*. Marſhal *Villars* had not neglected to provide it with all other Things neceſſary for a Siege, but had not put a ſufficient Garriſon therein. He had reckoned upon being able to ſend a Reinforcement thither whenever it ſhould be needful; but he was miſtaken. Whilſt the *Allies*, by their Preſence, obliged him to ſtand upon his Guard at *Lens*, Lieutenant General *Dompre*, who had ſtaid behind at *Aloſt*, with twelve Battalions, and fifteen Squadrons, marched to *Tournay*, to poſſeſs himſelf of all the Avenues. He was followed the Night after by the whole Army, and they march'd with ſuch profound Silence that Marſhal *Villars* cou'd get no Intelligence of it till next Morning.

But finding it impracticable to attack them, as they are poſted, reſolve upon beſieging *Tournay*.

TOURNAY, was inveſted on the 26th, and the two following Days, the *Allies* made themſelves Maſters of *Mortaigne*, St *Amand*, and *Antoine*, where the Enemy had ſome Troops.

Tournay inveſted.

ON the 28th the Army divided into two *Corps*. Sixty Battalions, and ſeventy Squadrons, were left before the Place, to carry on the Siege. The Reſt, which was the Army of Obſervation, advanced towards *Villemeaux*, where their Right was poſted, and towards *St. Amand*, whither their Left extended. Nevertheleſs, as the Diſtance was not conſiderable, the Command was divided alternatively, between Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, inſomuch that they commanded by Turns, both at the Siege, and the Army of Obſervation.

THEY made three Attacks; the firſt againſt the Citadel under Count *Lottum*, the King of *Pruſſia*'s General; the ſecond on the Side of the *Seven Fountains*, againſt the Horn-work, under Baron *Schuylembourg*, General to King *Auguſtus*; and the third on the Side of the Gate *de Marville*, under Baron *Fagel*, General of Foot to their *High-Mightineſſes, the States.* We ſhall not enter into the Particulars of this Siege. The Trenches were opened before it the 7th of *July*, and on the 29th the City Capitulated. On the 31ſt. the Garriſon retired into the Caſtle, conſiſting only of 3500 Men. On the 4th of *Auguſt* they capitulated likewiſe, with the Conſent of the moſt *Chriſtian King*, on Condition of Surrendering the 5th of *September*, if they were not relieved before that Time. But this Capitulation proved of no Effect, becauſe his *moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty would have tack'd to it a Suſpenſion of Arms between the two Armies, which did not at all ſuit with the Intereſt of the *Allies*. The Siege went on then, and was carried on with ſo much Vigour, that the Place was obliged to yield two Days before the Term of its firſt Capitulation.

The City capitulates.

The Citadel forced to ſurrender, two Days before the Term at firſt agreed on.

MARSHAL *Villars* was an Eye-Witneſs, to all this, without having it in his Power to prevent it. Nevertheleſs he was not in Want of any Thing he cou'd have deſired to undertake ſomething. He received Reinforcements twice. The laſt, conſiſting of fourteen Battalions, and fifteen Squadrons arrived at his Camp the 13th of *July* from *Germany*, and the *Moſelle*. On the 23d he made a great Motion, after which he encamp'd between *Valenciennes* and *Doway*, having before him the *Scarpe*, with a Moraſs, and ſome Poſts of which he had taken Care to make himſelf Maſter; amongſt others *Hanon*, the Abbey of *Marchiennes*, and *Pont a Rache*.

THIS occaſioned the *Allies* moving alſo. They decamp'd from *Villemeaux* the ſixth of *Auguſt*, and advanced to *Orchies*, in Hopes of drawing the Enemy on to a Battle. Prince *Eugene*'s Army, diſpoſed in the Manner we have obſerved above, extended to *Pont a Marck*, and that of the Duke of *Marlborough* to the Banks of *Scheld*. On the 8th they made an Attempt to penetrate to the Enemy by the Abbey of *Marchiennes*, which is ſituated upon the *Scarpe*. To that End, General *Cadogan* was detach'd thither with 2000 Men; Care was taken to have thoſe ſuſtained by 2000 more, with eight pieces of Cannon, but the General was obliged to return without doing any Thing. That Poſt was ſituated in ſuch a Manner, that Marſhal *Villars* could always ſend thither more Men to defend it, then the *Allies* could poſſibly get thither to attack it. In ſhort, it was a Hole where they might have loſt a Number of Troops to no purpoſe.

No Action happened then between the two Armies during the Siege of *Tournay*; and when it was over, the *Allies* bent all their Thoughts upon making another. *Mons* ſeemed, in a manner, to Offer itſelf to their Arms. It was a Place of Uſe to them, and the only one they cou'd, at that Time conveniently beſiege. For, as the Enemy's Army were poſted, they equally cover'd *Doway*, *Conde*, and *Valenciennes*. The Elector of *Bavaria*, who had his Reſidence at *Mons*, judged ſo rightly what would certainly happen, that without Loſs of Time he retired to *Namur*.

The Siege of *Mons* reſolved on.

The Elector of *Bavaria*, leaves *Mons*, and retires to *Namur*.

THE Enemy had Lines on that Side towards *Mons*, together with ſome Troops. The firſt Care of the *Allies* was, to prevent their throwing themſelves into the Place, or even getting other Supplies convey'd therein, by the Means of the Poſts, whereof they were poſſeſs'd thereabouts. This Commiſſion was given to the hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, and to that End he had ſixty Squadrons aſſigned him, with four Thouſand Infantry. He ſet out then, at the Head of this *Corps*, on the third of *September* at about ten at Night, and the Army follow'd on the Fourth, at two in the Morning: But the heavy Rains that fell all that Morning, and the whole Day after, delay'd their March conſiderably. A numerous Army is always unwieldy; and there is not any Thing ſo great an Obſtacle to their marching with Expedition, as a conſtant Rain, in a deep Way. They found they had done very well in having detach'd the Prince of *Heſſe* before them. The Roads were ſtill good when he ſet out for *Mons*, and he met with leſs Difficulty in advancing. The *Chevalier de Luxembourg* was yet there with thirty Squadrons, and as many Battalions. The Prince of *Heſſe* was very deſirous of attacking him; but the Darkneſs which immediately enſued, prevented him; and next Day the Time was paſt, becauſe, as ſoon as it was Light, he retired. The Prince however, purſued him from Hill to Hill, for ſome Hours, but without being able to come up with him; upon which he returned, and incamped with his Right to the Village of *Quem*, or *Queme*, and his Left towards the Upper *Trouille*: In which Situation he cut off the Enemy's Communicaiton with the Town.

In the mean While, the Duke of *Marlborough* had paſſed the *Hayne* on the Sixth, with his Army, at *Havre*, and had incamp'd with his Left to *Havre*, and the Right to *Harmegnies*. That under the Command of Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, halted upon the Highway from *Mons* to *Bruſſels*, towards St. *Dennis*.

On the Seventh, at Two in the Afternoon, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army began again to march, and having paſs'd the *Trouille*, and the *French* Lines took up their Poſts, on the Left, towards the little *Quevy*, and on the Right towards *Carignon*. Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſupt that Night in the Abbey of *Belian*, where the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* had his Quarters; they lay there likewiſe, but the Prince of *Heſſe* himſelf returned at eleven a Clock to his Men, and paſſed the Night with them.

On the Eighth in the Morning, Prince *Eugene*'s Army paſſed the *Trouille* alſo, and came up and poſted themſelves on the Right of the Duke of *Marlborough*. Thus the whole Army extended from *Carignon*, where the Right of the Prince of *Savoy* were poſted, to the Village of *Bettigni*, where was the Left of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

The *French* reſolve upon venturing a Battle, rather than let *Mons* be taken.

On ſeeing all theſe Motions, the *French* put themſelves in Motion alſo; it had been reſolved amongſt them to venture a Battle, rather than let *Mons* be taken. Marſhal *Villars* had asked Leave of the King, his Maſter, beforehand; and that Monarch had conſented to it, ſtung to the Quick, at the Citadel of *Tournay*'s having been obliged to ſurrender ſo ſoon, and upon ſuch diſadvantagious Conditions: For the whole Garriſon had been made Priſoners of War. His Majeſty at the ſame Time, had diſpatch'd Marſhal *Boufflers* into *Flanders*, with Orders, and a Power, to aſſiſt at the Councils of War, and at the Battle; and to retain there his Prerogative of Seniority; but nevertheleſs, without incroaching in the leaſt upon the Authority of Marſhal *Villars*, as Commander in Chief. Whether Marſhal *Villars* was overjoy'd at ſeeing himſelf ſo well ſeconded, is what may very reaſonably be doubted. However, it is certain that *Boufflers* was not ſent thither without the Advice of Madam *Maitenon*. It is even affirmed, that it was her who made the Propoſal to the King, dreading the Succeſs of the Affair, and not being willing that Marſhal *Villars* ſhould alone be reſponſible for it.

Marſhal *Boufflers* ſent to *Flanders*, to aſſiſt Marſhal *Villars*.

The *French* reſolve upon venturing a Battle.

However that be, Marſhal *Boufflers* joined the *French* Army the fifth, and immediately a Council of War was called, wherein it was reſolved to venture an Engagement. It was alſo determined to reinforce the Army, with as many Troops as they cou'd draw from the Parts adjacent; and purſuant to this, Orders were ſent to the Count *d'Artagnan*, who commanded a Flying Camp between *Bethune*, and *La Baſſee*, and to all the Governours of the fortify'd Towns thereabouts.

On the Sixth the Enemy paſſed the *Scheld* at *Valenciennes*, and incamped at *Quevrain*. On the Seventh they croſs'd the *Honneau*, and pitched their Camp between *Attiche*, where they had their Right, and *Montreuil* where their Left was poſted. On the Eighth they continued ſtill in the ſame Poſt, and were joined there by the Count *d'Artagnan*, with his Body of Troops, reinforced by all the Detachments, they could poſſibly draw from *Ypres*, *Dunkirk*, *Aire*, *Doway*, *Arras*, and *Cambray*. The *Allies* then ſaw very plainly that *Mons* wou'd not be taken without a Battle, wherefore they made Preparations for it.

On the Ninth in the Morning, the Duke of *Marlborough* took with him thirty Squadrons, and went to wait Prince *Eugene*'s Coming at the Mill of *Sart*, in order to go together, and *reconnoitre* the Enemy. But as ſoon as he got

thither

ither, he received Advice from the Prince, that they were in full Motion on at Side towards the Woods. Hereupon the Duke of *Marlborough*, order'd e Prince *d'Auvergne*, who happen'd to be there Preſent, and who was the ieutenant General upon Duty, to take with him thoſe thirty Squadrons, with oo Grenadiers, to go towards *Blarignies*, and obſerve the Enemy's March. e did ſo, and was not long before he found, they were marching in order to oſſeſs themſelves of the Woods of *Laniere*, of *Sart*, and of *Janſart*; with e Hedges that ſurround them, the Openings that part them, and alſo the illages of *Tanieres*, and *Malplaquet*. He inſtantly ſent Advice thereof to the ommanders in Chief, but nevertheleſs without ceaſing to obſerve the Enemy; nd even during that Time, there happened ſome Skirmiſhes, between him, nd a Body of Cavalry, which made their Vanguard. Upon his Report, the rmy march'd in Order of Battle; and Prince *Eugene*, with the Duke of *Marlorough*, came themſelves to him at *Blarignies*, to take a View of the Enemy's Motions.

It was a great Misfortune to the *Allies* that they could not give the Enemy attle that Day. In all Probability the Victory wou'd have been more entire, nd would have coſt them leſs Blood. The Enemy were as yet on the other ide the Woods, in the Plain. The *Allies* might have advanced towards them rough the Openings. They had not had Time to intrench themſelves; and e Advantages of the Ground would have been almoſt equal on both Sides. ut when the *Allies* were got to theſe Openings, they were forced to make a alt, to wait the coming up of the *Engliſh*, who were gone to Forage, and d not return till Night. The Engagement was therefore put off till next ay; and the two Commanders in Chief, having given each other the Word r the Night, parted. The Duke returned to the Left, and his ſerene Highneſs e Prince went to the Right, upon which the Enemy began immediately to lay their Cannon. The *Allies* did the ſame, and this laſted till pretty late in e Night.

The *Allies* are obliged to put off the Battle till next Day, on Account of the Abſence of the *Engliſh*, which proves a vaſt Diſadvantage to them

On the tenth in the Morning the Cannonading began again, but the Troops id not engage yet, becauſe the two Commanders in Chief, reſolved to wait e Coming up of twenty Battalions, which were on their March from *Tournay*. pon the Report of a Deſerter, who aſſured the *Allies*, that the Enemy had ithdrawn their Infantry from St *Ghillain*, and had left but few or no Troops erein, Lieutenant General *Dedum* had Orders to attack that Poſt. They ood in Want of it, to ſecure themſelves, in Caſe of any Misfortune, a Reeat towards *Aeth*. Hereupon *Dedum* led thither two Thouſand Men, with ur Pieces of Cannon; but they were hardly put in a Condition to play upon e Town, before thoſe within beat a Parley: Two hundred Men were found ere, who were all made Priſoners of War.

St. *Ghillain* taken by the *Allies*.

In the mean While, the Enemy intrench'd themſelves with Might and Main; and in the Openings they cut down Trees, and caſt up the Earth; In a word, they omitted nothing that cou'd poſſibly be of any Uſe to defend them. On the Side of the *Allies*, they made all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for the Battle; amongſt others theſe, for the Attack of the Left Wing.

The Diſpoſitions for the Attack of the Left Wing, made September 10.

" All the *Dutch* Infantry, with thoſe Foot alſo which are coming from the Siege, ſhall be appointed for this Attack, which ſhall be made in the following Manner.

" The Attack at the Bottom of the Wood, ſhall be made by as many Battalions as the Ground can well contain, diſpoſed in three or four Lines. The Generals are to take Care that theſe Lines be not too near each other; and that ſuch Intervals be left between them, as may be ſufficient for a Battalion to paſs, to relieve and ſuſtain the Attacks.

" On the Left, in the Flank, five or ſix Battalions muſt be made advance, to attack the Grenadiers, which cover the Enemy's Right Flank.

" It is thought that the Attack, on the Right of the Road where the Regiment of *Zutland* were poſted this Night, will be too difficult, on Account

“ of the Bottoms and Hedges that are there: Wherefore only three or four Battalions ſhall be left there, who ſhall ſtand properly upon the Defenſive, whilſt the Remainder ſhall be made Uſe of for the Attack of the Front.

“ On the Right of the Regiment of *Zutland*, where the Ground is more open, it will be neceſſary to make an Attack of ſix or eight Battalions, to keep the Enemy employ'd, and prevent their reinforcing the Attack of the Wood.

“ The heavy Artillery ſhall be poſted at the Places the moſt proper to batter down the Enemy's Intrenchments.

“ The little Pieces ſhall advance with the Brigades, and ſhall be uſed according to the Situation of the Woods.

“ When the Infantry ſhall have driven thoſe of the Enemy out of the Woods, and the Hedges, they ſhall not advance into the Plain, but ſhall poſt themſelves at the laſt Hedges or Ditches, and the Generals are to take Care, to have Openings made, by which the Cavalry may enter the Plain, and form themſelves, to ſuſtain the Infantry in the ſaid Plain.

“ The Generals ſhall be divided, and every one ſhall take his Poſt for the Attack in the Firſt, Second, Third, and Fourth Line.

“ Behind the Infantry ſhall march one and twenty Squadrons in two Lines, to ſuſtain the Foot when they ſhall advance into the Plain.

“ The Reſt of the Cavalry ſhall be poſted in ſuch a manner, that they may be able to march either on the Right, or on the Left, as ſhall be needful, in order to follow the firſt Squadrons, and ſuſtain the Infantry in the Plains.”

We don't know what it was that prevented this Diſpoſition's being put in Execution; but the Troops which were expected from *Tournay*, never advanced ſo far as the Place of the Attack: They were detained on the Right of the Duke of *Marlborough*, which was in the Centre of the whole Army; and by that means this Attack was reduced to thirty Battalions, inſtead of fifty which had been appointed for it.

As ſoon as it was Break of Day, the Men began to work upon the Batteries. One of twenty-eight Pieces of Cannon was erected on the Left; and another of forty Pieces in the Centre; the Reſt of the Artillery was diſtributed amongſt the Right Wing. A very thick Fog, which laſted till half an Hour after Seven, proved extremely favourable to thoſe who were employ'd in this Work.

About eight a Clock, the Fog being gone off, the Cannon of the *Allies* gave the Signal for the Battle, by general Diſcharges of all their Artillery. The Enemy anſwered them with Vigour. Let us deſcribe the Manner in which they were poſted.

Their Right Wing was cover'd on one Side by the Wood of *Laniere* and on the other by the Wood of *Janſart*. They were poſſeſs'd of the Space between thoſe two Coverts; and at the ſame Time the outward Part of the latter had behind it very thick Hedges, with prodigious deep Ditches, and artificial Intrenchments to the Number of three behind one another. It was againſt this Wing, thus extraordinarily fortify'd, that the *Dutch* Infantry were to make their Attack.

The Manner how the Enemy were poſted.

Their Centre took up all the great Opening between the Wood of *Janſart*, and that of *Sart*. It formed there an Angle that bent inwards, and whoſe Extremities flank'd its Depth. Beſides this, a Hamlet, which was ſituated towards the Middle, and was fortify'd with Cannon and Infantry, ſtood out like a Head, and covered the Depth of this Centre, which was alſo fortify'd by a Line, extending from one Wood to the other. It was altogether, a ſort of a Mouth of Hell, a Gulph of Fire, Sulphur, and Salt-petre, which it did not ſeem poſſible for any one to approach without Periſhing.

As for the Left Wing; it was poſted partly in the Wood of *Sart*, and partly behind in the Plain; and beſides the Wood, which ſerved it as a natural Covert, the Enemy had fell'd vaſt Numbers of Trees, and had raiſed Banks of Earth and Faſcines, fortify'd with Cannon. They had likewiſe contrived in the Lines of their Centre, divers Opening, to leave their Cavalry Room to advance, in Caſe they got the better, and had poſted their Artillery upon very

advantagious

vantagious Eminences: As for the Reſt, the Enemy had neither Baggage, t Tents in their Camp, nor any Thing, in ſhort, that cou'd any Ways incumr them. One cannot refuſe Marſhal *Villars* the Glory, of having made his Diſſitions, and managed his Advantages, with as much Ability as any General hatever cou'd have done. He gave up the Right, in point of Honour, to arſhal *Boufflers*, as to his Senior, but nevertheleſs the Command in Chief ſtill ntinued entirely in his Hands.

The Battle began about eight in the Morning, by Prince *Eugene*'s Army, hich was on the Right of all. They charged with Abundance of Order and igour, and the forty Pieces of Cannon, which were poſted over againſt the entre, ſeconded them by their continual Diſcharges upon the Enemy's Flank. s it was neceſſary to penetrate into a Wood, whoſe Approaches were barrided and ſtrongly fortify'd, the Fight there was very long, and very obſtitely diſputed. The *Allies* were repulſed there more then once; but being imated by the Preſence of his Serene Highneſs, they ſoon regained the round they had loſt, and puſh'd on a great Way farther. The Prince directthis whole Attack, with a Prudence, and Preſence of Mind, of which onhimſelf, in a manner; could be capable. He obſerved every Thing, and pply'd Remedies wherever he ſaw it neceſſary: One Battalion was no ſooner pulſed, than another took their Place, whilſt they recover'd themſelves to turn anew to the Battle. The Action was thus wavering almoſt two Hours, d as the Prince expoſed himſelf there very much, he was wounded with a Iusket-ſhot behind the Ear. Thoſe about his Highneſs begg'd him to ſuffer e Wound to be dreſſed, but he anſwered, *it wou'd be Time enough for that at ight.* At the ſame Inſtant he ſpurr'd on his Horſe, to a Place where he ſaw is Preſence neceſſary, and continued giving Orders with as much Tranquillity d Preſence of Mind as if nothing had happened to him. At laſt, at the End two Hours, the *Allies* ſaw themſelves Maſters of the Wood, and had peneated ſo far that they could ſee the hind Part of the Intrenchments of the nemy's Centre.

The Battle begins.

Prince *Eugene* wounded, notwithſtanding which he continues acting to the laſt.

The Attack of the Left Wing did not begin till half an Hour after that of he Right, but it laſted abundantly longer, and was much more bloody. Two Things contributed to this; the Abſence of the twenty Battalions that had ome from *Tournay*, and were to have reinforced them, but never did; and he extraordinary Strength of the Poſt. A Strength ſo prodigious, as exceeds ll I have been able to ſay of it; and which was ſo little known before the Attack, that after the Battle was over, the *Allies* cou'd not behold without Aſtoniſhment, the Artificial and Natural Intrenchments through which they had broken. The Struggle laſted ſix whole Hours. The Hedges and Coverts did not ſtop one Moment the gallant Troops that were employ'd there. The firſt Intrenchment was forced after a pretty ſharp Fight, and though they had ſome Reaſon to be ſurprized to find a ſecond behind they nevertheleſs forced that likewiſe. Never did the *Dutch* Troops give greater Proofs of their Intrepidity and Reſolution, then on this Occaſion. Thirty Battalions, ſuſtained but by twelve or fifteen others either *Pruſſians*, *Hanoverians*, or *Heſſians*, at the moſt, engaged there with above ſeventy. The meaneſt Soldiers there behaved themſelves like Officers. Several after having been wounded, and going to the Camp to have their Hurts dreſs'd, were ſeen to return again to their Poſts, and fight on till the End of the Battle.

The extraordinary Strength of the Enemy's Intrenchments.

These thirty Battalions were led on and commanded by Prince *Friſo* of *Naſſau*, hereditary Governour of the Province of *Friezland*, and General of the Foot to their High-Mightineſſes the *States General*: A young Prince, of extraordinary Bravery, who had great Things in View, for the Advancement of his Fortune, and was willing to open himſelf a Way thereto with the Point of his Sword. With this Deſign there was no Danger to which he did not expoſe himſelf. He had two Horſes under him in this Engagement. One of his *Aides de Camp*, and one of his Gentlemen were kill'd by his Side. Two or three of his other Domeſticks had the ſame Fate. By following his brave Example, the Troops of his Attack advanced as far as the third Intrenchment.

The Prince of *Naſſau Friezland* behaves with unparallel'd Bravery in this Battle.

But as they were not well ſeconded, and the Enemy were reinforced every Moment, by freſh Battalions drawn from their Centre, they could not force it. They were even driven back to their own Poſt, with the Loſs of nine Colours they had taken from the Enemy, and ſix of their own.

For which he is accuſed of Raſhneſs by the *Engliſh*.

Some of the *Engliſh*, after the Battle, would have made Prince *Friſo* paſs for a raſh young Man, who had run the Hazard of loſing all by his Imprudence, and to whom, conſequently, they had hardly any Obligation. On the other Hand, the Prince complained greatly of the twenty Battalions, which came from *Tournay*, having been detained elſewhere, contrary to the Diſpoſition of the Day before; which he thought was done out of a national Jealouſy, to which he had been left to fall a Victim. The *Engliſh*, without minding that, maintained that he had puſh'd on too far, and without Orders. The Prince alledg'd, his having had the Conſent of Count *Tilly*, who was Commander in Chief of the *Dutch* Troops; but the latter did not acknowledge his having given any ſuch Conſent. The Truth is, the Prince of *Naſſau*, or *Orange*, for he had aſſumed that Title, had no Mind to ſtand firing a-croſs an Intrenchment, whilſt the deciſive Strokes were ſtriking elſewhere. Beſides this, he did not know how very hard to be forced the Poſt before him was, and he had flattered himſelf that when once the Troops were engaged, they muſt neceſſarily ſend him the Supplies requiſite to ſuſtain him. Accotdingly he did receive ſome, but nothing near ſo many as he had hoped for.

Nevertheless his Courage never forſook him. As ſoon as his Troops had recovered Breath, he put himſelf at their Head, with one of the Colours in his Hand, and led them on anew to attack thoſe very Intrenchments, they had once gained, and loſt again. They went on with the ſame Intrepidity, and the ſame Fortune as before. They recovered the two firſt, but the third remained ſtill impregnable, and it was to have been feared they would have been repulſed a ſecond Time. Happily for them, the Enemy themſelves were diſpirited, and weakened, eſpecially at the Centre.

The Horſe on both Sides begin an obſtinate Fight.

We have obſerved before, that the Right Wing of the *Allies* had made themſelves Maſters of the Wood of *Sart*, and that from thence they cou'd ſee the hind Part of the Intrenchments, which covered the Enemy's Centre. We muſt add, that finding themſelves preſſed upon at both Wings, they had ſent thither, by little and little, all their Infantry, by which Means this Centre was left very ill-guarded. This gave the Cavalry of the *Allies* an Opportunity of penetrating thither, and beginning a very ſharp Engagement with that of the Enemy.

The Prince *D'Auvergne* and his Cavalry behave themſelves with admirable Reſolution.

The hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, and the Prince *D'Auvergne*, where the firſt who enter'd it; the former on the Side of the Wood of *Janſart*, and the latter on the Side of the Wood of *Sart*. Twenty Battalions advanced before them, and drew up along the Inſide of the Intrenchment. The Prince *D'Auvergne* found there all the Enemy's Cavalry draw up in order of Battle in a Bottom. One firſt Line, conſiſting for the moſt Part, of the King's Houſhold, put themſelves in Motion to engage them. But the Prince *D'Auvergne* prevented them, with ten or twelve Squadrons got together in Haſte, and made them retire above 200 Paces. In the mean While, the Reſt of his Squadrons got Entrance, by the means of the twenty Battalions which had poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Intrenchment. It muſt be owned, that without engaging there themſelves, thoſe Infantry did abundance of Service. For the Enemy's Horſe, which had been repulſed, returned to the Charge, and puſh'd the Cavalry of the *Allies*, in their Turn, under the very Fire of theſe twenty Battalions. There having recovered themſelves, the Prince *D'Auvergne* led them on again to the Enemy, and drove them as far as before. Theſe mutual Advantages and Diſadvantages ſucceeded alternatively ſix Times; the Prince *D'Auvergne* ſtill leading his Men on again to the Battle, as faſt as they came off. Theſe were the ſame thirty Squadrons which the Duke of *Marlborough* had given him, on the ninth in the Morning.

The Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe*, who had almoſt as many, would not ſtand to charge the Enhmy's Horſe; but turned without Heſitation to the Left, and fell upon the Back of the Infantry who were engaged with the Prince of *Naſſau* *u Friezland*; obliging them to give Ground, and to draw up cloſe near the Vood of *Laniere*. This was the deciſive Stroke. The Prince of *Naſſau*, who, r ſix Hours, had maintained the moſt unequal Fight imaginable, found himelf, on a ſudden, in a Condition to carry it on to his Advantage. On the Sight f the Diverſion made by the Prince of *Heſſe*, his Battalions recovered new trength. They broke through the Third and laſt Intrenchment, and drove efore them all that durſt make any Oppoſition.

The heredi-
tary Prince
of *Heſſe*, at
the Head of
his Horſe
comes to the
Aſſiſtance,
and decides
the Day.

THIS fully decided the Victory. The Enemy no longer thought of any Thing, but ſaving their Artillery, and making an honourable Retreat. Their Horſe ſtill maintained the Fight a good half Hour, but to their Loſs. It was o longer only the Prince *D'Auvergne*'s Squadrons they had to deal with; Baon *Bulau* had enter'd the Plain with his Cavalry, drawn from the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Right; the Count *de Feltz* alſo had brought thither a good Nnmber of *Imperial* Squadrons, and the two Commanders in Chief were preſent here in Perſon. This Engagement between the Horſe then was altogether to he Advantage of the *Allies*; but as the Enemy maintained the Fight only to get together their Infantry, and cover their Retreat, they had no Reaſon to be iſſatisfy'd therewith; for they obtained, in this Reſpect, all that they deſired: They made their Retreat in good Order. Nevertheleſs the *Allies* purſued them, as far as *Bavay*, a little Town ſituated almoſt half-way between *Queſnoy*, and the Place where the Battle was fought.

The Enemy,
tho' beaten,
make a hand-
ſome Re-
treat.

THE Enemy had cauſed part of their wounded to be removed thither during the Engagement, but the Loſs of the Day, and the Purſuit of the Conquerors, obliged them to abandon them there; and on the fifteenth a Conference was held upon that Head at *Bavay* itſelf, between Lieutenant General *Cadogan*, and the Chevalier *de Luxemburgh*. It was there agreed to reſtore them their Wounded, on Condition that thoſe who ſhould happen to be cured, ſhould be reckoned as Priſoners of War, and ſhould be exchanged as ſuch on the firſt Occaſion.

THIS Agreement made the Number of Priſoners amount to 1500, amongſt whom were three hundred Officers; otherwiſe it had not been ſo great: Beſides this they loſt fourteen Pieces of Cannon, and about twenty-five Colours, or Standards; amongſt others the *White Cornet*, which is the firſt Standard of the *French* Light Horſe. The prodigious Strength of their Intrenchments, and the good order of their Retreat, was the Reaſon no more were taken from them.

THUS ended this Day, ſo memorable for the Number of Combatants on both Sides; for their almoſt unheard of Obſtinacy in their Attacks on one Hand, and in Defending themſelves on the other; as alſo for the vaſt Profuſion of Blood that was ſhed there. Nothing like it, that we know of, had been ſeen for above a hundred Years. The Battles of *Hochſtet*, and *Turin*, were indeed great, deciſive, and attended with admirable Succeſs. But in this there were infinitely more Men killed, and wounded. This ſingle one alone coſt more Blood than both of them together.

The Battle
of *Malpla-
quet* coſts
more Blood-
ſhed, then
Hochſtet and
Turin.

THE *Allies* paſſed the Night upon the Field of Battle, not knowing well as yet the full Extent of their Victory, nor what it had coſt them. This was what they cou'd give no tolerable Account of, till after the Expiration of ſome Days. It required Time to ſurvey that vaſt Tract of Ground, quite cover'd with dead Bodies, Arms and Booty; thoſe Woods, thoſe Barricades, and thoſe Intrenchments, which, even when view'd without any Danger, ſtill created a ſort of Terrour, in thoſe who look'd upon them.

AFTER having well examined the Loſs they had ſuſtained, it was found to amount, in the Infantry of Prince *Eugene*'s Army to 1984 killed, and 3431 wounded. The Loſs of the Cavalry came but to abount 2000 Men killed or wounded, which made in the whole 20300 Men. This was too much, for a Victory, wherein they had not the Advantage of entirely defeating the Enemy, and the whole Fruits whereof was to terminate in the Reduction of one ſingle Place. The *Imperialiſts*, and *Engliſh* did not ſuffer much; their Horſe came off very fortunately; and in their Infantry, there were not, taking all together, above thirty Men killed, and ſixty wounded in a Battalion. But it

was

The *Dutch* Troops ſuffer abundance more than the Reſt of the *Allies.*

was not ſo with the *Dutch* national Troops. They bore the Burthen of the whole, and paid for the Victory with their Blood. Of 20,000 Men, either killed or wounded in the Battle, above 11000 came to their Share. Nevertheleſs they were not one fourth Part of the Army. The ſecond and third Battalion of the *Dutch* Guards, which amounted to above 1200 Men, were reduced to leſs than five Hundred, and of ten Captains who were there, eight were left upon the Spot. The Company of Cadets were ſo ſeverely handled, that only three of them came off unhurt. The Regiments of *Heukelun*, *Yvoi*, *Zutland*, *Berkoffer*, *Pallandt*, *Naſſau Wondenbourgh*, and *Sturler*, ſuffered in the ſame Manner; as alſo the *Scotch* Regiments in the *Dutch* Pay, of *Tullebardine*, *Hepburn*, and *Swinton*, the Colonels of which were all killed. The *Dutch* alſo loſt the Lieutenant Generals, Baron *Spar*, Count *Oxenſtiern*, and *Weck*; the *Pruſſians* Lieutenant General *Tettau*; and the *Engliſh* Brigadier *Lalo*.

THE Enemy's Loſs in Men was not a Jot leſs then that of the *Allies*. They had five General Officers killed there; *viz.* the Marquiſs *de Chemeraut*, Baron *Pallavicini*, the Count *de Beuil*, the Chevalier *de Croy*, and one more whoſe Name we know not. Marſhal *Villars* was very much wounded in the Knee, the Duke *de Guiche*, in the Leg, as alſo M. *de Tournemine*; Count *D'Albergotti* was hurt in the Thigh, and M. *de Courillon* was obliged to have his cut off. The Count *d'Angenes*, the Duke *de St. Aignan* the Marquiſs *de Zele*, and the Marquiſs *de Gondrin*, were likewiſe of the Number of the Wounded. The Liſt of the other Officers of a leſſer Rank was 320 killed, and 837 wounded. There was not any Liſt ſeen of the Number of the common Soldiers. In general, it was believed, that the Loſs of the Enemy amounted to 18 or 20 Thouſand Men, which came very near to an Equality with that of the *Allies*. I have ſeen private Letters from the Army, which calculated it at 7000 Men killed, and 10,000 Wounded. But the Publick Accounts ſpeak after quite another Manner. That from *Paris* acknowledged but 8000 Men in all, both killed and wounded, and reckoned the Loſs of the *Allies* at 25,000. The Letters of the Marſhals *Villars*, and *Boufflers*, which were printed, rated in the ſame Proportion, without ſpecifying the ſame Number. The One made the Loſs of the *Allies* amount to *three Men to one*, and the Other, to *two thirds more than the* French, *both in Officers, and Soldiers.*

Two remarkable Letters ſent the King after this Battle by the Marſhals *Villars* and *Boufflers*.

THESE Letters were very remarkable in other Reſpects. One might obſerve one common Deſign run through them both; that was to gild over the bitter Pill; that is, to make this ill News as palatable as Poſſible to the King; by perſuading him to believe, that he had gain'd full as much as he had loſt by the Battle; and that his Arms had there recovered a Reputation, which, in the End, would be worth full as much to him as a Victory. SIRE, ſays Marſhal *Boufflers* to the King, *I can aſſure you with the greateſt Truth, that this Glory is infinitely ſuperior to what I have told your Majeſty, and even to what I am able to tell You. But You will be ſatisfy'd of it even by the Accounts of the Enemy themſelves, who can never enough extol, and cry up, the Intrepredity, Valour, Reſolution, and Obſtinacy of your Majeſty's* Troops.——*The continued Series of Miſfortunes that has for ſome Years attended your Majeſty's Arms, had ſo much humbled the* French *Nation, that a Man was in a Manner aſhamed to own himſelf a* Frenchman. *I dare venture to aſſure you* SIRE, *that the Name of a* Frenchman *was never more eſteemed, nor perhaps more dreaded then it is at Preſent.* Prince Eugene; *and the Duke of* Marlborough——*Speak with Admiration of the Beauty of our Retreat; of its good Diſpoſit ion and the Bravery with which it was made. They ſay that in this Action, they diſcovered the Traces of the ancient* French, *and that they ſee there is nothing more wanting, than to lead them on well, and to give them a good Diſpoſition.——I have not yet been able to get the Amount of the kill'd and wounded on our Side. All I know is, that it is very conſiderable.——But it is Blood very advantagiouſly ſhed, and it muſt be reckoned as a great Victory, that We have regained and re-eſtabliſh'd the Honour of the Nation.*

MARSHALL *Villars* wrote the very ſame Things in other Terms. They were both agreed upon all theſe Points. They alſo mentioned each other with great Encomiums. But through all the Praiſes they gave one another, it was eaſy to be ſeen, that there was a Miſunderſtanding between them at the Bottom;

m; and that they judged very differently of the Merit of the Action. Marſhal *ufflers* reckon'd it a very great Merit in himſelf to have retreated ſo ſeaſon- ly, and in ſuch good Order. He believed he had thereby ſaved the Army from entire Overthrow. And as the Loſs *of three Men to one* on the Side of the *llies*, was by no Means proper to ſet this Truth in a good Light, he aſcribed them a Superiority in Number which it was impoſſible to reſiſt. *They had*, ys he, *in this Action*, 162 *Battalions*, 300 *Squadrons, and* 120 *Pieces of Can- n; inſomuch that they were ſtronger by forty Pieces of Cannon, and forty-two ttalions.* After this he looks upon *Mons* as loſt, and does not even think of oleſting the *Allies* in that Siege. He only reckons *that it may hold them till e End of the Month, and that they will not think of attempting any Thing elſe ter that Conqueſt.*

This is not the Way Marſhal *Villars* argues. He never mentions this pre- nded Superiority of the *Allies* at the Beginning of the Battle; he only ſays, at the *Confederates loſt therein two thirds more than the* French, *both in Officers d Soldiers; that he ſaw the Victory for ſome Hours declare on the Side of the* rench *Army; and that he had ſome Reaſon to have hoped it wou'd have been com- eat, but that the God of Battles had determined otherwiſe.* The Reaſon he al- dges is, *that he was wounded, and that the dangerous Conſequences of his Wound liged him to retire.* It appears plainly that he approves but very indifferently the Retreat of Marſhal *Boufflers.* The Attack upon which he gave way, as, according to his Account, but *One laſt Effort of Men ready to ſink under eir Oppoſition, which gave a ſort of an Alarm to the Left which had ſtagger'd em*; but he judges that M. *Boufflers* apprehended a more general and total larm. As for the Reſt, he looks upon the Deſign of the *Allies* upon *Mons* as *audacious Attempt, whether it be becauſe they have a Mind to maintain their aughtineſs, or whether they believe the* French *Army has loſt all the brave Men ey had. They are miſtaken*, purſues he, *your Army*, Sire, *is more intrepid, d readier to go upon any Enterprize, then they were before the Action. They ſire no better then to march again to the Enemy, and as I hope to be very ſoon a- le to get on Horſeback, if your Majeſty pleaſes to give me Orders, I will endea- our to make them know, that the great Quantity of Blood they have ſhed, is but ſo much Fire, which animates our Soldiers to a ſecond Engagement.*

Marshal *Villars* did not recede from his Opinion; he perſiſted in writing hat *Mons* ought to be relieved, and offered himſelf to undertake the doing it: either did Marſhal *Boufflers* retract his Sentiments; convinced that the *French* rmy were not in a Condition to hazard a ſecond Battle, he oppoſed it with is utmoſt Strength, and ſhew'd the fatal Conſequences thereof, in Caſe of a iſcarriage; upon which the Court being perplex'd, and not knowing hich to believe, ſent the Duke of *Berwick* to *Flanders*. His Report was agreeable to that of Marſhal *Boufflers*, wherefore it was reſolved not to at- empt any Thing. The Duke of *Berwick* had been upon the Spot where the Battle was fought, and being ſurprized at the extraordinary Intrenchments he aw there, declared: *That if they had been beaten in that Poſt, they muſt be ve- y raſh, to venture an Engagement in the open Field.*

The Marſhal *Villars*, and *Boufflers* diſagreeing in their Opinions, the Duke of *Berwick* is ſent to *Flanders*, whoſe Report agrees with that of M. *Boufflers*.

In the Mean while the Enemy had thrown ſome Troops into the Place. This was on the 19th at Night, and next Day the Town was inveſted, by thirty Battalions, and as many Squadrons, under the Command of the Prince of *Naſſau*.

On the 25th the Trenches were opened, before the Gate of *Bertamout*, and before that of *Havre*.

The Army of Obſervation was at *Genap*, but on the 3d. of *October* they made a Motion by *Beugnies* upon the *Trouille*, as far as *Maurage*, and *Brain* upon the *Hayne*, the better to cover the Siege. The Enemy's Army kept themſelves between *Queſnoy* and *Valenciennes*, behind a Brook that is there: But the Chevalier *de Luxemburgh* was continually moving about the two Camps, with ten thouſand Men.

The Rains which happen'd to fall at that Time, very much incommoded the Beſiegers; eſpecially at the Attack of the Gate of *Havre*, where the Ground is low: The Soldiers ſtood in Water there up to the Knees: Nevertheleſs they carried on their Works there with as much Succeſs as could be deſired. On the Seventeenth of *October* they ſtorm'd the Horn-work at the Atta of *Bertamont*, in the Sight of Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough*, wh went thither to give the neceſſary Orders, and they made themſelves Maſte of it with very little Loſs. On the nineteenth every Thing was got ready f the Attack of *Havre*, to Storm the Horn-work alſo which is on that Side. B on the twentieth in the Morning the Enemy beat a Parley, and at Night th Capitulation was Signed.

Mons ſurrenders.

On the twenty-fifth the Garriſon march'd out with Arms and Baggage, an was conducted to *Maubenge*, and *Eamur*. It conſiſted of about 8000 Men, bu full a Thouſand ſtaid in the Town, chooſing rather to liſt with the *Allies*, tha to continue any longer in the Service of *France*, where they received, as they ſaid, neither Pay nor Bread. This Siege was not very bloody. The *Allie* had not above five Hundred Men killed and wounded there; and it put an End to the Operations of that Campaign, the Armies ſeparating immediately afterwards.

The BATTLE of *PETERWARADIN*,

Fought *AUGUST* 5. 1716.

The Situation of Affairs between the *Turks*, the Emperor, and the *Venetians*, before the Battle of *Peterwardin*.

THE *Ottomon Porte* had attack'd the *Venetians*, without having any Regard to the Truce, concluded at *Carlowitz*, in 1699. They had not been able to withſtand the prodigious Superiority of their Arms. *Coron*, *Modon*, *Napoli di Romania*, and *Napoli di Malvaſia*, thoſe Places, which it had coſt ſo much Blood to conquer, and ſo much Money to preſerve, had been carried in a manner by Fear. The whole *Morea* had ſubmitted to their Yoke; and the *Porte* elate with ſuch a rapid Progreſs, had already caſt their Eyes beyond the Gulph. They had even haughtily rejected the Emperor's Interpoſition for an Accommodation, or if they had made any Anſwer thereto, it had only been by fair Words to amuſe him, which were far from having any Tendency towards a Peace.

The Emperor, therefore, found himſelf under a Neceſſity, of having Recourſe to Methods more effectual, than that of Negociation. A Prince ſo magnanimous cou'd not ſee his *Allies*, and Neighbours Sinking under Oppreſſion, without protecting them. By good Fortune the ſame Troops which had done ſuch good Service in the War in *Flanders* were ſtill kept up. They wanted only recruiting, and being put in a Condition to act.

A War reſolved on by the Emperor, and great Preparations made for that Purpoſe.

A War was then reſolved on, and the Serene Prince *Eugene* was declared Commander in Chief. At the ſame Time they ſet about the Preparations, and as ſoon as the Weather, being grown Mild, had reſtored the Waters of the *Danube* to the Liberty of flowing, one might have ſeen an infinite Number of Barks loaded with Artillery and Ammunition fall down that River. There were already a good Number of Troops in *Hungary*, there came yet more thither from other Parts, and as faſt as they arrived there, they march'd to the Places which had been aſſigned them.

Thus the Army formed themſelves into Order at *Futack*, a large Village, ſituated a little above *Peterwaradin*, on the other Side the *Danube*. The Prince arrived there the third of *July*, and from thence his Orders were iſſued on all Sides for the Marching of the Troops; for the laying over Bridges; for the Poſſeſſing themſelves of Poſts, and an infinite Number of Things of the ſame Nature.

NOTWITHSTANDING all this the *Infidels* had like to have got the Start of the *Imperialiſts*. Their general Rendezvous was at *Belgrade*, and their Troops were drawing together there, during the whole Month of *July*.

ON the twenty-ſixth and twenty-ſeventh they paſſed the *Save*, and pitch'd their Camp between *Semlin*, and *Banoſtza*. There was no knowing any Thing ertain as to their Number. The Accounts that were brought thereof did not agree in the leaſt; and this is pretty uſual in the Wars with the *Turks*; becauſe the Difference of their Language, their Cuſtoms, Religion, and Habits, makes any Acceſs to their Camp almoſt impoſſible.

ON the firſt of *Auguſt* they advanced to *Salankemen*, and on the 2d. to *Carlowitz*. Thier Deſign was, to have made themſelves Maſters of *Peterwaradin*, which is about two Leagues from *Carlowitz*. Three *Tartars*, who were aken Priſoners, gave Information that by next Day they would be before the Town.

HEREUPON the Marſhal Count *Palſi*, deſired a Detachment in Order to go *econnoitre* them. The Prince gave him 3000 Horſe, and 400 Huſſars. Af-er having march'd ſome Time without meeting with any Thing worth No-ice, he fell in, on a Sudden, with a Body of Cavalry of above 20,000 Men. t was the Head of the Enemy's Army. To add to his Trouble, the Ground as incumber'd with hollow Ways, and Defiles, which did not leave the Men t Liberty to move as they could have wiſh'd to have done. It was a dange-ous Point. According to all Appearance, the cou'd neither retreat without ghting, nor fight without expoſing themſelves to a certain Defeat. They id, however, and yet were not defeated. The ſurprizing Courage of the roops of this Detachment extricated them from this unlucky Buſineſs. They uſtain'd the continual Onſets of the *Turks*, with a Reſolution which exceeds all at can be ſaid of it. As faſt as the Enemy charged them, they wheeled about, d by a well managed Fire covered themſelves ſucceſſively from their utmoſt fforts. Thus they gained Ground by little and little, and although it was not ithout Loſs, they came off at laſt for 400 Men. The Count *de Hauten*, Lieunant Veldt Marſhal was there wounded, and Count *Sigefrid de Breuner* had e Misfortune to meet with his Death there.

Count *Palſi* with only 3400 Horſe falls in with above 20,000 *Turkiſh* Cavalry, but gets off.

THE latter had fought for ſome Hours with Abundance of Bravery, animat-g the Troops both by his Words and his Example. But his Horſe happening be kill'd under him, tho' a Cuiraſſier generouſly offered him that he rode on, e had not Time to mount it, for he was made Priſoner, and the Cuiraſſier ſlain. he *Turks* then treated this General both cruelly and unworthily. They aded him with Irons about his Neck and Legs, and not content with that, on e Day of the Battle, finding it turned to their Diſadvantage, they cut him in ieces within the Incloſure of the Grand *Vizier*'s Tent.

An Inſtance of the *Turkiſh* Barbarity.

As *Palſi*'s Rencounter laſted the whole Day, the Detachment under his ommand, did not return till Night to *Peterwardin*. The *Turks* ſtill purſuing im, arrived there alſo at the ſame Time, but without daring to approach too ear, on Account of the Cannon, and ſome Out-guards, which kept them at Diſtance. They ſpent the Night in throwing up the Earth, and by the Man-r of their going about it, there was Reaſon to believe, (as, in effect, was ue) that they deſigned to beſiege the Town and the Army both together. heir works were not regular Trenches. There were no Signs therein of Lines Countervallation, or Circumvallation. Nothing was to be ſeen but the Ground oken up Croſs-ways, Length-ways, and Breadth-ways; a Number of deep *oſſez*, dug without Art; and without being laid out by a Line, one behind nother, at the Diſtance of ſome Paces, or Feet.

The *Turks* manner of Intrenching themſelves.

THE Uſe the *Turks* put them to is to make their Approaches to the Places, Lines, they intend to attack, and to keep themſelves cover'd therein from e Fire of the Cannon, and ſmall Arms. They alſo make uſe thereof to ſally t, and skirmiſh continually at the Head of their Camp; and if they have no ind to give Battle, they ſerve them always as a ſort of Intrenchment which it very difficult to get over. Commonly they break Ground firſt a hundred or hundred and fifty Paces from the Intrenchment, or Palliſſade; but every ight they make other *Foſſez* beyond the firſt, ſo that in a little Time they advance a great Way. A vaſt number of ſmall Banners are always to be ſeen ranged along theſe Intrenchments, (if they may be ſo called) and make a very Warlike Appearance.

The *Turks* appear before *Peterwardin.*

THE Main Body of their Army did not arrive before *Peterwaradin* till the third in the Morning. They march'd in a very great Diſorder; Troops, and Baggage, Horſes, and Waggons, all Pell-mell, and in Confuſion. It is their Manner; but this does not hinder them from ſallying out in order of Battle, whenever it is neceſſary, and that too with a Suddenneſs which is altogether ſurprizing.

ABOUT Noon a *Turk* was ſeen advancing with a ſmall white Banner. He was carried to the Prince, and proved to be a Man who had formerly been his Slave. He had in Charge a Letter from the *Grand Vizier* to the Governour of *Peterwaradin*, which ran almoſt in theſe Terms.

An inſolent Letter ſent by the *Grand Vizier* to the Governour of *Peterwardin.*

“ GOVERNOUR of *Peterwaradin*, reſtore to the moſt high *Sultan*, the Place
“ your Maſter unjuſtly detains from him. Upon this Condition you ſhall have
“ Leave to go out in Liberty, you and your Soldiers, with all that belongs to
“ you. But if you make any Reſiſtance, know that you ſhall have no Quar-
“ ter, and that I will have you hang'd up, with your whole Garriſon.” One may eaſily judge of the Scorn and Indignation which this Letter excited in the Prince's Breaſt. Accordingly the *Turk* was ſent away without any Anſwer.

IN the mean While, his Serene Highneſs continued to provide againſt every Thing, and next Day, being the fourth, he called a Council of War. Some adviſed to repaſs the *Danube*, and content themſelves with putting a good and ſtrong Garriſon into the Place, which, as they ſaid, might be refreſh'd and renewed a-croſs the *Danube*, by the Means of the Bridges they had there, and the Barks that might be ſent thither every Night. They thought that in this manner the Enemy wou'd waſte all their Strength againſt *Peterwaradin*, and that in the End they would be obliged to retire without being able to do any Thing.

THE Streſs of their Arguments conſiſted in the exceſſive Superiority of their Number on the Side of the *Turks*, which ſeem'd not to allow of the *Imperialiſts* hazarding a Battle without an abſolute Neceſſity. They added that half the Cavalry was ſtill at *Futack*, with Prince *Alexander*'s ſix Battalions; That it was to be feared they ſhould be attack'd before they ſhould be able to get theſe Troops over the *Danube*; That in their preſent Circumſtances the Loſs of a Battle might be attended with dangerous Circumſtances; That all the *Hungarians* were not well affected; and that there were many of them who only waited ſuch an Opportunity to break out into open Rebellion.

THE Prince, however, did not approve of this Advice; but yet he did declare himſelf. Others ſpoke, and oppos'd it with Abundance of Strength.
“ It is not to be deny'd, *ſaid they*, that the Succeſs of every Battle is uncertain;
“ and it is confeſs'd, that if we ſhou'd chance to loſe this, the Conſequences
“ may be very Dangerous. But if ſuch ſort of Conſiderations were always
“ ſufficient to prevent coming to an Engagement, it wou'd be neceſſary never
“ to run the Hazard of a Battle. But we cannot ſee any Thing, either in our own
“ Situation, or in that of the Enemy, which ought to diſcourage us. Their
“ Superiority was foreſeen. It was not feared at *Vienna*, and it wou'd not be-
“ come us to dread it here. They are three to one. It is a great Odds; but
“ they were not a Jot leſs ſuperiour at *Zenta*, nevertheleſs they were ſoundly
“ beaten there. We may reaſonably hope for the ſame Succeſs at preſent.
“ Our Army ſurpaſſes that which gained that Battle, both in Number and in
“ Beauty. It is better provided with every Thing, and leſs fatigued. The
“ ſame General commands us; and the ſignal Victories he has ſince gained,
“ ought not to leſſen our Confidence in him. In ſhort, we are in every Reſpect
“ in more advantagious Circumſtances than we were then. What cou'd we
“ deſire more than to have behind us a ſtrong Fortreſs, well provided with
“ Artillery, and of which we are Maſters? The Place we are poſted in is ſo
“ advantagious, that an Army already beaten wou'd think themſelves in Safe-
“ ty there. The *Turks* can neither take us in the Rear, nor in the Flank. Our
“ Left will be covered by a Moraſs, and our Right by Precipices. This will
“ reduce

reduce them to the Neceſſity of cloſing their Front in Proportion to ours, a vaſt Advantage againſt an Enemy ſo numerous as thoſe we have to deal with. As for the Reſt, if our Cavalry are not yet come, we need only ſend for them. That will be a ſhorter, eaſier, and more honourable Way then to repaſs the River ourſelves.

There was a third Method to be taken, which was to fortify themſelves in e Intrenchments whereof they were poſſeſs'd, and there ſtand upon the De- nſive. Count *Caprara* had done this with Succeſs in 1694. Being beſieged the *Turks* with the ſame Inſolence, and in the ſame Manner, he had at once eſerved *Peterwaradin*, *Kabila*, and *Titul*, and had obliged the *Turks* to re- e ſhamefully, after three Weeks open Trenches.

But the Prince had a Mind to do ſomething more. Crowned with ſo many aurels, it neither became him to retire without fighting, from before an Ene- y in Queſt of whom he was come; nor to ſuffer himſelf to be beſieged at the ead of an Army. That wou'd have been diſcouraging the Troops; beſides muſt have loſt Abundance of Men. It was better to take the Advantage of e firſt Vigour of the Soldiers, who were juſt come freſh out of their Quarters, d had not yet felt any of the Inconveniencies of the Campaign: Wherefore e Battle was reſolved on.

The Diſpoſitions were ſet down in writing; and in the Evening they were tributed amongſt all the Commanders; to the End that every one might ow what he had to do. The Account of them wou'd be tedious. It is ſuf- ient to ſay, that nothing was forgotten therein which ought to have been re, and that they were punctually followed in the Operations of the Battle.

The Orders of his Serene Highneſs for the Paſſage of the Cavalry met with re Difficulty. Not that any Thing was wanting either in them, or in thoſe o commanded, but all was diſpoſed as well as cou'd be wiſh'd for being put Execution, Two Bridges very well finiſh'd were alſo laid over the *Danube*; t the *Turks* ſet afloat ſome mill Boats which were above them, and made m drive down upon them, without its being poſſible to prevent it. Five ntoons of the firſt Bridge were carried away, and eighteen of the Second. is Damage, however, was all repaired with ſo much Expedition, by the ligence and Care of the General of the Artillery Count *Leſſelholts*, that the neral Diſpoſition for the next Day was only delay'd for two Hours and a lf.

The *Imperialiſts* lay Bridges over the *Danube* for the Paſſage of their Horſe.

It ought to be obſerved, that in this Place the *Danube* winds very much, d by its bending forms a Neck of Land which advances to the North, or rth Eaſt. It is upon this Spot that *Peterwaradin* is ſituated. *Futack* is on other Side, but higher. *Peterwaradin*, is a pretty good Fortreſs, and will very ſtrong, when the Works that are there begun are finiſhed; amongſt o- rs the Horn-Work, and the Crown-Work. The Intrenchments of *Caprara* fend them, and are again mutually defended by them. There are two prin- al Ones, the firſt of which faces the open Country, and the other, which s more behind, and ſerves to ſecond it, and ſuſtain it. Two other leſſer In- nchments on the Right and Left cloſe the middle Space, and make a ſort of long Square.

The Situation of *Peterwaradin*.

ormerly they were all ſtrengthen'd with good Parapets, and broad and deep *ſſez*, and even alſo with Redoubts, but at preſent only the Traces thereof are maining. Time has deſtroy'd all. Nevertheleſs the Situation is ſtill advan- gious. On the Right Side there is a very ſteep Declivity, at the Bottom of ich is a High Road, which fills up all the Space from the Mountain to the *anube*. On the Left Side there is alſo another Declivity, but not ſo ſteep, and er that a pretty ſpacious Valley, bounded by a Moraſs, which extends to e *Danube*. Neither does the Intrenchment bound the Eminence on that de: A ſufficient Space is left to admit of ſome Battalions marching in ont.

If we have a right Notion of the Situation of the Place, the Diſpoſitions of e Battle will be more eaſy to be underſtood. The Infantry were poſted for e moſt Part, within the firſt Intrenchment, in two Lines; the firſt command- by General Count *Maximilian de Staremberg*, and General Count *Regal*; the

The Diſpoſition of Pr. *Eugene's* Army.

Second, by the General Prince *de Beveren*, and General Count *Harrach*. Six Battalions, headed by the General Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg* were poſted without the Intrenchment, upon the Eminence on the Left Hand; and twenty others deſtined for the *Corps de Reſerve*, were diſtributed along the ſecond Intrenchment, under the Conduct of General Count *Leſſelholts*. There were alſo ſome poſted upon the Flanks on the Right and Left.

It has been already obſerved, that on the Left of the Intrenchment there was a pretty ſpacious Valley. Almoſt all the Cavalry were drawn up there, and divided into five Brigades; each of which was commanded by a General of Horſe, with a Lieutenant Veldt Marſhal, and two Generals of Battle. A ſixth Brigade conſiſting of the Regiments of *Rabutin*, *Gronsſeldt*, *Cardona*, and *Darmſtadt*, under the Command of General *Ebergeni*, had orders to draw up on the High Road, on the Right, along the *Danube*.

The whole Army, drawn up in Battle Array, might extend a League in Length, half of which, or ſomewhat more, was taken up by the Intrenchment. It has been obſerved that the Cavalry on the Left were covered by a Moraſs, and thoſe on the Right by Riſing Grounds terminating in a Precipice. It is one of the Chief Cares of Prince *Eugene*, in all his Battles, to cover his Flanks well, and this Rule has always been attended with ſuch good Succeſs, that he never loſt one.

The Camp of the *Turks* was a League from thence, in a ſecure and ſtrong Place, but their Approaches were very near. They had carried them on in the Night between the third and fourth within the Diſtance of a hundred Paces; and the fifth in the Morning they were advanced in ſome Places within Piſtol-ſhot.

The *Turks* prepare to give the *Imperialiſts* Battle.

Being apprized that it had been reſolved on to attack them, they prepared themſelves to give the Onſet, and early in the Morning they were to be ſeen in Motion on all Sides. The Hills and Valleys were quite cover'd with their Troops: They were 150,000 Men of which 40,000 were *Janizaries*, and 30,000 *Spahis*. The Reſt conſiſted of *Tartars*, *Walachians*, *Arnauts*, Troops of *Aſia* and *Egypt*, and the like.

From hence we may judge that they made a much larger Front than the *Imperialiſts*, but at the ſame Time it was much more irregular. Thoſe *Barbarians* dont know what it is to fight in Rank and File. Their Strength conſiſts in their Number, and in the Weight of their Attacks.

They poſted their Cavalry over againſt that of the Emperor. Their Approaches were filled with *Janizaries*, and the Remainder of that Body were drawn up behind, in an oblique Valley, from whence they cou'd eaſily ſuſtain their Comrades. Another large Body appeared a little farther on the Left, but did not ſo much as move during the whole Battle, the Reaſon of which is not known to this Day. As for their Artillery, tho' they had brought a conſiderable Quantity with them, they did not get any great Benefit by it, becauſe it was heavy, and the *Imperialiſts* did not give them Time to put it in Order. They had only three Batteries of Cannon, the one pointed againſt the left of the Intrenchment, another againſt the Centre, and the third againſt the Right Flank. They had alſo a Battery of four Mortar Pieces.

The Battle begins.

About ſeven a Clock, the Battle began, and they were Prince *Alexander's* ſix Battalions which made the firſt Attack. It was very ſucceſsful. They penetrated almoſt without any Difficulty to the Battery that was before them, and carried it. The Cavalry advanced at the ſame Time, and with the ſame Succeſs. Already the Victory ſeemed to declare itſelf; and already the *Imperialiſts* began to congratulate each other upon the little Blood it wou'd coſt their Troops, when they perceived that the Infantry on the Right were broken. An unexpected Effect of a Cauſe deſigned to produce quite the contrary. We mean the Intrenchments out of which this Infantry were to have marched to attack the Enemy. Tho' they were fallen to Ruin, they were not decay'd enough to be paſſed in the Front. There was a Neceſſity of filing off, which they did by eight Openings, which made as many Columns. Each Column was led by a General of Foot, or by a Lieutenant Veldt Marſhal. Orders were given for the Troops to extend themſelves, as ſoon as they ſhou'd be got without the

Lines; but the little Diſtance there was between them and the Works of the *Infidels* wou'd not admit of it. They were juſt under their Fire, and thoſe *Barbarians* no ſooner perceived the Head of the Columns, than they ruſh'd out f their Holes with hideous Cries.

Nevertheless the firſt Onſet was to the Advantage of the *Imperialiſts*; hey not only ſuſtained it, but they drove back the *Ottomans*, and gained Ground of them. But this did not laſt long. The whole Body of the *Janizaries*, which were in the Valley, fell upon them with a furious Career. The Columns which had half paſs'd the Lines, cou'd not ſtand againſt ſo heavy a Charge; nd the *Barbarians* taking Advantage of the Diſorder they ſaw them in there, rove them in their Turns. They even penetrated beyond the firſt Intrenchment, and advanced towards the ſecond. In vain did the Lieutenant Veldt Marſhals *Bonneval*, *Lanken*, and *Wellenſtein*, endeavour to recover the Troops rom their Confuſion, they were not minded. *Lanken*, and *Wellenſtein*, were illed as they were trying to rally their Men. *Bonneval*, being cut off from the Column he commanded, found himſelf hemm'd in with two hundred Men, withn the Trenches of the *Turks*. There he call'd to his Aſſiſtance all his Courage, and all his Experience; and making the *Turks* own Works ſerve him as Rampart againſt themſelves, he defended himſelf there near half an Hour. At laſt being reduced to leſs than twenty-five Men, and ſtill fighting, he was truck to the Ground with the Stroke of a Lance, notwithſtanding which he ills the *Turk* who had wounded him, and afterwards retreats towards the River.

Count *Bonneval* behaves with unparallel'd Bravery.

In the mean While, the Cavalry on the Left, led on by the Veldt Marſhal Count *Palfi*, and by the Generals Count *Mercy*, Baron *Fallenſtein*, *Martigni*, *Batte*, and *Nadaſti*, had made themſelves Maſters of all the Ground which lay before them. The Impetuoſity of the *Spahi's* had not been able to obtain any Advantage againſt the Reſolution of theſe old *Reiſters*, the Glory of the *German* Service. Keeping themſelves cloſe and firm like ſo many Walls, they had till advanced on, bearing down all that durſt oppoſe them, and trampling under Foot all they had borne down. Had it not been for the continual Fire hey made upon the Enemy, one wou'd have ſworn, to have ſeen them at a Diſtance marching on with ſo much Order, and with ſuch an even Pace, that they were rather relieving the Guard at ſeveral Poſts, than fighting.

The *German* Horſe bear down all before them.

Prince *Alexander*'s ſix Battalions ſtood their Ground likewiſe. The *Corps de Reſerve* were not ſhaken, and the Flanks were well guarded: In a word, the Diſorder reach'd no farther than the firſt and ſecond Line. The Misfortune therefore was not paſt Recovery. Too much taken up with their Purſuit, the *Barbarians* did not obſerve, that they laid open to their Enemies, a very long and very unguarded Flank. Prince *Eugene* takes notice of it, and iſſues out his Orders accordingly, immediately upon which, ſome Thouſands of Horſe advance, and fall with Fury upon this open Flank. The Battalions of the Intrenchment on the Left wheel about to the Right and charge them alſo. The *Corps de Reſerve* redouble their Fire. The Cannon from the Town thunders and plays upon them without Intermiſſion. The Infantry of the two Lines recover themſelves, draw up in Order, and renew the Fight with great Bravery. Behold the *Turks* between three or four Fires. Their Cavalry cannot come to their Aſſiſtance, the *Imperial* Horſe find them too much Employment. They don't know on which Side to turn themſelves. They fly in Confuſion, and in their Flight meet with the Holes they had dug the two Nights before, which prove to them, in a manner, ſo many Graves. They fall therein, and are either ſmother'd by their Numbers, or kill'd with Musket-ſhot, and Puſhes of the Bayonet.

The Victory begins to declare for the *Imperialiſts*.

Nevertheless theſe Holes might, one wou'd have thought, have ſerved as a Barrier for thoſe who could get beyond them, and have put them in a Condition to have rallied. But the *Turkiſh* Soldiery do almoſt all either with the utmoſt Fierceneſs, or in a Conſternation. Beſides their Cavalry were already beaten. In ſhort, they neither ſtopt behind their Works, nor in their Camp. They abandoned themſelves to Flight, and according to their uſual Cuſtom, left behind them their Artillery, Ammunition, Tents, and Baggage.

The *Turks* are entirely routed.

The *Imperialiſts* did not purſue them, and it is what is ſeldom done, becauſe they are almoſt as ready at recovering themſelves as they are at Running away; and by Reaſon of their great Numbers, it wou'd not be Prudence in Troops to engage themſelves too far amongſt them.

THIS Battle was neither very long, nor very Bloody. It began about ſeven in the Morning, and by Noon Prince *Eugene* was in the *Grand Vizier*'s Tent, employ'd in writing to the Emperor. The *Turks* had not above ſix thouſand Men killed there, and the Loſs on the Side of the *Imperialiſts* did not amount to full three thouſand. But though the Victory was not ſtained with any great Profuſion of Blood, it was neither leſs compleat, nor leſs Glorious. The Army of the *Turks* conſiſted of 150,000 fighting Men, and the Number of the *Imperialiſts* did not come up to full 60,000. Beſides this, they were ſo advantagiouſly poſted for defending themſelves, that one would have thought they cou'd not have choſen a better Situation. A hundred deep Trenches cover'd their Infantry; and the Ground incumber'd with Briars, and hollow Ways ſecured their Cavalry. They cou'd act at Liberty in the Plain, againſt the *Imperialiſts* with Abhndance of Eaſe, but cou'd not be attack'd in their Poſts but by Detachments, which in fighting with the *Turks* is a great Diſadvantage. Nevertheleſs they were routed, and it might juſtly be called a total Defeat; Since they made no Retreat, but abandoned all, well enough contented with having ſaved their Lives.

The Grand *Vizier* kill'd

THE *Grand Vizier* met with his Death there: Grown deſperate with ſeeing the Battle turn in a manner ſo contrary to his Expectations, he put himſelf at the Head of two thouſand Horſe of his Guards, and paſſed a Defile, with Deſign to have made a Charge, but he was forſaken by his Men, and received two Wounds there, of which he died next Day at *Carlowitz*. The juſt Judgment of God apon the Author of this War. For it was him who had incited the *Sultan* to a Rupture with the *Venetians*, and had hinder'd him from giving Ear to any Accommodation. His Name was *Ali*: He was a Man who had riſen from nothing: Nevertheleſs the *Sultan* had given him his Daughter in Marriage, though ſhe was then but eight Years old. We have been aſſured that he was a Man of good Senſe, and very well verſed in the Intrigues of the *Seraglio*; but he had little or no Experience in Buſineſs, and eſpecially in the Art of War. Add to this that he was very violent, and cruel; a bitter Enemy to the *Chriſtians*; and one that was capable of having Recourſe to the greateſt Extreams. When Count *Breuner* was brought before him he had reſolved abſolutely upon having him beheaded; at laſt, however, he ſuffered himſelf to be prevailed on by the Entreaties of *Mauro Cordato*, Interpreter to the *Porte*, and afterwards *Hoſpodar* of *Walachia*, together with a Ranſom of 100,000 Florins, of which he was aſſured; but finding the Battle loſt, and himſelf mortally wounded, he ſent Orders to kill him. *To the End*, ſaid he, *that that Dog might not have the Advantage to ſurvive him.*

The *Imperialiſts* gain an immenſe Booty.

THERE was found in the Camp a prodigious Quantity of Powder, Bullets, Bombs, and Hand Grenades, with one Hundred and ſixty-four Pieces of Cannon, or Mortars, both great and ſmall. A Hundred and fifty Colours, Banners or Standards were likewiſe taken, with five Horſe-Tails, and three pair of Kettle-Drums, which a little after were preſented to the Emperor, and carried in Triumph to the Cathedral Church of St. *Stephen*. The *Grand Vizier*'s fell to Prince *Eugene*'s Share, and all the Reſt was given up to the Soldiers. It was no inconſiderable Booty. The Tents of the *Baſſa*'s are generally very Magnificent, there are none ſuch made amongſt us. Their Arms, and the Furniture of their Horſes are always embelliſh'd with Silver, and ſometimes even with Gold, and precious Stones. Beſides all this, Coſtly Habits, *Turkiſh*, and *Perſian* Carpets, Cuſhions, Quilts, Horſes, Camels, in a Word all that is neceſſary in an Army, either for their Subſiſtence, or Conveniency. It is very certain that if thoſe Spoils had been ſold to their full Value, and the Money had been diſtributed amongſt the Soldiers, they wou'd have had enough to have lived upon comfortably for the Reſt of their Lives. But, I know not what the Reaſon of it may be, the Spoils taken in War ſeldom proſper; they are ſquander'd away and waſted, no Body knows what becomes of them.

The firſt Care of his Serene Highneſs, after having given the Emperor an Account of every Thing, was to provide for the Relief of the Wounded; to ave the Dead buried; and to have an exact Liſt what the Loſs of each Regiment, and Company might amount to; but above all to give God the Glory hat was due to him, for the Victory he had lately been pleaſed to grant, to his *Imperial* and *Catholick* Majeſty's Arms, under his Command. This was done on he eighth in the Morning, by a ſolemn *Te Deum* celebrated with a triple Diſcharge of a hundred Pieces of Cannon.

In the mean While they had repaſs'd the *Danube* on the ſixth to avoid Infection; and the ſame Day a Council of War was held, where the Siege of *Temeſwaar* was both propoſed and reſolved on. This was the neareſt Conqueſt, ſubject to the feweſt Difficulties, and the moſt advantagious of any they cou'd hink on.

The Siege of *Temeſwaar* reſolved on.

They loſt no Time then, but on the ninth the Marſhal Count *Palſi* advanced before, with a large Detachment of Cavalry; on the 14th the whole Army ollowed; and on the 25th they were got before the Place.

Temeswaar is very ſtrong, both by the Care which has been taken to render it ſo, and by the Advantage of its Situation. The *Temes*, from whence it erives its Name, does not indeed run by it; but the *Beja*, which is, as it were, a Branch thereof does. The low Ground it meets with there obliges it to ſtop, nd divide itſelf into divers Canals, which croſs each other; beſides which it orms there a Moraſs, greateſt Part of which is continually overflow'd.

It is in the Middle of this Moraſs that *Temeſwaar* is Situated. It is inacceſſible by Trenches on the *Eaſt* and *Weſt*; Neither wou'd it be very eaſy to open ny on the *South*; and on the *North* there is only the Breadth of five or ſix Hundred Toiſes, that is fit for that Purpoſe, and even then it muſt be in very ne Weather.

The Situation of *Temeſwaar*.

The whole Fortreſs is divided into three Parts, the Town, the Caſtle, and e Palanka; to which if we add the little Palanka which is behind the Caſtle, ere will be four; every one of theſe have a *Foſſe* full of running Water.

On coming to *Temeſwaar* by the Way of *Arath*, or *Tranſilvania* one meets ly with the Palanka, which properly ſpeaking, is nothing but an Incloſure, rengthen'd great Beams, driven deep into the Ground, and terraſs'd over ith Earth, together with a *Foſſe*, which has neither Flanks, nor Fortifications. It is not ſo with the Town. Beſides the Palanka itſelf which incompaſſes it on the Right and Left, and before; it is fortify'd without by a good over'd Way, with an *Avant-Foſſe*, or Fore Ditch full of Water; and within ith a large *Foſſe*, likewiſe full of Water, with a thick Rampart, and a *Berme* the *Foſſe*. All theſe Works are lined, inſtead of Stone, with large and thick eams which have from fifteen to eighteen Inches Diameter, and which tho' riven very deep into the Earth, riſe nevertheleſs ſeven Foot high above round, and make an excellent Palliſſade.

The Caſtle, fortify'd in the ſame manner, is ſituated behind the Town, on the *outh*, and the little Palanka behind the Caſtle.

As it was only on that Side there was Reaſon to apprehend the introducing upplies into the Town, and the Ground thereabouts was ſuch that it was impoſſible to open any Trenches there, they poſted the Cavalry on that Side, under the Command of the Veldt Marſhal Count *Palſi*; and the Infantry were rawn up over againſt them, in two great Lines, which extended from one Moraſs to the other. Thus the Army formed a large Circle, in the Centre of hich was *Temeſwaar*, and which was croſs'd from *Eaſt* to *Weſt* by the *Beja*, ith its Moraſſes.

We ſhou'd ſwerve from the Method we have propoſed to ourſelves, and ave hitherto follow'd in all our former Relations, ſhou'd we enter upon deſcribing Day by Day, the Operations of this Siege. Beſides, the Tranſactions here would not have any great Variety. The Enemy kept to the uſual Defence of their Artillery and ſmall Arms; they made no conſiderable Sallies; and e Beſiegers, on the other Hand, choſe rather to protract a little the Length the Siege, then to expoſe themſelves to the Danger of loſing Abundance of en.

Prince *Emanuel* of *Portugal* is wounded with a Cannon-Ball, and his Horſe kill'd under him.

The Trenches were opened againſt the Palanka, in the Night between the firſt and ſecond of *September*, about four Hundred Paces from the *Foſſe*, with very little Loſs. But his Serene Highneſs, Prince *Emanuel* of *Portugal*, who would be there, unknown to Prince *Eugene*, was wounded in the Leg with a Cannon-Ball, and his Horſe Shot under him. The Works were afterwards divided into two Attacks, one of which was carried on to the Right towards the Gate of *Forforos*, and the other to the Left, towards that of *Montoros*.

On the Seventeenth the *Imperialiſts* began to batter in Breach with twelve Pieces of Cannon, and on the nineteenth they had twenty-four mounted upon the Battery.

On the twenty-ſecond arrived the Reinforcement that was expected from *Tranſylvania*. It conſiſted of two Regiments of Cuiraſſiers, four Battalions of Infantry, and four Companies of Grenadiers, the whole commauded by the Marſhal Count *Steinville*, Governor of the Province.

The *Turks* endeavour to reinforce the Garriſon but meet with a very warm Reception.

Till then there had not been the leaſt Talk of any Relief's Coming to the Town; every Thing had been quiet around the Camp; the Enemy had not ſo much as once appeared; but on the twenty-third about Noon, Count *Palfi's* Quarters were attack'd with Abundance of Fury by a Body of 28000 Horſe, whoſe Deſign was to introduce a Detachment of 5000 *Janizaries*, whom they carry'd behind them, into the Place. Happily for the *Imperialiſts* they had had Notice of this, ſo that on their Arrival they found all upon their Guard. The Lines were fill'd with Infantry, the Cavalry drawn up in Battalia, and the Cannon pointed on all Sides. For this Reaſon they were obliged to return as faſt as they cou'd, not as they came, but with the Loſs of great Numbers of their Men, and of ſome Officers of Note. On the Side of the *Imperialiſts* there were but four Men killed; and a Lieutenant Colonel, with a Captain of Horſe wounded.

It was deſigned to have ſtormed the Palanka on the twenty-ſixth, and every Thing was in Readineſs for that Purpoſe; but thoſe within ſet Fire to the Bridges and Galleries that were laid over the *Foſſe*, and found the Means to make the Waters of the *Beja* overflow their Banks. There was a Neceſſity of applying a Remedy to theſe Inconveniencies, which put off the Aſſault for ſome Days.

At laſt, all being ready, Orders were given for ſtorming the Palanka on the firſt of *October*, and that very Evening the Troops commanded for that End enter'd the Approaches. They conſiſted of thirty Battalions, with as many Companies of Grenadiers, and 2700 Men detach'd from ſeveral Regiments. Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg* was appointed Commander in Chief at this Action; and he had given him for Lieutenant Veldt-Marſhals, Meſſieurs *Abumada* and *Brown*; and for Generals of Battle, Meſſieurs *Langlet*, *Liebenſtein*, and *Wallis*.

The Palanka ſtormed, and carried.

It rained very hard all that Night; nevertheleſs this made no Alteration in the Diſpoſitions; and Morning being come, all the Troops animated by the Preſence of Prince *Eugene*, and by the Remembrance of the Victory ſo lately gained, march'd on to the Aſſault, with the greateſt Reſolution imaginable. The Grenadiers at the Head of all, got over the *Foſſe* at the very firſt Attempt, and carried the Parapet. The Battalions followed with the ſame Courage, and in leſs than half an Hour the Buſineſs was over. The Enemy were driven even into the Town, and the *Imperialiſts* lodg'd themſelves in the very Intrenchments of the *Infidels*. In retreating they ſet Fire to the Houſes of the Palanka, but to very little Purpoſe, becauſe Care was taken to extinguiſh it immediately. This Action coſt the *Imperialiſts* 455 Men, without reckoning the wounded, which amounted to 1487, and amongſt whome were, Prince *Alexander*; the Lieutenant Veldt Marſhals *Ahumada*, and *Brown*; the General of Battle *Liebenſtein*; the Colonels *Faber*, *Rudolphin*, and *Gheyer*, with ſome other Officers of Note. The Loſs of the *Turks* was counted twice as great; beſides which they had ſeven Pieces of Cannon, with a great Quantity of Ammunition, taken from them.

As ſoon as the *Imperialiſts* were Maſters of the Palanka, the Trenches were open'd againſt the City, and the Works carry'd on with all poſſible Expedition.

To ſay the Truth it was abſolutely neceſſary ſo to do; for it was already very late in the Year; great Rains were to be apprehended, and the moſt difficult Part of the Siege was yet to come. They were to take the Town, fortify'd, as has been already obſerved, with a double Incloſure, a double *Foſſe*, a pretty good Cover'd Way, and a *Berme* ſtrongly Paliſſaded. After this was to follow the Reduction of the Caſtle. If the *Turks* had made a Reſolute Defence, as it was believed they would have done, all this wou'd have coſt Abundance of Men, and a conſiderable Time. By good Luck they were not obſtinately bent upon it. They conſidered they had no Room to hope for any Relief; and that all the Defence they could poſſibly make, wou'd end only in having the Works ſtormed, when they wou'd be all put to the Sword. They conſider'd likewiſe that in this Caſe, their Wives and Children wou'd fall a Prey to the Conquerours; and judged what Uſage they ſhou'd meet with, by their own manner of treating thoſe *Chriſtians* who are ſo unhappy as to fall into their Power. This Conſideration moved them to Compaſſion, and ſoon after made them quite loſe their Courage. However, that be, they did not ſtay till the Cover'd Way was attack'd before they ſurrendered. At the Time when no Body had the leaſt Hopes of any ſuch Thing, the *Imperialiſts* were agreeably ſurprized, at ſeeing them ſet up the White Flag, and demand to capitulate. Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg* who was the Commanding Officer upon Duty, ſent immediate Notice thereof to Prince *Eugene:* Hoſtages were given; and next Day, being the 13th of *October* the Capitulation was Signed.

The *Turks* ſurrender the Town, before the *Imperialiſts* are ſo much as Maſters of the Cover'd Way.

THEY had almoſt every Thing granted them which they could any ways expect. The Garriſon march'd out Drums beating, and Colours flying, but they were not permitted to take with them any Cannon, nor yet to carry off the Deſerters. All the *Turks, Jews,* and other Inhabitants, were ſuffered to remove, with their Wives, Children, and Effects; and in order to eaſe them under the Difficulties of ſo general a Removal, they were ſupply'd with a thouſand Waggons with their Teams. They were alſo furniſhed with Proviſions for their Money, and every Thing which had been promiſed them was religiouſly obſerved. Prince *Eugene* had given very ſtrict Orders for that Purpoſe, which gained him the Praiſes and Admiration of all thoſe *Infidels.* They were prodigiouſly ſurprized, that in the midſt of ſuch a general Confuſion, not one of them met with the leaſt Violence. They came out of the City, and returned into it again, and did all their Buſineſs there, with as much Liberty and Tranquility as if they had been in *Conſtantinople.* It even ſo fell out, that ſome of the Waggons happening to break down, the Troopers of the *Eſcorte* took upon themſelves the Care of the Goods that were in them, and afterwards delivered them again faithfully, to thoſe from whom they had received them.

The admirable Diſcipline, obſerved by Pr. *Eugene*'s Army, attracts the Praiſes and Admiration of the *Turks.*

THE Garriſon, when they march'd out amounted to 12000 Men bearing Arms; and there was found in the Place 136 Pieces of Cannon, and ten Mortars, with a great Quantity of Ammunition.

THUS was *Temeſwaar*, the Capital of the Province whence it takes its Name, reduced. A Hundred and ſixty-four Years had the *Turks* been Maſters thereof. The Glory of recovering it was reſerved for the preſent Emperor, and under him for his Serene Highneſs, Prince *Eugene,* Generaliſſimo of the *Imperial* Armies.

THE happy Succeſs of this Victorious Campaign, was celebrated throughout all *Germany*, and *Italy*, by ſplendid Feſtivals, and triumphal Songs. Even at *Rome*, his Holineſs the *Pope*, actuated by a religious Joy, was ſeen to publiſh it in Perſon to the Cardinals and the People, to go up to the Altar and give God ſolemn Thanks for ſo great a Mercy, and to thank the Emperor by Letters which were made Publick, and will ſerve as Evidences to all Ages of the Religion and Magnamity of that great Prince.

HIS Holineſs wrote alſo to Prince *Eugene*, in Terms full of Encomiums; and with a juſt Senſe of the ineſtimable Service he had juſt render'd the Church, ſent him one of thoſe ſacred Preſents, which are no Addition to a Perſons Riches, but which do him Abundance of Honour. We mean the conſecrated Hat and Sword,

The *Pope* ſends Prince *Eugene* the conſecrated Hat and Sword.

Sword; with which ſome other Great Princes have been adorned; amongſt others *Frederick* IV, *Maximilian* I, *Charles* V, *Ferdinand* I, and *Rodolphus* II. The Chevalier *Raſponi*, was the Bearer thereof; and the Prince had them put on with great Solemnity, on the Eighth of *November*, in the Cathedral Church of *Javarin*, by the Suffragan Biſhop of that Place; in the Preſence of Prince *Emanuel* of *Portugal*, of the Marſhal Count *Sigefrid de Heuſter*, of ſeveral Generals, and an incredible Concourſe of People. The Ceremony was very fine, and deſerves an exact Deſcription; but it wou'd require another Relation, made expreſly for that Purpoſe, and it is high Time to conclude this.

The BATTLE of *BELGRADE*,

Fought *AUGUST* 16. 1717.

The Situation of Affairs before the Battle of *Belgrade*.

AFTER the Battle of *Peterwaradin*, and the Reduction of *Temeſwaar*, every Thing ſeem'd to invite his *Imperial* and *Catholick* Majeſty, to redouble his generous Efforts, againſt the common and perpetual Enemies of the *Chriſtian* Name; every Thing ſeemed likewiſe to promiſe him good Succeſs. The *Turks* did not appear any where; and Count *Mercy*, General of the Cavalry, having been left at *Temeſwaar* by Prince *Eugene*, had made himſelf Maſter of *Panſchova*, *Vipalanka*, and *Meadia*; three little Places, equally neceſſary for the Security of the Territories of *Bannat*, and to open the way for other Conqueſts. *Panſchova* is a Palanka ſituated upon the *Temes*, half a League from the Place, where that River diſembogues itſelf into the *Danube*; and two Leagues from *Belgrade*. *Vipalanka*, is another, ſituated ſome Leagues lower upon the *Karatia*, which ſurrounds it, and empties itſelf there into the *Danube*; and *Meadia*, another Palanka, yet lower than *Vipalanka*, is ſeated amongſt the Mountains, which ſeparate the Territories of *Bannat* from *Walachia*. All three of them ſurrender'd at Diſcretion, and almoſt without any Reſiſtance, being induced to it by the Indulgence ſhown the Garriſon of *Temeſwaar*, of which they alſo experienced the good Effects.

COUNT *Mercy* attempted in the like manner to poſſeſs himſelf of *Orſova*; a place lying upon the *Danube*, not far from *Meadia*; and conſiſting of three Forts, one of which is on the hither Side the River, a ſecond on the farther Side, and the third in an Iſland. But finding the Garriſon were reſolved to make an obſtinate Defence, he retired; not having Forces ſufficient for ſo great an Attempt, and the Seaſon, beſides, being too far advanced. Nevertheleſs he quarter'd his Troops along the *Danube*; his Right at *Panſchova*, and his Left at *Vipalanka*; and to make himſelf the ſurer of thoſe two Poſts, he repaired their Fortifications.

The Siege of *Belgrade* reſolved on.

HIS Serene Highneſs, Prince *Eugene*, deſigned even then to beſiege *Belgrade*; and with this View Count *Mercy* had Orders to get ready a Magazine of Meal, and to find out a Paſſage for the Army over the *Danube*. He performed both punctually and ſucceſsfully. The Magazine was formed at *Panſchova*; and a Paſſage for the Troops was diſcovered, a little below the Mouth of the *Temes*, at a Place call'd *Homolyen*. The Water-ſide there was eaſy of Acceſs. No riſing Grounds commanded it. And its Situation was ſo favourable, that when the Army was got over, they wou'd find before them, a Moraſs eight Hundred Paces Long, parallel to the *Danube*, which would not ſuffer the Enemy to diſturb them in their Paſſage. He gave the Prince Notice thereof; and his Highneſs coming himſelf afterwards to the Place, and having taken a View of it, approved of his Thought.

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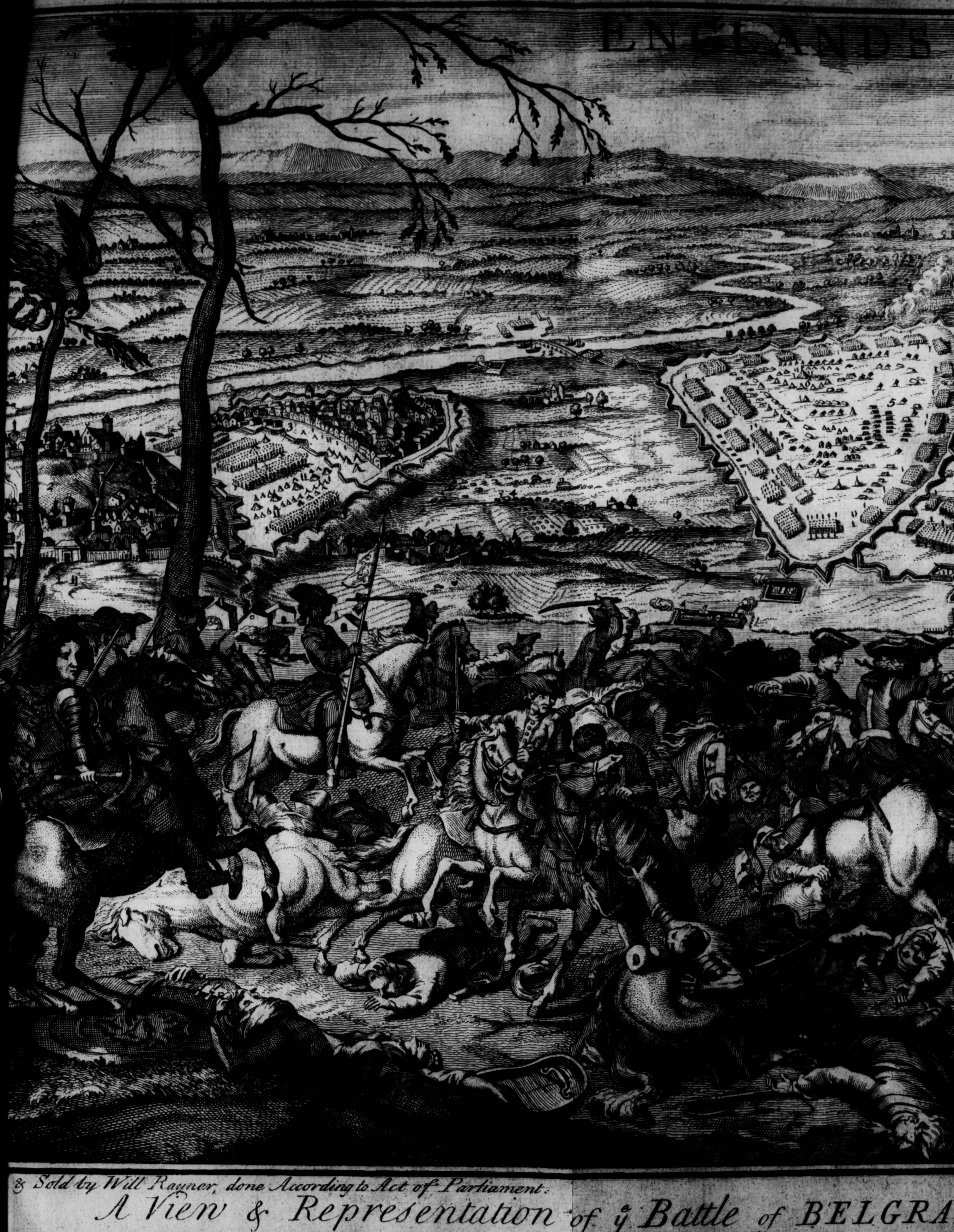


& Sold by Will Rayner, done According to Act of Parliament.

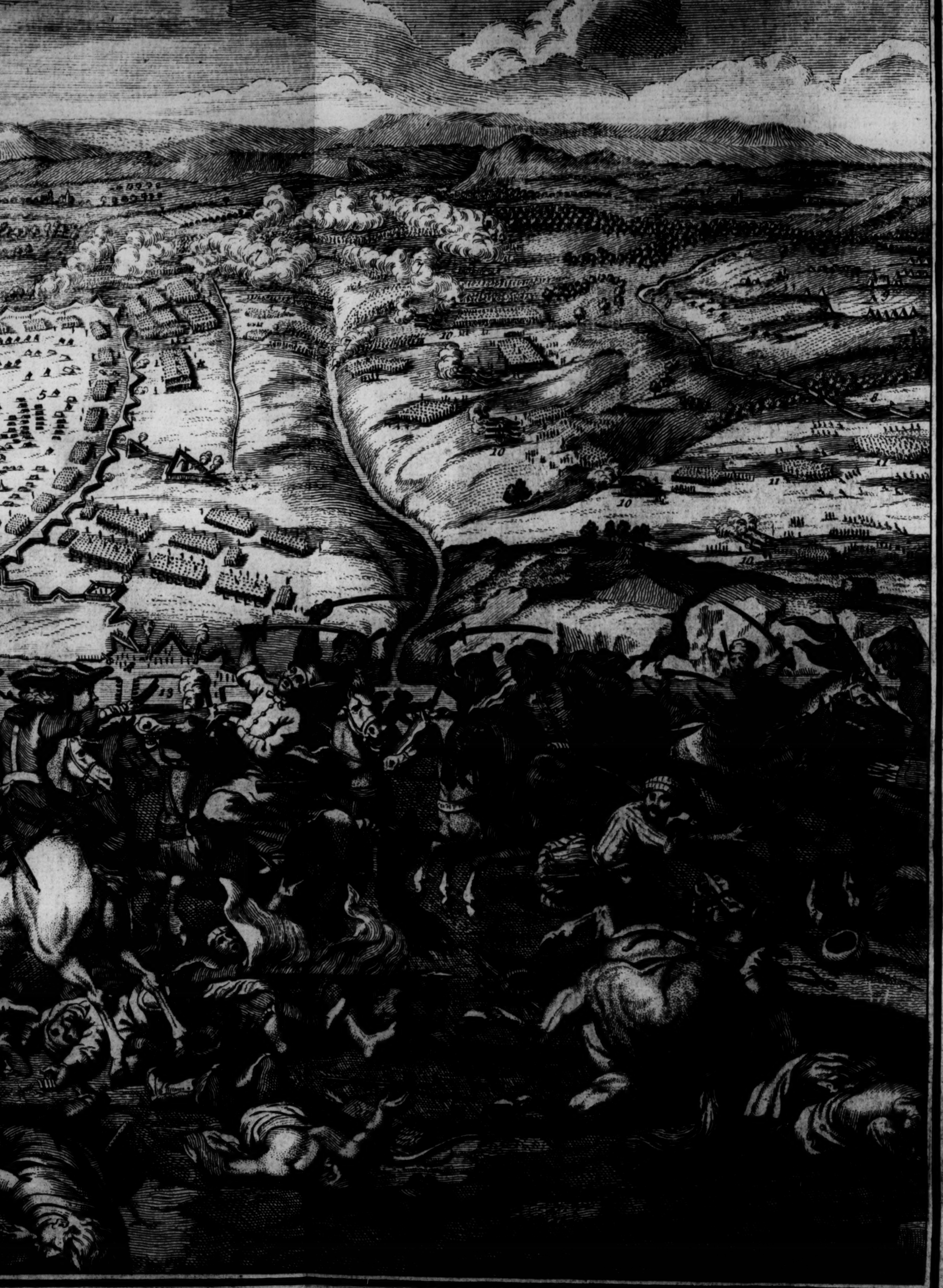
A View & Representation of yͤ Battle of BELGRA

Highneſs Prince Eugene. 2 the City of Belgrade. 3 the Lower City. 4 Tombes of yͤ Turks. 5 Camp of yͤ

ks. 8 Camp of yͤ Turks. 9 the Grand Vizier's Quarter. 10 Batteries of yͤ Turks. 11 Cavallrie of Turks and

No. 10

D'S GLORY



I. Carnitham Sculp.

LGRADE, fought on the 16th of August 1717

Camp of ye Imperialists. 6 the Prince's Quarter. 7 the Attack of ye Imperialists and routing
rks and Tartars out of their Camp. 12 a Bridge over ye Danube. 13 a Bridge over ye Saw.

THIS was on the twenty-ſixth of *May*. His Serene Highneſs having reach'd *Peterwaradin* on the twenty-firſt, had made no longer ſtay there than was neceſſary for giving out his firſt Orders. He returned thither the twenty-eighth, and the Troops drew together, partly at *Panſchova* where Count *Mercy* was, and partly at *Futack*, where the Prince himſelf was in Perſon. The Junction of the Army was on the 14th of *June*, and next Day being the 15th the Paſſage was executed. Count *Mercy* had taken Care before to get ready at *Opova* a good Number of Barks, and Saiques. They had there put on board 25 Battalions, and as many Companies of Grenadiers, all of which ſuſtained by three large Men of War, arrived that Night at *Panſchova*. The *Turks* poſted here and there upon Hills, to the Number of ſome thouſands of Men kindled vaſt Fires that Night; to ſtrike a Terrour into the *Imperialiſts*, by making them believe they had a great Body of Troops there, and were preparing to defend themſelves; but their Stratagem did not cauſe any Alteration in the Meaſures which had been taken.

EARLY in the Morning, by Sun-Riſe, all was in Motion: the Main Body of the Army, by Land, towards the Place where the Bridge was laid over, and the Detachment by Water, in order to go where General *Mercy* was to direct them. After two Hours Rowing, they reach'd the Mouth of the *Temes*, from whence they diſcovered the *Turkiſh* Fleet, which lay a little higher at Anchor. As they might have moleſted the *Imperialiſts* whilſt they were landing their Forces, and have cut off the Communication between the Detachment and the Main Body of the Army, one of the three Men of War was left there to obſerve them, whilſt with the Reſt they continued to Sail towards the Place where they were to land. There they made a Halt, and drew up in Order. The Grenadiers, according to Cuſtom, had the Vanguard; the twenty-five Battalions followed, and the two Men of War open'd the Way for this warlike Navy. In this Order they got to the other Side, Drums beating and Colours flying, the Soldiers making uſe of Shovels, after the Manner of Oars, in order to advance the faſter. Every one diſcovers a wonderful Chearfulneſs. The Enemy, on the contrary, are ſo much ſurprized at the Boldneſs, and fine Diſpoſition of this Paſſage, that they dare not attempt to oppoſe it. They abandon their Poſts, and even before the Troops were landed, one might have ſeen the *Janizaries* with their Colours, taking the Way to *Belgrade*. Only five or ſix hundred *Spahis* appeared, to ſkirmiſh after their Manner; but being kept in Awe, firſt by the Cannon of the Men of War, and afterwards by the Troops themſelves, they ſoon follow the Example of the *Janizaries*, and leave the Place free for the *Imperialſts*. The latter paſſed the Night, however, under Arms, covered by their *Chevaux de Friſe*, and facing thoſe Parts from whence the Enemy might have come upon them. They did not loſe ſo much as one Man in all this Affair; and it was executed without the leaſt Confuſion, ſuch good Care had Count *Mercy* taken about every Thing.

The *Imperialiſts* paſs the *Danube*, in Sight of the *Turks* without Oppoſition.

IN the mean While Men were at Work, in laying a Bridge of Boats over the *Danube*, for the Paſſage of the Army; and by Midnight it was finiſhed. They pitch'd their Camp at *Vizniſſa*, where they ſtaid two Days. There was no Occaſion for hurrying. They had a Mind to take a View of the Country. The Enemy were not yet got together. They might concert their Meaſures at Leiſure.

ON the nineteenth the Army march'd on again, and *Belgrade* was inveſted. On mentioning that Place every Statesman, or Soldier, will immediately have a Notion of an Enterprize of the utmoſt Importance. For where is the Man, who is ever ſo little verſed in the Affairs of the World, who does not know that *Belgrade* is the firſt and moſt conſiderable Key of *Hungary*; and that it can equally give the *Infidels* an Entrance into *Chriſtendom*, and the *Chriſtians* an Entrance into the Dominions of the *Turk*. But it will be better known by the Deſcription I am about to give of it.

Belgrade inveſted.

BELGRADE, heretofore the Capital of *Servia*, and the Seat of its former Kings, is ſituated upon an Angle or Nook of Land, which is made on the *South*, by the Diſemboguing of the *Save* into the *Danube*, and whoſe Head directly faces the *North*. Thus the *Save* is on the *Weſt* of it, the *Danube* on the *Eaſt*,

The Situation of *Belgrade*.

and the Confluence of the two Rivers on the *North*. There is no way of approaching it, by Land, but on the *South*.

Three narrow and long Iſlands are ſituated a little above it, in the Midſt of the *Danube*, in ſuch a manner that they may eaſily prevent the paſſing of any Barks, that wou'd either go up or down the River. The two largeſt of theſe are ſeparated from each other by a Canal, which ſerves as a Harbour to the Town, for it has no other. There is only a ſmall Creek, which has no Paſſage through it, and which having neither any Depth nor Extent can only ſerve to ſecure ſome light Boats. The *Turks* had their Saiques, and other Ships of War at theſe Iſlands; beſides which they had a Fort there, with ſome Intrenchments.

As for the Reſt, *Belgrade* may be divided into three Parts; the Caſtle, the lower Town, and the Suburbs. The lower Town takes up the outmoſt Part of the Angle, ſo that it is waſh'd on one Side by the *Danube*, and on the other by the *Save*. The Suburbs, which are pretty large, are on that Side towards the open Country; and the Caſtle is in the Middle. Its Situation is very High, and the Deſcent on the Side of the lower Town pretty ſteep, but on that Side towards the Suburbs it is very eaſy. Accordingly it is on that Side that it is the moſt fortify'd. There is a Curtain flank'd with two or three Baſtions; an advanced Work, and an outward Intrenchment.

The Ground about *Belgrade*, is very uneven, not to ſay Mountanious. One meets there with a Number of Hills, ſeparated and croſs'd by Abundance of hollow Ways, made by Floods, Defiles, and Valleys. The Hill neareſt the Suburbs is the loweſt of all; the others command it; but to make Amends it is large and pretty even. The Army poſted themſelves there; the Left towards the *Save*; the Right towards the *Danube*; their Front towards the open Country, and their Rear towards the Town.

The Diſpoſitions of the *Imperialiſts* for the Siege.

Fleche, a Term in Fortification which means two parallel Lines that run ſome Length, and end in an acute Angle, like a bearded Arrow.

The following Days were taken up in working at the Lines of Countervallation, and Circumvallation; in laying a Bridge over the *Save*; in finiſhing that over the *Danube*; and in fortifying them both by good Heads. This was no ſlight Undertaking; for they made thoſe works as ſtrong and as beautiful as the Time and Place wou'd permit. The Lines of Circumvallation reach'd from one River to the other, and the Heads of the two Bridges were incloſed therein. The Lines of Countervallation were but ten Foot broad; but thoſe of Circumvallation, being of more Importance were full ſixteen Foot. The Parapet, and their Depth were proportionable to their Breadth. Openings were left therein ſufficient for the Troops to ſally out through conveniently; that is to ſay a great Deal more then at *Peterwaradin*; and they were incloſed from the Enemy by Ravelins wherewith they were covered. They alſo ran out a *Fleche*, on the Right Side, by the Help of which they commanded a Bottom of which the Enemy might have poſſeſs'd themſelves in their Approaches. This altogether had rather the Look of a Fortreſs than of a Camp. Nevertheleſs as the Extent of the Ground was too large, for the Number of Troops they had to defend it, they incloſed it on both Sides by Lines running Croſsways, which ſhut in the Camp on the Right and Left, without cutting off its Communication with the two Bridges.

They formed a Camp at *Semlin*.

These were not the only Precautions the *Imperialiſts* took. They formed a Camp of ſome Thouſands of Men at *Semlin*, under the Lieutenant Veld-Marſhal Count *Hauben*; to ſecure their Communication with *Peterwaradin*, from whence they were ſtill to have moſt Part of their Proviſion; and another of five Battalions and 500 Horſe on the other Side the *Danube*, at the Head of the Bridge, under the Command of the Colonel Count *Neyberg*. They alſo poſted four Men of War along the *Danube*, at a Place from whence they might have any Eye upon any Attempts thoſe of *Belgrade* might make by Water. The two firſt, the St *Charles Borromeo*, and the St *Leopold*, the ſame which had aſſiſted at the Paſſage of the *Danube*, were left between *Belgrade* and the Bridge, under the Command of Captain *Swindeman*; and the other two, the St *Francis*, and the St *Stephen*, under the Command of Captain *Storck*, and Vice-Admiral *Anderſon*, Commander in Chief of all four, poſted themſelves over againſt the Camp at *Semlin*.

The

They had nor been there long before they had occaſion to Signalize themſelves; they were attack'd on the Eighth of *July* by five or ſix *Turkiſh* Galleys, with above forty Saiques, and other Veſſels. The Engagement laſted a full Hour, but the Enemy came off by the worſt. They loſt there above two Hundred Men, whereas on the Side of the *Imperialiſts* there were not twenty killed or wounded. One of the *Turkiſh* Galleys was likewiſe ſunk, and four of their Saiques very much damaged.

The *Turks* with ſix Galleys, and above forty other Veſſels, attack the *Imperial* Fleet but are worſted.

On the thirteenth there aroſe a Storm, which made a terrible Havock. The two Bridges, laid by the *Imperialiſts* over the *Save*, and the *Danube*, were broken. Some of the Pontoons, whereof they were made, got looſe, and were carried hither and thither at the Pleaſure of the Wind; as alſo ſome Boats laden with Proviſion and Ammunition.

The *Turks* ſeeing the Communication cut off between the principal Army, and the Camp at *Semlin*, thought they might derive ſome Advantage from hence. They croſs'd the *Save* therefore in Boats, and attack'd the Redoubt, which cover'd the Head of the Bridge. They were a thouſand Foot, and a hundred and fifty Horſe; whereas the Redoubt was guarded by only ſixty-four Men, Troops of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, which had arrived there but two Days before. But they defended themſelves ſo reſolutely, and ſo long, that Prince *Eugene*, who ſaw both the Attack and the Defence from the other Side of the River, had Time enough to ſend them Relief. Wherefore the *Turks* were repulſed, and obliged to reimbark with the Loſs of fifty or ſixty Men. The *Heſſian* Captain, who commanded there, acquired abundance of Honour on this Occaſion; We are ſorry we are ignorant of his Name: If the Redoubt had been forced the *Turks* wou'd have deſtroyed the Reſt of the Bridge on that Side, and have rendered themſelves Maſters of the Boats.

The Communication of the *Imperialiſts*, with the Camp at *Semlin* being cut off by a Storm, the *Turks* to the Number of 1150, ſtorm a Redoubt at the Head of the Bridge, but it is gallantly defended by 64 *Heſſians*, and the *Infidels* are repulſed.

This Action made the *Imperialiſts* ſenſible of the abſolute Neceſſity of reinforcing the Camp at *Semlin*, and poſſeſſing themſelves of both Sides of the River. The Infantry of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, which arrived on the twelfth, to the Number of 2000 Men, and commanded by Prince *Maximilian* had already joined them. Four Regiments of Horſe were likewiſe ſent thither on the ſixteenth, and a General of a higher Rank was order'd thither to command them; it was Count *Martigni*, General of Horſe.

The *Bavarian* Troops arrived on the ſame Day, almoſt 6000 Strong, and the fineſt in the World. There was a Regiment of Horſe Guards; a Troop of Horſe Grenadiers; a Regiment of Dragoons; and three Regiments of Infantry. They paſſed the Night on the other Side of the *Save*, but on the eighteenth they joined the main Army.

In Return ſix Battalions, and as many Companies of Grenadiers, had been order'd over the Bridge, under the Conduct of the General of Battle *Marſigli*, with Inſtructions to open the Trenches, and to carry them on along the *Save*. Twelve hundred Pioneers were likewiſe given him, with three hundred Horſe to ſuſtain them. The Works went on pretty ſucceſsfully during the Night; but ſcarcely had the Sun aſcended the Horizon, before they found themſelves saluted by a general Diſcharge of all the *Turkiſh* Artillery; by that of the Place, that of the Iſlands, and that of the Galleys. At the ſame Time they made a Sally of four Thouſand Men a-croſs the River, which was ſo ſudden, and ſo weighty, that it appeared the *Imperialiſts* cou'd not ſtand againſt it.

It is true, for we muſt relate Things as they really were, that the Miſunderſtanding which aroſe upon this Occaſion between the Commanders, contributed very much thereto. General *Marſigli* ſeeing the *Infidels* coming, wou'd have advanced to have met them; and have diſputed a Bridge with them, which they muſt neceſſarily have paſſed; and the Colonel Count *Heiſter*, was for waiting for them in the Trenches, for Fear, ſaid he, that if they ventured out, the Fire from the Town, which was very violent, ſhou'd put the Troops into diſorder. Perhaps they might each of them have ſome Reaſon for their reſpective Opinions, but it was then Time to act, and not to deliberate; they had enemies to deal with who don't allow Time for it.

A Miſunderſtanding ariſes between General *Marſigli*, and Colonel *Heiſter*, which proves very diſadvantagious to the *Imperialiſts*.

Accordingly the *Turks* fell with Fury, firſt upon the Pioneers, and afterwards upon the Troops themſelves; who not knowing what they ought to do,

betook

The *Turks* make an impetuous ſally, and put the *Imperialiſts* into ſome Diſorder.

betook themſelves to Flight. Then General *Marſigli*; and Count *Heiſter*, ſeeing the fatal Effects of their Diſpute, throw themſelves, without any Regard to their Safety, into the midſt of the greateſt Danger. They call out to their Men, they exhort them, and they threaten them, but they are not ſo much as heard. All is in Confuſion; the Enemy ſurround them, and they both fall, at a little Diſtance from each other, wounded in ſeveral Places.

But it is retrieved by the Arrival of Prince *Eugene*.

HAPPILY for the *Imperialiſts* Prince *Eugene* arrived upon the Spot, at the very Time when they were in the greateſt Diſorder. He had come to view, according to his uſual Cuſtom, the Poſts, and Works of the Night, and little thought of finding Things in that Condition. But what Effect cannot the Preſence of a Commander, beloved, feared, and reſpected, produce upon well diſciplined Troops. On the Sight of the Prince, they halt, recover their Courage, rally, and ſuſtained by the three Hundred Horſe of the Detachment, return to the Combat, drive back thoſe who had before repulſed them, and put them in their Turn, into Confuſion. The Caſe is then alter'd; and the *Turks*, who a little before thought only of ſtriking off the Heads of *Chriſtians*, are ſufficiently in Pain to ſave their own. Obliged to return to their Boats under the continual Fire of the *Imperialiſts*, they loſt abundance of Men, and ſeveral of them not being able to get into the neareſt, by Reaſon of the Crowds, were ſeen to leap into the Water, in order to ſwim to thoſe at a greater Diſtance. The Loſs on both Sides was then pretry equal. The *Imperialiſts* had four Hundred common Soldiers killed, and twenty Officers of Note, including General *Marſigli*, and Count *Heiſter*,

AT Night, the Guard at the Trenches were relieved, and that they might not again be expoſed to the like Diſorders, they were increaſed to the Number of nine Battalions, and eight Companies of Grenadiers. Orders were likewiſe given for keeping the Troops in Battalia without the Trenches all Night, and to be continually upon the Watch againſt their Surprizes. Beſides this, they ſecured the Communication by Lines, which led from the Redoubt of the Bridge to the Trenches, and from the Trenches to the Camp at *Semlin*.

The *Imperialiſts* attack the Town on the ſides towards the Rivers, were the *Turks* were not provided for any Defence.

IN this Manner, the *Imperialiſts* ſoon ſaw themſelves in a Condition to execute the Deſign which had been reſolved on. In ſix Days they carried on the Lines of the *Save*, to where it meets the *Danube*, and from thence up the River as far as *Semlin*. There they raiſed Redoubts, and erected Batteries, on which they placed Cannon and Mortar-pieces. Already the *Imperialiſts*, who were Maſters of all the River-ſide, fear no longer the Inſults of the Enemy, the Enemy now dread theirs. From the Top of their Ramparts they behold with Aſtoniſhment the Terrour of thoſe threatning Preparations. *Belgrade*, which had been thrice taken, and five Times attack'd, had never been reduced after this Manner. They were not prepared to make any Defence but on the Land Side; and being falſly perſuaded they had nothing to fear on thoſe Sides towards the Rivers, they had removed thither their Wives, Children, and Riches, in a Word, all that was moſt Dear and valuable to them.

ON the twenty-third of *July* the Artillery began to thunder upon the Place. It was a terrible Thing to behold. For there were twenty-ſix Pieces of battering Cannon, and fifteen Mortars. As long as it was Day Light the Cannon play'd upon the Caſtle, the Front, and Back of whoſe principal Fortifications might be ſeen plainly; and as ſoon as Night came on, the Fire of the Mortar-pieces carried Terrour and Deſtruction into the City. The Bombs made a Havock there, which was ſo much the more ruinous, inaſmuch as the Streets were narrow, and the Houſes ill built. There cou'd not any Thing be more dreadful, than to ſee, during the Night, the Flames that conſumed them, and to hear the Cries of thoſe miſerable Wretches, who neither knew whither to fly, nor where to hide themſelves. Neverthel eſs the Garriſon fired the firſt and ſecond Days with a great deal of Vigour, and ſhot back upon the *Imperialiſts* vaſt Numbers of Bombs, Stones, and Bullets, but they did but little Execution. There is a wide Difference between firing upon Trenches, and firing into a Town. Beſides, moſt of their Cannon were ſoon diſmounted, their Batteries rendered uſeleſs, and their Fortifications deſtroy'd. By the thirtieth, *Belgrade*, on thoſe Sides towards the Water, look'd only like the Ruins of ſome Ancient y, which Time had deſtroy'd.

T was not the ſame on the Land-ſide; the Fortifications there were in a very d Condition, and they were ſtill at work upon them every Day. But what ſt kept up the Courage of the Beſieged, was the Expectation of the powerful lief, which had been promiſed them from *Adrianople*.

The *Grand Signior* makes prodigious Preparations for the Relief of *Belgrade*.

N Effect, the *Grand Signior* had raiſed that Year an extraordinary Army. e Contingents of *Aſia* and *Africa* had been ordered to be double the uſual mber. Even moſt Part of the Troops, which had been ſtationed in *Greece* *Dalmatia*, the Year before, had been drawn from thence, and all their uni- Forces were arrived upon the Frontiers, with Deſign, as was given out, to t the *Imperialiſts*, and relieve *Belgrade*, tho' it were to coſt the *Grand Sig-* half his Army.

HE Intelligence brought Prince *Eugene* was; that on the twenty-third the emy had incamped at the *Palanka* of *Haſſan Baſſa*. That on the twenty-fifth y had advanced to *Semendria*; and that on the twenty-ſeventh a large De- hment of their Troops had enter'd the *Bannat* of *Temeſwaar*, by *Orſova*, ere they had paſs'd the *Danube*.

N the 28th, 29th and 30th, their Parties were to be ſeen on every Side; they had frequent Skirmiſhes with the Detachments which were ſent out inſt them, and with the Guards of the Camp.

N the thirty-firſt they advanced in a Body; and on the firſt of *Auguſt*, they ed themſelves in View of the *Imperialiſts*, their Right to the *Danube*, and ir Left to the *Save*; but nevertheleſs at a conſiderable Diſtance from that er. At the ſame Time they began to intrench themſelves, and work'd at ll Night with Abundance of Diligence. The Ground they took up was high- hen that of the *Imperialiſts*, and tho' it was of vaſt Extent, they cou'd view oſt the whole. It was a Sight pretty capable of ſtriking Terrour into them. the Red and Green Tents of thoſe *Barbarians*, diſtributed by Thouſands n the Hills, and Riſing Grounds, and interſperſed every where with Men, rſes, Waggons, and Artillery, gave them a continual Proſpect of an innu- rable Multitude of Enemies. Nevertheleſs the Soldiers never troubled their ads about them, but far from ſeeming terrify'd at their Numbers, they made m the Subject of their Diverſion; and mutually ſhowing each other the fineſt nts, divided them beforehand amongſt themſelves, and diſputed together by y of Play, who ſhou'd have this or that.

HE *Turks* ſpent the firſt Days in finiſhing their Intrenchments, erecting Bat- es, and carrying on their Trenches.

The *Imperialiſts* make new Diſpoſitions for their Safety.

N the other Hand, the *Imperialiſts* made ſome new Diſpoſitions. They ced Cannon at every Part where it was neceſſary. They ſhut in the Open- ings of their Lines with great Beams driven into the Earth, intermix'd with *vaux de Friſe*. They undermined the Ground about the *Fleche*; and as Beſieged, grown bolder, on the Sight of the vaſt Army come to their Re- , made frequent Sallies upon their Backs, they block'd them up cloſer by es carry'd farther, and by Redoubts. They even took from them a Moſ- , from whence they infeſted the Camp, and erected ſeveral Batteries oppo- to theirs. His Serene Highneſs reinforced his principal Camp likewiſe, h Part of the Troops that were on the other Side of the *Save*; and that he ght not leave the Lines there unguarded, nor the Bridge expoſed to the In- s of the Enemy, General *Martigni* had Orders to draw near them, with the *ps* he commanded at *Semlin*.

A Detachment, the *Turks* had ſent over the *Danube*, rejoined then the main dy of their Army. All the Fruits of their Expedition had terminated in the taking *Meadia*, a Place of little Defence, and which had only coſt Count *rcy* ſome few Cannon-ſhot. The Garriſon which had been left there did not ount to one Thouſand Men; nevertheleſs they held out ſix Days open Tren- es, ſuſtained three Storms, and at laſt forced the Enemy to grant them ho- urable Terms.

THE *Imperialiſts* comforted themſelves the more eaſily for the Loſs of that ce, becauſe it was made Amends for, within a few Days, by the taking of

another

They take a Fort Sword in Hand, which is of great advantage to them.

another Fort; whoſe Poſſeſſion was then much more neceſſary to them. It was ſituated upon the *Eaſtern* Side of the *Danube*, over againſt its Confluence with the *Save*, in one of the Iſlands formed by the meeting of the *Temes*, and the *Donawiz*. From thence the *Turks* might have kept open the Navigation of the River for their Veſſels, and have annoy'd that of the *Imperialiſts*. From thence, likewiſe, they might have commanded the three Iſlands in the Middle, and have defended, or batter'd them, according as beſt ſuited with their Intereſt. The Colonel Count *Neyberg*, had taken it, the eleventh of *Auguſt*, under the Command of General Count *Mercy*, Sword in Hand, and without much Reſiſtance; thoſe that guarded it, to the Number of 2000 Men, having betook themſelves to Flight towards their Veſſels.

In the mean While the main Army of the *Turks* had advanced very near the *Imperial* Lines. There Trenches, ſomewhat leſs irregular and deeper, then at *Peterwaradin*, were not above a Muſket-ſhot from them. From Morning to Night they appeared in order to ſkirmiſh, ſometimes alone, and ſometimes in Troops, and the *Janizaries* were ſo exceſſively daring, that in Contempt of the ſmall Arms with which the *Imperialiſts* fired upon them, they came and drew Water at a Spring which was on the Side of the *Foſſe*. Moſt of them, however, were kill'd in the Attempt, beſides which, they loſt infinite Numbers of Men in their Trenches, by the Bombs, Stones, and Grenades, that were continually thrown among them.

The Cannon of the *Turks* make great Havock amongſt the *Imperialiſts*.

But notwithſtanding all this, the *Imperialiſts* were very ſenſible that this ſort of Warfare, was not for the Advantage of their Army, and that the longer it laſted, the leſs they ſhou'd get by it. The Number of the *Turkiſh* Forces exceeded that of any Army, they had ſet on Foot againſt the *Chriſtians* for an Age. They were above 200,000 fighting Men. They had a hundred and forty Cannon, or Mortar-pieces, in Battery along their Trenches; the Artillery of the Place was likewiſe very numerous; and as the Beſieged had pointed almoſt all of them againſt the Army, the *Imperialiſts* were battered on both Sides by above two Hundred and fifty Cannon, which fully commanded all the Inmoſt Part of the Camp. Even on the third of *Auguſt*, the Count *de Regal*, General of the Artillery, had his Thigh ſhot off by a Cannon Ball; and but two Days after, the Count *d'Eſtrades*, a *French* General, who ſerved as Governor to the Prince *de Dombes*, had the ſame Misfortune. Both of them died of their Wounds, and a Number of Officers of a leſſer Rank were alſo killed. There was hardly a Place, throughout the Camp, where any one cou'd be in perfect Safety. The Right, eſpecially, and the Centre were prodigiouſly expoſed. The Enemy's Cannon reach'd even to Prince *Eugene*'s Quarters; which obliged his Serene Highneſs, to yield at laſt to the Intreaties of his Officers, and remove to the Left.

A terrible Mortality rages in the *Imperial* Army, both amongſt the Men, and Horſes.

But the moſt melancholy Circumſtance of all was, that the Army waſted away viſibly. At the Beginning of the Campaign they were reckoned to amount to Eighty-three Battalions; ſixty-ſix Companies of Grenadiers; one hundred and twenty-two Squadrons of Horſe; ſeventy-three of Dragoons; and twenty-five of *Huſſars*. There were above 80,000 fighting Men. But at the Time we now mention, that is, about the middle of *Auguſt*, hardly 60,000 cou'd be deemed in a Condition to do Service. All the Reſt were either Dead or Sick. Four Weeks had the Bloody Flux raged in the Army; neither did the Diſeaſe abate in the leaſt of its violence. Every Day the Men were buried by hundreds; and there was not a Battalion, which had not behind them a Burying-Ground, as large as that whereon they were poſted. The Horſes underwent the ſame Fate. The Mortality raged amongſt them in a ſurprizing Manner. Not that they had been too much fatigued by Incurſions, or hard Marches. They had ſcarce ever quitted their Poſts only to go a foraging, and relieve the Guard: But, in ſhort, an incredible Number of them had died, ſo that half the Cavalry were diſmounted.

It muſt be owned that this Situation was very perplexing; and the Army began to be highly ſenſible of it. Every one judged thereof either according to his Underſtanding, or according to his Paſſions. Some hoped for every Thing from the Prudence and Courage of his Serene Highneſs; Others were full of

Doubts

ubts and Fears; and others again thought their Caſe paſt Recovery. The
ince's Enemies, for where is the great Man who has not ſome? His Enemies,
ſay, ſpoke of him, almoſt in the ſame Manner, as the *Romans* did of *Fabi-*
Maximus, during the Time of his War with *Hannibal.*——*What,* ſaid they,
this that Prudent and Cautious Hero, whoſe Conduct, founded upon Reaſon,
s to ſerve as a Rule for that of all Warriours for the future? Into what a
rait has he run himſelf. He deſigned to have beſieged Belgrade, *and behold*
n beſieged himſelf. He is cannonaded, bombarded, and haraſs'd Night and
ay, in the midſt of his Camp, and he contents himſelf with only returning Can-
ade for Cannonade. What is his Deſign? In what can all this Inaction end?
he flatters himſelf with the Thoughts of being able to beat the Turks, *notwith-*
nding the Superiority of their Numbers, why does not he attack them. Or if,
er'd with his high and deep Intrenchmsnts, he propoſes to take Belgrade *in their*
ght, without giving them Battle, why does not he open the Trenches before it?
oes he wait for the Trumpets of Jericho? *Or does he vainly imagine that his Pre-*
ce alone, will be ſufficient to work that Miracle?

Pr. *Eugene's* Enemies reflect upon his Conduct, but his Highneſs is not moved thereat in the leaſt.

THESE Reflexions, of which the Prince was punctually informed, neither
gger'd his Courage nor made him alter his Reſolution. *Non ponebat enim*
umores ante Salutem. For he preferr'd the Safety of his Men to any idle
umours. He had not advanced ſo far at Random, nor without being appriz'd
th of the Danger, and Conſequences of ſo doing. Glory, Reaſon, and Pru-
nce, had conducted him thither. It was requiſite to reduce *Belgrade*, and in
der to that, it was indiſpenſably neceſſary for him to poſt himſelf where he
en was. Beſides he had neither undertaken this Enterprize without the Know-
dge, or Orders of the Emperor. His Majeſty had ſeen the Plan of his Opera-
ns; and had regulated with him the principal Diſpoſitions for that Purpoſe.
hey had likewiſe been communicated to his Miniſters. Several Councils had
en held thereupon in his Preſence; and the neceſſary Meaſures for rendering
em Succeſsful, had been concerted, with all imaginable Precaution. Never
d the Army been more compleat, nor better provided with every Thing with-
t Exception: neither had they ever been ſo well paid. Not a Man wanted
r either Bread, Wine, Meat, or Money. Powder and Ball were diſtributed
whoever deſired them; and Orders were likewiſe given to diſperſe Medicines
nerally to whoever wanted them. In a Word, all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions
ere made; nothing now remained but to put them in Execution; and the
ince knew better what Courſe was proper to be taken for that Purpoſe, than
oſe who intermeddled therewith by their idle Diſcourſes. Wherefore, with-
t making any Alteration in his firſt Deſigns, he perſiſted in having an Eye,
ight and Day, to the ſeveral Exigencies which aroſe from the Juncture of
ffairs, and required his Aſſiſtance; not like *Fabius,* with Intent not to give
ttle; but with Deſign to come to an Engagement when he pleaſed, and in
hat manner he pleaſed.

IT was to this End he had cauſed ſuch ſtrong Intrenchments to be made, with
hich he had cover'd and ſecured his Men. Nevertheleſs he had the *Turkiſh*
amp carefully obſerved; and if he had found thoſe *Infidels* any ways inclined
retire, either through a Miſunderſtanding amongſt themſelves, or for want
Forage, he wou'd have known very well how to have taken Advantage
ereof. But notwithſtanding they had above 150,000 Horſes, or Camels, they
d not as yet ſeem in the leaſt incumber'd therewith. The *Turks* require but
tle Suſtenance, and their Horſes reſemble them in that Particular; they can
ep them with a little Quantity of Corn, mix'd up with Straw cut ſmall. A
ndred Thouſand *Turkiſh* Horſes don't conſume ſo much Forage, as fifty
houſand of the *Imperialiſts.*

HIS Serene Highneſs then finding, that their great Numbers did not hinder
em from Subſiſting; that his Army waſted away daily, and that there cou'd
t be any Reinforcements ſent to him; he determined to march out of his In-
enchments, and advance to the Enemy, in the Name of the ſame GOD, who
d ſo often bleſſed the juſt Arms of the Emperor and Empire under his Com-
and. Beſides this, another Conſideration alſo induced him to take this Reſo-
tion, which was that the *Turks* for two Days, had made ſuch Motions, as
cou'd

cou'd only tend to a general Onſet. Their Approaches towards the Intrenchments were conſiderably advanced. They had poſſeſs'd themſelves of an Eminence on that Side towards the *Save*; and cou'd have made twenty or thirty Thouſand of their Men paſs that River, which wou'd have been, in a manner, no Weakening to them, but wou'd have put the Emperor's Army in the utmoſt Danger, in Caſe they had been forced to retreat. There was therefore no more Time to be loſt. Their Deſigns were diſcovered, and it was neceſſary to prevent them.

The *Imperialiſts* reſolve to attack the *Turks*.

THE Prince then ſummon'd a Council of War, where he propos'd the Affair. It was on the fifteenth of *Auguſt* about three in the Afternoon. We are not ſufficiently informed of what paſs'd there to give an exact Account of it. We have been aſſured that the Opinions there were not divided; and we believe it the more eaſily, becauſe we don't ſee what Grounds there cou'd be for any Doubts. They were not yet in ſuch a bad Condition to think of a Retreat; and if they had, it wou'd not have been very ſafe to have attempted it. In Effect, which way wou'd it have been poſſible to have repaſs'd a large River, in the Sight of ſuch an Enemy as the *Turk*. There is no need of being a Soldier to be ſenſible of the Difficulty of ſuch an Undertaking. Neither was it proper to wait within the Camp the Attack the *Turks* intended to make upon it. It is a general Maxim, and at preſent a Truth well known, that an Army ought never to engage behind Lines, but when they cannot do otherwiſe: And, in ſhort, ſince there was a Neceſſity of coming to a Battle, it was infinitely better to begin the Onſet, by ſurprizing the Enemy, and baffling all their Deſigns, than to let them concert their Meaſures juſt as they pleaſed. Accordingly this was the Reſult of the Council of War. Beſides this, the Diſpoſitions for the Battle were drawn up, and committed to Writing, and diſtributed amongſt all the Generals, to the End, that every one might be informed what Poſt he was to take, and what he was to do there.

ACCORDING to theſe Diſpoſitions, moſt Part of the Troops that had been detach'd out upon Parties, were recall'd into the Camp. Only 1000 Foot, with 300 Horſe, were left on the other Side the *Save*; 300 other Foot, with one Hundred Horſe, were poſted in the Iſland of *Zingari*, in the Redoubt on the Water-ſide.

SEVEN Regiments of Cavalry, and eight Battalions, with four Companies of Grenadiers, were deſtined for the Guard of the Trenches over againſt the City. The Cavalry under the Command of the Lieutenant Veldt Marſhal *Viard*, with the Generals of Battle, Count *Lantieri*, and *Orſeti*; and the Infantry under the Conduct of the Lieutenant Veldt Marſhal Count *Brown*, with the General of Battle *Wobeſer*.

The Diſpoſitions made for the Battle by the *Imperialiſts*.

TWO Battalions were likewiſe left at the Bake-houſe; and all the diſmounted Troopers, and Dragoons, had Orders to draw themſelves up along the Lines of Circumvallation, and Countervallation, and within.

THE Reſt of the Troops ſerved to form thoſe Lines, which were to march againſt the Enemy; the Cavalry at each Wing, under the Command of the Marſhal Count *Palfi*, and the Infantry in the Middle, under the Command of the Marſhal Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg*.

THE *Right Wing*, conſiſting of eleven Regiments of Cavalry, or Dragoons were commanded;

THE *firſt Line*, by the General of Cavalry Count *Ebergeni*, with the Lieutenant Veldt-Marſhals Count *Hauben*, *Lobkowitz*, and Prince *Frederick* of *Wirtemberg*; and the Generals of Battle, *Galbes*, *Jerger*, *Uffeln*, and *Arroi*.

THE *ſecond Line*, by the General of Cavalry the Count *de Mercy*; with the Lieutenant Veldt Marſhals *de Croix*, and *Vehlen*; and the Generals of Battle *Hamilton*, *la Marche*, and *Elz*.

THE *Left Wing*, conſiſting of twelve Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons, was led on;

THE *firſt Line*, by the General of Cavalry, Count *Montecuculi*, with the Lieutenant Veldt Marſhals *Walmerode*, and *Hautois*; and the Generals of Battle, *Cordova*, *Rottenhan*, *Arrigoni*, and *Windiſgratz*.

THE *ſecond Line*, by the General Count *Martigni*, with the Lieutenant
Veldt Marſhals *Veterani*, and *Gondrecourt*, and the Generals of Battle *Eck*,
Locatelli, and *Zollern*.

THE *firſt Line* of the Main Body, conſiſting of twenty-two Battalions, and
twenty-three Companies of Grenadiers was headed;

ON *the Right*, by the General of Artillery Count *Maximilian de Staremberg*
with the Lieutenant Veldt Marſhals *Wachtendonk*, and the Duke of *Aremberg*;
and the Generals of Battle *Langlet*, and *Leimbruck*.

ON *the Left*, by Count *Harrach* General of the Artillery, with the Lieute-
ant Veldt Marſhals, the Count *Daun*, *Maſſei*, and *Bonneval*; and the Gene-
als of Battle *Dahlberg*, and *Mercy* ſenior.

THE *ſecond Line*, amounting to Eighteen Battalions, and ſixteen Companies
f Grenadiers, commanded by the Prince *de Beveren*, General of the Artillery,
with the Duke of *Holſtein*, *Wallis* ſenior, and *Piſchau*, Lieutenant Veldt Mar-
hals, and *Mercy junior*, *Ottocarus Staremberg*, and *Wallis junior*, Generals of
Battle.

As for the *Corps de Reſerve*, they had Orders to ſtay within the Lines, and
hold themſelves ready there, at all Events. It was compoſed of nine Battalions,
nd Eight Companies of Grenadiers. They were under the Command of the
Lieutenant Veldt Marſhal *Seckendorf*, with the Generals of Battle, Count *Di-
ſbach*, on the Right, and *Marulli*, on the Left.

ALL theſe together might amount to 60,000 Men. But the two Lines up-
n which alone there cou'd be any Reliance for the Battle, could not make
ll 40,000: Nevertheleſs, in Spite of ſo prodigious a Diſparity in their Num-
ers; Every one expreſs'd an entire Satisfaction. The Soldiers teſtify'd an in-
nite Joy, and they congratulated each other upon the Orders being given for
e Battle, as if it had been the beſt News they cou'd poſſibly have heard.
he Confidence they repoſed in the Prince was ſo great, that they imagined a
attle fought under his Command cou'd not but be ſucceſsful. Beſides having
een harraſs'd out of their Lives, by a perpetual Cannonading, againſt which
ere was no poſſibility of defending themſelves, and which never left them a
Moments Reſt, they did not wiſh for any Thing ſo much as to come to an En-
gement.

The Common Soldiers notwithſtanding the vaſt Superiority of the *Turks*, are overjoy'd that they are to fight them.

WE have not, as yet, made any Mention of thoſe illuſtrious Volunteers,
hom a generous Deſire of ſeeing a Campaign, and learning the Art of War
d brought to this Army: Nevertheleſs the ought not to be forgotten. There
ere ſome from every Part of *Europe*; and there were ſuch Numbers of them,
at if they had been drawn up together, they would have made a conſidera-
e *Corps*. Prince *Eugene* had been adviſed to form a ſeparate Body of them,
t it was not judged practicable, neither in Reality was it ſo. Some of them
re great Princes; others only Men of Quality; and others again meer Sol-
rs of Fortune. Some of them were Officers who had ſerved long in the Field
d had great Experience; and others young Gentlemen who had none at all.
hoſe who were come to ſeek Employment, took their Poſts, as well as they
'd, amongſt the ſeveral Regiments, and did better Service there than they
'd have done any where elſe. The others diſperſed themſelves here and
re according to their Fancies. But the Chief of them eſpecially the Princes,
low'd his ſerene Highneſs. There were the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*,
Prince *Ferdinand* his Brother; Prince *Emanuel* of *Portugal*; the Count *de
arolois*; the Prince *de Dombes*; the Hereditary Prince of *Anhault Deſſau*,
h Prince *Leopold Maximilian*. A Prince of *Saxony*; a Duke of *Holſtein*,
Princes *de Ligne*; the Prince *de Pons*; the Chevalier *de Lorraine*, his Bro-
r, and ſeveral others.

The Number of the Volunteers in the *Imperial* Army, ſufficient to form a large Body of themſelves.

AT laſt, behold that great Day, expected by all *Europe*, with ſuch differ-
Sentiments; that Day, deſtined by Providence, to humble and mortify
Pride of the *Ottomans*, to exalt the Glory of the *Auguſt* and *Catholick* Em-
r *Charles* VI, and to make the *Croſs*, and the *Goſpel* triumph by his Means,
hoſe Places where the *Alcoran* alone was revered. It is One in the Morn-
A profound Silence reigns throughout the two Camps. The *Infidels* too
h taken up with the Thoughts of their intended Attack, never imagine

The *Imperialiſts* advance to attack the *Turks*.

they are going to be attack'd themſelves, and that the *Imperialiſts* are already advancing out of their Lines. The Night, which was pretty clear, might have diſcover'd their March, but a Fog ariſes, and covers them like a Cloud. It is impoſſible to perceive them. Under the Covert of this Darkneſs, the firſt Line advances ſilently, and ſlowly; the Right preſſing towards the *Fleche*, where they were to poſt themſelves, the Left towards the Plain, where the Streſs of the Attack was to be; and the Foot in the Middle.

Two Hours elapſe in making theſe Motions. The Fog continues and even grows thicker. They can no longer ſee each other at twenty Paces Diſtance. But by this very Circumſtance, it becomes prejudicial to thoſe whom it had till then favoured. They loſe their Way, and the Right, inſtead of poſting themſelves at the *Fleche*, according to their Orders, miſs the Head of that Work, and fall into a Branch of the Enemy's Trenches, of which they were not aware.

Great, and equal was, the Surprize on both Sides. The *Turks* make a Diſcharge upon this Cavalry. They redouble their Fire, and the Alarm ſoon ſpreads throughout their Camp. They cry out, they run to Arms, and advance towards the Lines of the *Imperialiſts*. The latter, on the other Hand, continue to take their Poſts, and, in a manner, blindfold. And as one Miſtake generally draws one into another, the Right of the Foot having orders to regulate themſelves by the Right of the Horſe, follow them, loſe their Way, and leave in the Centre an open Space, ſufficient to hold ſeveral Battalions.

The Onſet becomes general on all Sides.

Notwithstanding all theſe Misfortunes, the Battle which was begun on the Right, ſoon extended to the Left. They cou'd not ſee the Enemy; but they cou'd hear them; and every one marching on ſtrait formards, they did not fail to meet them, and to charge them. It was generally to the Advantage of the *Imperialiſts*; but ſometimes alſo it was to their Loſs. Several ſmall Parties, whom the Deſire of ſignalizing themſelves, had hurry'd too far experienced it to their Coſt. They fell in with large Bodies of the Enemy, by which they were ſurrounded.

Nevertheless the *Imperialiſts* ſtill got Ground of the Enemy. Their Foot did wonders. As faſt as they charged the *Turks*, they overthrew them; and for this two good Reaſons might be given. For, not to mention the Conduct of their Officers, and the Courage of the Soldiers, which chiefly contributed to it, the Fear of running full againſt the Enemy, before they cou'd ſee them, made them always advance with their Arms preſented; ſo that, the very Moment they diſcovered the *Infidels*, they were ready to make ſuch Diſcharges upon them, that every Shot brought a Man to the Ground, and the very Fire burnt the Eyes of thoſe who were left ſtanding. Thus the *Ottomans* were put into Diſorder and Confuſion; the Conſequence of which was, that they were driven headlong into their Trenches, and there kill'd in Heaps, by Puſhes of the Bayonet, and Cuts of the Sabre.

The *Imperial* Horſe are put at firſt to a ſtand, but afterwards overcome all Difficulties.

The Cavalry at firſt were not quite ſo ſucceſsful. The Trenches, which were thrown up every where, ſtopt them at every Step. They were oblige therefore to ſeek round-about Ways, which the Fog concealed even from the quickeſt Sight; and in ſo doing they were frequently entertain'd with very di agreeable Volleys, of the Cannon, and ſmall Arms.

Neither was that Difficulty the only one they had to ſtruggle with, a ſurmount. We have already obſerved, that the Troops on the Right hav loſt their Way, had left a very conſiderable open Space in the Centre; and th *Turks* not meeting with any Oppoſition there, had taken Poſſeſſion of it, thereby cut off the Communication between the two Wings. Terrible was th Fire then on the *Right* and *Left*, upon the Flanks of the *Imperialiſts*. It w too fine an Opportunity to be let ſlip.

But the Fog clears up; a ſerene Sky ſucceeds to it; and the Sun alre pretty high, diſcovers to Prince *Eugene*, both the Diſpoſition of the Grou and the Situation of both Armies. Woe then to the *Turks*, who have advan too far. The ſecond Line marches againſt them, and charges them. T betake themſelves to Flight, and the *Imperialiſts* purſue them to their Mai dy. The Interval is fill'd up; there is no longer any open Space.

IN the mean While the two Wings, having been reinforced in Proportion to their Occaſions, prepared themſelves to make the Enemy feel the Effects of ſome vigorous Action. The Soldiers, growing impatient, complain of being too much reſtrain'd. They are given, however, to underſtand, that they muſt draw up in Order, and they obey.

IMMEDIATELY the *Right* ruſh upon the Batteries, whoſe whole Fire they had till then ſuſtain'd. They carry them, and turn the Cannon againſt thoſe who had ſet them up. Then without ſtopping, they undertake to force the Intrenchments, which ſurround the *Turkiſh* Camp.

NEITHER do the *Left* purpoſe to do leſs; but they meet with more Difficulties on their Side. For beſides that the Main Strength of the Enemy was there, thoſe who were driven from the *Right* fly thither, and this altogether adds a conſiderable weight to their Attacks. No matter, the *Imperialiſts* ſuſtain the Shock with a good Grace; and the Reſiſtance they meet with, ſerves only to inſpire them with freſh Courage, and make them redouble their Efforts. This they do with ſuch Fury, that the Enemy are no longer able to ſtand againſt them. They give Ground; they retreat; and are beaten from Trench to Trench. But ſtop a Moment, ye warlike Troops: Behold a Battery of Eighteen Pieces of heavy Cannon, which muſt be taken. It will prove an Enterprize of Importace; and requires Diſcipline as well as Courage; for it is ſurrounded by 20,000 *Janizaries*, and they again are ſuſtained by 10,000 *Spahis*. So much the better. The Honour will be the greater. The *Imperial* Troops require not Abundance of Time, to draw up into Order, and recover Breath. Behold them once more in Motion, with an unparallel'd Fierceneſs, and to the Sound of their Inſtruments of War; the Foot with their Muskets upon their Shoulders; and the Horſe Sword in Hand. The Grenadiers, at the Head of all, approach firſt thoſe Riſing Grounds, cover'd with *Janizaries*, where the Battery is erected. They face thoſe terrible Engines, which being charg'd with Cartridges, wait only their coming near, to diſgorge upon them a Million of Inſtruments of Death. They mount the Aſcent; they get to the Top; and they enter the Battery on all Sides, even through the Gun-holes; whilſt the Reſt of the Troops, being engaged mith the *Turks*, cover the Field of Battle with the Bodies of thoſe *Infidels*.

The *Left* Wing meet with the greateſt Difficulties, but ſurmount them all, and behave with prodigious Intrepidity.

ABUNDANCE were killed in this Action; and great Numbers more wou'd have underwent the ſame Fate, if they had ſtood their Ground as long as they might have done. But they choſe rather to give Way, and to retire farther into the Plain, where the Main Body of their Army was poſted.

Victory declares for the *Imperialiſts*.

IT was judged that they deſigned to have ſtood another Onſet there; and by heir Diſpoſitions they gave Reaſon to have it ſo believed. They might be een making Motions as it were, to put themſelves in better order of Battle. For this Reaſon the *Imperialiſts* alſo prepared themſelves to renew the Fight. They draw up upon the Hills, in the ſame order as they had been commandd to obſerve the Day before; the Cavalry at each Wing; the Infantry in the Centre; the Lines well cloſed and compact; and every one at his Poſt. But hen the *Turks* ſaw with what Gallantry the *Imperialiſts* again march'd againſt hem, their Courage quite failed them, and the *Janizaries* were the firſt to beake themſelves to Flight, leaving behind them their Camp, their Tents, and ll they had.

THE Action, however, was not ſo entirely over, but that an Hour after, a Body of ſome Thouſands of *Spahis*, and *Tartars*, fell upon three Regiments of Cavalry, that had advanced into the Plain. One of the three was put a litte nto Diſorder; but the other two, ſupported by ſome Grenadiers, and by the Cannon of the Intrenchments, defended themſelves ſo reſolutely, that two Regiments of Dragoons, had Time to come from the Right to their Aſſiſtance; fter which the *Turks* gave over the Fight, and ran away. It was even then ut ten in the Morning, and yet this Action was the laſt of that Day; for the nfidels diſcouraged by ſo many unſucceſsful Encounters, bent all their Thoughts pon getting away, as far, and as ſoon, as they cou'd from a Place which had roved ſo fatal to them.

A large Body of *Spahis* and *Tartars*, fall upon 3 Regiments of *Imperial* Horſe, but they defend themſelves till others come to their Aſſiſtance and the *Infidels* run away.

Their Camp was found entirely deſerted: Excepting that, it reſembled a large City; and was provided with an infinite Quantity of Ammunition and Proviſion. All the Tents there were new; and the Waggons and Equipages the ſame, even to the Artillery.

It is not juſtly known, what the Number of the kill'd and wounded amongſt the *Infidels* might amount to. The *Imperialiſts* did not give themſelves the Trouble to count them. It is certain, however, that it was very great; and in ſome Places they were ſeen in Heaps, one upon another.

The Royal Booty conſiſted of one Hundred and thirty-one Braſs Cannon; thirty Mortar-pieces, ſome of which threw Bombs of two Hundred Weight; 20,000 Cannon Balls; 3000 Bombs; 3000 Hand-Grenades; 600 Barrels of Gunpowder: 300 Barrels of Lead; fifty-two Colours: nine Horſe-Tails: four Trumpets: one large Drum belonging to the *Janizaries*: one other leſs: one large Pair of Braſs Kettle Drums: one other leſs: and two Pair of ſmall ones.

The *Imperialiſts* get a great Booty.

All the Reſt was given up to the Soldiers; but to prevent Confuſion, and Embezzlements, the Prince commanded the Troops to plunder by Detachments, every one in their Turn, and in good Order. Great Riches were found there; and it cou'd not be otherwiſe; for the *Sultan* had been at an incredible Expence, to levy this Army; and there had never been one ſo numerous ſeen ſince the Siege of *Vienna*.

The Lieutenant Veldt Marſhal Count *Hauben* was killed in this Battle, and the Marſhal Count *Palſi*, wounded: as alſo Prince *Frederick* of *Wirtemberg*, *Dahlberg*, General of Battle, who afterwards died of his Wounds, *Wallis*, General of Battle, and ſome Colonels. Had it not been for this, the Loſs wou'd have been inconſiderable, in Compariſon of the Signal Victory the *Imperialiſts* had obtained; for only 1846 Dead were found upon the Field of Battle; and the Number of the wounded amounted but to 3282. The Whole made but 5128 Men, whereof above 2000 recovered.

They found the Advantage, of the Precaution that had been taken, to leave a good Body of Troops in the Trenches againſt the City: for the Garriſon, kept in Awe thereby, durſt not ſtir during the whole Engagement. They contented themſelves with obſerving what paſſed; and after the Battle, they thought no longer of defending the Place. Not but they were able enough to have done it, for yet ſome Time longer: for they were numerous, and ſufficiently provided with every Thing, Beſides the City, on the Land-ſide was in a very good Condition: all the Outworks were undermined, and had the Prince been forced to have beſieged it in Form, it wou'd ſtill have coſt great Numbers of Men. But the Soldiers of the Garriſon, being for the moſt Part Married, wou'd not ſo much as hear of a Defence, which wou'd expoſe their Wives and Children to a continual Danger, and which at laſt wou'd be to no Purpoſe. The Bombardment of the *Save* had quite diſcouraged them, they reſolved to fight no longer, and accordingly declar'd themſelves to their Officers, in ſuch a Manner, as gave them ſufficiently to underſtand, they were determin'd by a ſpeedy ſubmiſſion, to obtain Liberty for themſelves, and their Effects. Their Officers were not obſtinately bent on the Contrary: and that very Day they abandoned the Iſlands of the *Danube*, with the Fort they had there, contenting themſelves with withdrawing from thence their Effects, and their Saiques.

Belgrade capitulates the very next Day after the Battle.

The next Day, being the Seventeenth, they call'd a Council of War, and in the Afternoon about four a Clock, they ſent two Officers of the Garriſon to his ſerene Highneſs, with orders to tell him, that they all ſubmitted themſelves to the Emperor's Goodneſs, and were ready to ſurrender the Place, on Condition only that he wou'd grant them the Liberty of Marching out with all the Marks of Honour, and with an abſolute Freedom, and entire Safety for their Families and Effects. The Prince gave them a very favourable Reception: and without diſcovering the Joy he felt at a Submiſſion, which ſaved the Emperor the Lives of ſo many brave Soldiers, and preſerved for him entire, the Fortifications of a Place of ſuch Importance, he granted them generouſly all they asked. Wherefore Hoſtages were given and the Capitulation Sign'd.

ON the Eighteenth it was ſigned, and immediately afterwards the *Imperialiſts* ook Poſſeſſion of one of the Gates, and of the Outworks.

On the Nineteenth *Te Deum* was ſung ſolemnly in the *Grand Vizier*'s Tent, hich then was Prince *Eugene*'s, with the uſual Diſcharges of the Artillery and nall Arms.

ON the Twenty ſecond the Evacuation was made. The Garriſon, by Vir- e of the third Article of the Capitulation, might have march'd out in Rank nd File, Drums beating, and Colours flying; but they did value ſuch Puncti- o's. The Soldiers were, as we have already obſerved, for the moſt Part mar- ed; and they bent their Thoughts much more on ſecuring their Families, d their Effects, than on marching out in Parade. Beſides the Order of Ser- ce is not the ſame with them, as amongſt the *Chriſtians*. They march'd out en Pell-Mell, the Men by Land, with about 300 Waggons, and a 1000 orſes, or Camels; and the Women and Children by Water, in eight large iques, follow'd by ſome ſmaller Veſſels. The Men ſeem'd to the Number twenty-five or thirty Thouſand, either bearing Arms, or capable of bear- g them. They were uſed with the ſame Humanity as thoſe of *Temeſwaar*. ot only they had not any Wrong or Injury offered them, but they were allow- to go and come throughout the Camp, with all Manner of Liberty, either ſell thoſe Things with which they did not care to incumber themſelves, or buy what Waggons and Horſes they had Occaſion for.

The Garriſon are treated with the utmoſt Humanity.

HERE follows an exact Account of what Artillery was found in the Place, in e Iſland of the *Danube*, and in the Saiques, or Frigates.

IN the City and Caſtle one Hundred and ſeventy-five Braſs Cannon, twenty-five Iron, and fifty Mortar Pieces. In the Frigates, and Saiques, one Hundred and o Braſs Cannon, Eighty-four of Iron, and one Mortar Piece. In the Iſland the *Danube*, twenty Braſs, and ſix Iron Cannon. On board the Saiques of t Iſland, 27 Braſs, and as many Iron Cannon. In the Old Caſtle one Braſs d one Iron Cannon, with Eight Braſs Mortar-pieces. This with the Artille- taken at the Battle made altogether 665 Pieces of Cannon, and 104 Mortars.

THE Conſequences of this great Victory were as happy as cou'd be deſired. e *Turks* immediately abandoned *Semendria*, *Ram*, *Meadia*, and *Orſova*, ere Abundance more Cannon were found. A Diſſenſion likewiſe aroſe a- ngſt them. Their Army disbanded. The *Janizaries* demanded to have e *Grand Vizier* depoſed; and the *Sultan* had ſome Reaſon to be in Fear for nſelf. In ſhort, being reduced ardently to deſire a Peace, he earneſtly ſues it, and his Embaſſadors are actually on the Road for *Paſſarowitz*, where it greed to treat about it. Let us not doubt that the Succeſs of this Negotia- n, will be anſwerable to that of the Arms, which have forced the *Infidels* to it. Naturally a ſucceſsful and glorious War, ought to pave the Way for a od and glorious Peace.

The *Sultan* is forced to ſue for Peace.

AS M. *Dumont*, who concludes here, wrote this ſoon after the Reduction *Belgrade*, and before the Conferences were opened at *Paſſarowitz*; or at ſt, before any certain Judgment could be formed of the Iſſue of them; he aks only by Conjecture, what might reaſonably be expected from the Suc- of two ſuch glorious Campaigns; and what Terms a vanquiſh'd and diſpir- d Enemy might be ſuppoſed willingly to receive, rather than prolong a r, which threaten'd not only the Ruin of his Empire, but his own immedi- Deſtruction. For the *Sultan* was not ſure (ſo furious and Mutinous are the *rks*, under a continued Series of ill Succeſs, which they never fail to aſcribe Heaven's being diſpleaſed with their Governours) tho' he ſhould comply h the Demands of his Subjects, by depoſing the *Grand Vizier*, that ſuch a mpliance alone would content them; ſhould he venture another Campaign, der a new *Grand Vizier*, and ſhould that Campaign prove as unfortunate as two former. He did not know but they might then carry their Inſolence ar, as to have demanded his Depoſition likewiſe, as it is more then proba- they would have done, had he hazarded another Battle, and been beaten: d as the Depoſition of a *Sultan*, generally precedes his Death but a few ys, he knew he ſhould not only be in Danger of loſing his Throne, but his

Life alſo. For tho' the *Grand Signior*, in the Height of his Power, is the moſt arbitrary and abſolute Prince in *Europe*, when once his Subjects begin to be diſſatisfy'd with his Government, there is no Prince ſo eaſily depoſed; the *Janizaries* revolt at once, and declare for the next Heir; and ſuch a Revolution, which with us would coſt thouſands of Lives, with them ſhall ſcarce coſt a hundred.

These Conſiderations, which the then Sultan *Achmet*, knew by Experience to be true, having been himſelf advanced to the Throne, to the Prejudice of his Brother *Muſtapha*, who was depoſed, almoſt without Bloodſhed, made him willing to hearken to any Terms which he durſt accept with Safety. But here he met with a terrible Dilemma, for *Belgrade* had ſo long been the Bulwark of the *Ottoman* Empire, that the *Turks* could not bear the Thoughts of renouncing it; it is even confidently aſſirm'd, that every *Grand Signior* at his Coronation was forced to take an Oath never to part with it: However, as no Peace could be obtained of the Emperor, without renouncing all Pretenſions both to that and *Temeſwaar*, poor *Achmet* was forced to comply therewith, at the Hazard of his own Safety; and to endeavour to pacify his Subjects, by all Manner of Good Uſage, and Excuſes.

Accordingly the Peace did prove, as M. *Dumont*, expected both good, and glorious, and not only ſo but laſting; the Dread of Prince *Eugene's* Arms having made ſuch an Impreſſion upon the *Infidels*, as is not yet worn off; ſo that tho' certain Powers are ſaid to have ſollicited them to a Rupture not long ago, they choſe rather to keep the Treaty of *Paſſarowitz* inviolable.

The End of the Firſt Part.

THE

MILITARY HISTORY

Of the Late

DUKE of *MARLBOROUGH*, &c.

PART II.

BEFORE we directly enter upon the Life of that illuſtrious Hero, *JOHN*, late Duke of *Marlborough*, whoſe Name will ever be recorded in Hiſtory to the Honour of the *Britiſh* Nation, it will be no ways improper, to give ſuch of our Readers, as are not well verſed in Hiſtory, the Riſe and Motives of that War, wherein that Hero ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf; and which, in all Probability, had not a fatal Turn in the Miniſtry intervened, he muſt have brought to a Conclu- n infinitely more glorious than the Peace of *Utrecht*.

IN purſuing this Plan, we ſhall be unavoidably obliged, for Connexion Sake, egin at the Peace of *Ryſwick*; and to mention all thoſe Actions, previous to Time, wherein that Hero firſt appeared upon the Scene, as Generaliſſimo he *Engliſh* Armies, under her Majeſty Queen ANNE, of glorious, and immor- Memory. But in ſo doing we ſhall only take Notice of ſuch material Cir- nſtances, as are not touched upon in the firſt Part, to which we ſhall always r our Readers, for an exact Account of the Particulars: And even in relating ſe Circumſtances, we ſhall be ſo far from being prolix (a Fault we would al- ys carefully avoid) that we ſhall but barely relate them *en paſſant*, merely to cidate the more ample Narratives of *M. Dumont*, a Gentleman every way lify'd for what he undertook.

The different Sentiments of Mankind about the Motives that brought on the Peace of *Ryſwick*.

HAVING thus premiſed, we ſhall proceed to obſerve, that notwithſtanding ve thirty Years are elapſed, ſince the Concluſion of the Peace of *Ryſwick*, iticians cannot yet agree, about the Motives which induced *Louis* XIV make that Treaty; conſidering on one Hand, the then precarious State of Health of the King of *Spain*, *Charles* II, and, on the other, the Conduct of the Court of *France* after this Peace, in ſtill keeping all their Forces on Foot, whilſt the other Powers of *Europe* were disbanding their Troops. Some endeavour to prove, that the Views of *Louis* XIV, in concluding that Treaty, were only to deceive the other Potentates, and thereby to be himſelf the better able to place a Prince of his own Family upon the Throne of *Caſtille*. Thoſe who maintain this Opinion, ground it upon the Report of divers ſecret Intrigues, and Negotiations, of the Truth of which every one is not agreed; and which even ſeem to be diſowned, by thoſe of the contrary Party who have written upon this Subject. Beſides that one may ſay, as it will appear by what we ſhall preſently relate, * that the *Moſt Chriſtian* King came in ſincerely to all the Meaſures, which were taken to prevent the War, and the Diſſatisfaction of thoſe Powers, who wou'd be the moſt concerned in preſerving the Tranquillity of *Europe*; which then depended upon the Order that ſhould be eſtabliſhed as to the Succeſſion of King *Charles* II.

The firſt *Partition Treaty.*

IT was the Intereſt of *Louis* XIV that the *Spaniſh* Monarchy ſhould not paſs into the Hands of the Houſe of *Auſtria*. It was equally the Intereſt of King *William*, and the *Dutch*, that thoſe Dominians ſhou'd neither fall to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, nor that of *Bourbon*; in order to keep ſuch an exact Ballance between thoſe two Families, as might ſecure the Tranquillity of *Europe*. Thoſe three Powers, therefore, acted in Concert, to prevent all thoſe Evils, which this approaching Succeſſion might bring upon *Chriſtendom*; and they could find no Method ſurer than to conſent, that the King of *Spain* ſhou'd appoint for his Succeſſour, the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*, Grandſon to *Margaret Tereſa* of *Auſtria*, ſecond Infanta of *Spain*, Daughter to *Philip* IV, and conſequently younger Siſter to *Mary Tereſa* of *Auſtria*, Queen of *France*. This *Margaret Tereſa* had been married to the Emperor *Leopold* in 1651, and that Prince had by her only one Daughter, named the Archdutcheſs *Maria Antonietta*, who was married to *Maximilian*, Elector of *Bavaria*, and who had no other Child but one Son, who alone had the Right to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, granting that the Renunciation made thereof by *Mary Tereſa* of *Auſtria*, had taken place. But in order to make the *Dauphin* amends for the Pretenſions he had to that Monarchy, being Son to *Mary Tereſa* of *Auſtria*, eldeſt Daughter to *Philip* IV, the Renunciation, which ſhe had been obliged to make, not ſeeming valid; and to induce the Emperor to conſent thereto, it was agreed to diſmember ſome of the Dominions of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, and to give Part of them to the *Dauphin*, and Part to the Archduke *Charles* the Emperor's ſecond Son, who claimed a Right to this Succeſſion, by Virtue of the Renunciation (tho' pretended to be ill-grounded) of *Mary Tereſa*.

IT was with Deſign to labour at this Project, that King *William* paſs'd over into *Holland*, attended by Count *Tallard*, Embaſſador from the Court of *France*, to that of *England* (who had the Permiſſion and Orders of the King his Maſter for that Purpoſe) with the Earl of *Portland*, and Mr. *Williamſon*, Secretary of State, to that Monarch. He then went to *Loo*, whither the Deputies of the *States General* often repair'd, and the Elector of *Bavaria*, who reſided at *Bruſſels*, as Governour General of the *Low Countries* for the King of *Spain*, was there likewiſe *incognito*. They had ſeveral Conferences there, the Reſult of which was the firſt Treaty for the Partition of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, whereof we ſhall inſert here only the principal Articles.

The main Articles of the *Partition Treaty.*

THE firſt was, that the Peace of *Ryſwick* ſhould be kept inviolably, and for a Conſtancy, between the King of *France*, King *William*, and the *States General*.

THE ſecond and third treated of the Motives that gave Riſe to this Treaty; *viz.* To prevent a new War, which the Conteſt about the Succeſſion to the *Spaniſh* Dominions, could not fail of rekindling, if the *Moſt Chriſtian* King, or the *Dauphin*, ſhou'd aſſert his Claim to the whole Succeſſion; and the Emperor ſhou'd Maintain that of the King of the *Romans*, or the Archduke *Charles*, his ſecond Son; or the Elector of *Bavaria*, that of the Electoral Prince his eſt Son.

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* Our Readers muſt remember that this ſecond Part is written by M. *Rouſſet*, a *Frenchman*, who can't help ſtanding up for the Glory of his *Grand Monarque*, tho' he bore Arms againſt him.

By the fourth Article, it was agreed, that out of the ſaid Succeſſion, the *uphin* ſhou'd have the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*; the Places dependant on the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, that were ſituated upon the Coaſts of *Tuſcany*, or the adjacent Iſlands, and are comprehended under the Name of *San-Stephano*, *rto-Hercole*, *Orbitello*, *Telamone*, *Porto-Longone*, *Piombino*, the City and arquiſate of *Final*, and the Province of *Guipuſcoa*, as alſo the Cities of *Fonta-ia*, and St. *Sebaſtian*, ſituated in that Province, and eſpecially *Port-Paſſage*: t with this Reſtriction; that if there were any Places dependant on the ſaid ovince, which ſhou'd happen to be ſituated beyond the *Pyrenean* Hills, or other Mountains of *Navarre*, *Alava*, or *Biſcay*, on the *Spaniſh* Side, they uld remain under the Dominions of *Spain*; and in the like Manner, if there u'd be any Places, dependant upon the Provinces Subject to *Spain*, on the her Side the *Pyrenean* Hills, or the other Mountains of *Navarre*, *Alava*, or *ſcay*, on the Side of the Province of *Guipuſcoa*, they ſhou'd remain under the minions of *France*, and that the ſaid Mountains ſhould be equally divided be-een *France* and *Spain*. On which Condition the *Moſt Chriſtian* King, both his own Name, and in that of the *Dauphin*, for himſelf and his Children ving for that End given his full Powers to Count *Tallard*) promiſed to re-nce his Right to the Reſt of the *Spaniſh* Dominions.

By the fifth Article it was ſpecify'd; that all the other Kingdoms, Iſlands, tes, Countries, and Places, which were dependant upon the *Spaniſh* Monar-y, except what is granted by the former Article, which was to fall to the *uphin's* Share, ſhou'd become the ſole Property and Poſſeſſion of the Prince, eſt Son to the Elector of *Bavaria*, to be injoy'd by him, his Heirs and Suc-ſors, born, and to be born, for ever: And that the Elector of *Bavaria* ſhou'd e the Adminiſtration of the ſaid Dominions, till the Electoral Prince ſhou'd of Age.

The Dutchy of *Milan*, nevertheleſs, was likewiſe excepted by the ſixth ticle, which their Majeſties the two Kings, and their High Mightineſſes the *tes General*, were agreed ſhou'd be given to the Archduke *Charles* of *Au-ia*, in Lieu of all the Pretenſions, which the Emperor, the King of the *Ro-ns*, and the Arch-Duke might have to the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion; which ſaid tchy of *Milan* ſhould become the Arch-duke's ſole Property and Poſſeſſion to joy'd by him, and his Heirs born or to be born.

On Condition of the Arch-Duke's having the ſaid Dutchy of *Milan*, Empe-, the King of the *Romans*, and himſelf were to renounce, immediately upon Deceaſe of his *Catholick* Majeſty, all their Claims and Pretenſions to the ſaid own of *Spain*, and the other Kingdoms, Iſlands, and Dominions, Countries, Places, which were dependant thereon, or to what fell the Share of the *uphin*, and the Electoral Prince of *Bavaria*.

By the eight Article it was ſpecified, that this Treaty ſhould be communicat-to the Emperor, and the Elector of *Bavaria*, by the King of *Great Bri-n*, and their *High Mightineſſes* the *States-General*, immediately after the ſign-and changing of the Ratifications; and his Imperial Majeſty the King of *Romans*, and the ſaid Elector ſhould be invited to approve thereof, immedi-ly upon the Deceaſe of his *Catholick* Majeſty without Children; and the ch Duke *Charles*, and the Electoral Prince, as ſoon as they ſhou'd reſpective-be of Age.

The first *Partition Treaty* proves of no Effect.

The ninth Article ſpecify'd, that if the Emperor the King of the *Romans*, the Elector of *Bavaria* ſhou'd refuſe to concur therein, the two Monarchs, d the *States General* ſhould hinder the Prince, whether the Brother or Son that Power who ſhould refuſe to aſſent to the Treaty, from entring into Poſ-ſion of what ſhould be aſſigned him; and that his Part ſhould remain, as it re, in Sequeſtration, in the Hands of the Vice-Roys, Governours, or any her Subſtitutes, who ſhould happen to command there for the King of *Spain*; ich ſaid Vice-Roys, &c. ſhould not be authorized to quit the Poſſeſſion there-, without the mutual Conſent of the two Kings, and the *States General*, un-l the ſaid Prince ſhould have accepted of this Partition, and Convention. And that, in Caſe that nevertheleſs, the ſaid Prince ſhou'd attempt to take Poſſeſſion of the Share aſſigned him, or of that of any of the others, the ſaid Kings, and the ſaid *States Generals*, together with thoſe who ſhall be ſatisfy'd with their Portion, by virtue of this Convention, ſhou'd prevent him by oppoſing it with all their Forces.

THE 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th, Articles were to regulate what Meaſures thoſe three Powers ſhould take, for putting this Treaty in Execution.

BY the fifteenth, it was ſpecify'd, that the Ratifications ſhou'd be exchanged in three Weeks.

THIS Treaty was Signed *October* 11. 1698. The Elector of *Bavaria* accepted it, in the Name of the Electoral Prince his Son; and the Kings of *France* and *England*, with the *States General*, ratify'd it. It was then communicated to the Court of *Vienna*, which far from accepting it, highly diſapproved it, and made a great Noiſe about it at the Court of *Madrid*.

IF this Treaty had ever been put in Execution, the Tranquility of *Europe* wou'd have been ſettled, in ſuch a Manner, that the King of *Spain*'s Deceaſe would not in the leaſt have been attended with any ill Conſequences to the Peace of *Ryſwick*. But it proved of no Effect, not only by Reaſon of the Emperor's refuſing to accept it; and King *William* and the *States General* not putting themſelves in a Condition to force him to it, as they had promiſed the King of *France*, and the Elector of *Bavaria*; but alſo by the unexpected Death of the Electoral Prince, which happened on the twenty-eighth of *February* 1699.

THE three Powers who had endeavour'd to bring this Treaty to bear, finding it was become of no Effect, by the ſudden Deceaſe of this Prince, bent their Thoughts upon concerting new Meaſures for the attaining the End they had propoſed to themſelves. King *William* paſſed again over into *Holland* in *September*, in order to confer ſecretly with the *States General*, and the Embaſſadors of thoſe Powers, who might come into the Scheme that was concerting. His Majeſty reſolved to look himſelf into the Condition and Number of the *Dutch* Troops. To this End he made them incamp near *Arnheim*, where he review'd them on the Eighth of *September*. Next Day he went to *Loo*, and ſet out on the thirtieth for *Zell*. On the Eighth of *October* he arrived at a Hunting Seat of the Duke of *Zell*'s, named *Goor*. There a Hunting-Match was made, at which ſeveral Princes of *Germany* were Preſent, with whom he conferr'd.

HIS Majeſty having taken all the Precautions neceſſary for the Advancement of the Deſign that was in Hand, laboured ſeriouſly, in Concert with the Miſters of the King of *France*, and the *States General* to bring it to bear. Long Time was this Affair examined into with great Application; and after having weigh'd it on every Side, to prevent all Inconveniencies that might ariſe from the putting it in Execution, it was thought proper to fix upon theſe general Obſervations, which were to be laid down as a Rule, in treating of this Important Affair. *Firſt*, that it was neceſſary to leave the Pretenſions of both Parties as they were without deciding either way in Favour of the one or the other. *Secondly*, it was judged proper to conſult about preventing a War, and apply themſelves to the Preſervation of the Publick Liberty.

The ſecond *Partition Treaty.*

WITH this View it was judged neceſſary, to manage Matters ſo, as to maintain an equal Ballance, between the Houſes of *France* and *Auſtria*; becauſe that if either the one or the other, ſhould poſſeſs themſelves of the whole *Spaniſh* Succeſſion, they wou'd ſoon ſee themſelves in a Condition, to make themſelves Maſters of the Reſt of *Europe*, which would not be able to reſiſt them. Wherefore after having well conſider'd theſe Things, with Abundance of Application, and foreſeen all the Difficulties with which this Affair was ſurrounded, it was thought the ſole Expedient, that cou'd ſave *Europe*, and preſerve its Peace, and Liberty, was to divide that Monarchy between the two Competitors, in ſuch a Manner, that the Archduke *Charles*, ſecond Son to the Emperor, ſhould have all *Spain*, with the *Indies*, and *Low-Countries*; and the *Dauphin* for his Share, ſhould have the Kingdoms of *Naples*, and *Sicily*, with the

Dutchutchy of *Milan*, upon the Conditions agreed on by the Treaty, an Extract hereof follows hereafter.

As ſoon as this Scheme was drawn up, according to the Intentions and In- uctions of the King of *France*, it was ſent to him. He had it examined in ouncil in his Preſence, after which his Majeſty approved of it, and preſs'd rneſtly to have it brought to a Concluſion. When it was brought back again *Holland*, Minutes of it were taken, and after ſeveral very ſecret Negocia- ons between the Courts of *France* and *England*, and an infinite Number of ifficulties had been removed, it was drawn up into the Form of a Treaty, hich was ſigned on all Sides, and the Subſtance whereof was to this Effect.

WE ſhall begin by the fourth Article, becauſe the Reſt ſerves only as the reamble, and is like the Beginning of the firſt *Partition Treaty* already re- ted.

The main Articles of the ſecond *Partition Treaty*.

THE *Moſt Chriſtian* King, both in his Name, and in that of the *Dauphin*, his eirs Male and Succeſſours, born, and to be born; as alſo the *Dauphin*, for imſelf, and his Heirs, &c. will be ſatisfy'd with the *Dauphin*'s having for his hare, the ſole Property, and full Poſſeſſion, (renouncing at the ſame Time l Pretenſions to the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion) to be injoy'd by himſelf, his Heirs, d Succeſſours for ever, of the Kingdoms of *Naples*, and *Sicily*, in the Man- r they are now poſſeſs'd by the *Spaniards*; together with the following Places ependant upon the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, ſituated upon the Coaſts of *Tuſcany*, or e adjacent Iſlands, and comprehended under the Name of *San Stephano*, *Porto ercole*, *Orbitello*, *Telamone*, *Porto-Longone*, *Piombino*, the City and Marqui- te of *Final*, the Province of *Guipuſcoa*, as alſo the Cities of *Fontarabia*, and . *Sebaſtian*, ſituated in this Province, and eſpecially *Port-Paſſage* which is in- luded therein: The whole with all their Fortifications, Ammunition and roviſion, which ſhall happen to be there, at the Time of his *Cathlick* Maje- y's Deceaſe.

BESIDES, the Dominions of the Duke of *Lorraine*, viz. the Dutchy of *Lor- ain*, and *Bar*, as they were poſſeſs'd by Duke *Charles* IV, and were reſtored y the Peace of *Ryſwick*, ſhall be yielded to the *Dauphin*, his Children, Heirs, nd Succeſſours, to have the ſole Property, and Succeſſion in Lieu of the Du- chy of *Milan*, which ſhould be yielded up and transferr'd to the ſaid Duke of *orraine*, and his Children Male or Female, Heirs, Poſterity, and Succeſſors orn, or to be born, which advantagious offer the ſaid Duke wou'd not refuſe: lways provided that the Province of *Buhe* ſhould belong to Prince *Vaudemont*, ho ſhould be reſtored to the Paſſeſſion of the Lands he heretofore enjoy'd, nd which were reſtored to him, or ought to have been reſtored to him by vir- ue of the Treaty of *Ryſwick*: On Condition of being put in Poſſeſſion of which ingdoms, Provinces, and Places, the ſaid *Moſt Chriſtian* King, both in his wn Name, and in that of the *Dauphin*, his Heirs Male born, or to be born, ave Power to the Count *de Briord*, to promiſe to oblige himſelf to renounce, s ſoon as the ſaid *Spaniſh* Succeſſion ſhou'd become vacant, as they at Preſent id renounce by this Act, all their Rights and Pretenſions to the ſaid Crown of *pain*, and to the other Kingdoms, Iſlands, States, and Places then dependant pon the ſaid Crown, excepting what had been ſpecify'd above, as being to fall the ſaid *Dauphin's* Share.

ALL the Cities, Towns, and Ports, ſituated in the Kingdoms and Provinces, hich were to be the *Dauphin*'s Portion were to be preſerved entire without be- g demoliſhed, as well as what was to be the Lot of the moſt ſerene Arch-Duke *Charles*; On which Condition the Emperor, both in his own Name and that of the King of the *Romans*, of the moſt ſerene Arch Duke *Charles*, and he Arch Dutcheſſes his Daughters, their Children male or female, born or o be born, ſhould renounce all Right and Pretenſions to the Kingdoms, I- lands, States, Countries and Places, which belong to the abovementioned Por- ion of the *Dauphin*, and to him who ſhall have the Dutchy of *Milan*, in Ex- hange for what ſhall be given to the ſaid *Dauphin*.

IMMEDIATELY after the Exchange of the Ratifications of this preſent Treaty t ſhall be communicated to the Emperor, who ſhall be invited to accede to it But if within three Months after, reckoning from the Day of the ſaid Communication and the ſaid Invitation, or the Day that his *Catholick* Majeſty ſhall happen to dye, if it ſhould chance to be before the ſaid Term of three Months, his *Imperial* Majeſty, and the King of the *Romans* ſhall refuſe to accede to it, and to agree to the Portion allotted to the Arch-Duke; the two Kings, or their Succeſſors, and the *States-General,* ſhall agree upon a Prince to whom the ſaid Portion ſhall be given. And in Caſe that, notwithſtanding the preſent Convention, the ſaid Arch-Duke ſhonld attempt to take poſſeſſion of the Portion which ſhall be fallen to him, before he ſhall have accepted of the preſent Treaty; or of what ſhall be allotted to the *Dauphin,* or to that Prince who ſhall have the Dutchy of *Milan* in Exchange as has been ſaid above, the two Kings, and the *States General,* by virtue of this Convention, ſhall oppoſe him with all their united Forces.

The ſaid Arch-duke ſhall not be allowed to go into *Spain* nor into the Dutchy of *Milan,* during the Life of his *Catholick* Majeſty, but by common Conſent, and no otherwiſe.

If the Arch-Duke ſhould happen to dye without Children, whether before or after the Deceaſe of the *Catholick* King, the Portion which is allotted him ſhall go to any Child of the Emperor's Male or Female, as his *Imperial* Majeſty ſhall pleaſe to name for that Purpoſe. And in Caſe his *Imperial* Majeſty ſhould happen to dye, without having made the ſame Nomination, then the King of the *Romans* ſhall have Power to make it; but always upon Condition, that the Portion ſhall never be reunited in, or deſcend to the Perſon who ſhall be Emperor, or King of the *Romans,* or who ſhall happen to become ſo, either by Succeſſion, Marriage Contracts, Deed of Gift, Exchange Ceſſion, Appeal, Revolt, or any other Way. And, in the ſame Manner, the Portion of the ſaid Arch-Duke, ſhall never revert or deſcend to the Perſon who ſhall be King of *France,* or *Dauphin,* or who ſhall happen to become ſo, either by ſucceſſion, Will, *&c.*

In Caſe the King of *Spain* ſhall chance to dye without Children, the two Kings, and the *States-General,* engage themſelves to leave the whole Succeſſion, in the ſame State where it ſhall then be, without taking Poſſeſſion thereof either wholly, or in pars, directly or indirectly; But each Prince ſhall be at Liberty to poſſeſs himſelf of what is allotted him as his Portion, as ſoon as he ſhall have comply'd, on his Side, with the fourth and ſixth Articles. If any Difficulties ſhould occur in ſo doing, the two Kings and the *States-General,* ſhall uſe their utmoſt Endeavours, that every One may be put in Poſſeſſion of his Portion, according to this Convention, and that it may have its entire Effect: to which End they engage to furniſh themſelves both by Sea and Land, the neceſſary ſupplies of Men and Veſſells, to compel by Force all thoſe, who ſhall oppoſe the Exechtion thereof.

If the ſaid Kings, and the *States-General,* or any One of them, ſhould be attack'd, by any one whatever, on Account of this Convention, or the putting it in Execution, they ſhall mutually aſſiſt each other, with all their Forces, and they ſhall become Guarantees of the punctual Execution of the ſaid Convention, and of the Renunciation made in Conſequence thereof.

All Kings, Princes, and States, who ſhall deſire to accede to this Treaty, ſhall be admitted therein.

We do not mention the thirteenth fourteenth and fifteenth Articles, which were only for Form ſake, and to render this Treaty more firm.

The Ratifications of the two Kings, and the *States-General,* ſhall be all three exchanged, at one and the ſame Time, at *London,* within the Space of three Weeks, reckoning from the Day when the ſaid *States-General* ſhall have ſigned, or ſooner, if poſſible. Done, and ſigned at *London,* the thirteenth of *March* N. S. A. D. 1700. And at the *Hague,* the twenty-fifth of the ſame Month and Year. By Us the Plenipotentiaries of *France, England,* and the *States-General,* being agreed that the ſigning of this preſent Treaty ſhould be executed after this Manner. In Witneſs whereof we have ſigned the preſent Treaty with our own Hands, and thereto ſet the Seal of our Arms. Signed *Tallard,* and *Briord,* Embaſſadors of *France. Portland,* and *Jerſey,* Embaſſadors of *England.* John *van Eſſen,* E B. *van Reede,* A. *Heinſius,* W. *de Naſſau,*

, E. *van Reede*, W. *van Haeren*, *A. Lemkes*, *van Hekkeſtet*, Embaſſadors of the *ates General.*

THIS Treaty was accepted ſincerely by the King of *France*, who took all e Steps neceſſary for the putting it in Execution, both at the Court of *Lorrain*, d in ſeveral other *European* Courts, where he had the Princes invit- to become Guarantees thereof; as thinking that the only Way to preſerve the ace of Chriſtendom. 'Tis to be believed, that if the Emperor would have quieſced therewith, in the ſame Manner, and would have join'd his Intreaties thoſe of his *moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty at the Court of *Madrid*, and if King *Wil-m*, and the *Dutch* had ſeconded their own Undertaking, as they had promiſ-, by joining their Sollicitations to thoſe of the *moſt Chriſtian* King; 'Tis to be liev'd, we ſay, that the King of *Spain* would have approved thereof, and uld never have thought of diſpoſing of his Dominions by Will. It is e-n evident that all the Parties concern'd would have found their Accounts erein; ſince the Power of *France* would have been thereby increaſed conſi-rably; the Arch-Duke would have been King of *Spain*; and the Duke of *rrain*, become Duke of *Milan*, would have been nearer at Hand, to have erited the Dominions of the Duke of *Mantua*, inſomuch that the Houſes of *uſtria*, *Bourbon*, and *Lorrain*, would have each of them reaped great Advan-ges from it. *England* and *Holland* would have likewiſe had their Deſires, th Relation to their Intereſts; *viz.* by ſeeing an equal Ballance kept between e Houſes of *Auſtria* and *France*, which would have ſecured their Tranquili-, and have ſaved the Lives of near a Million of Men, who periſh'd in the ar, by the Sword, Want, or the Seas.

THIS Treaty was not immediately made publick. As it was indiſpenſably ceſſary to prevail on the Emperor to accept it, the Miniſters of *France*, *En-and*, and *Holland* who were then at the Court of *Vienna*, had Orders to ention it only as a Partition which was yet in *Embryo*. It is even pretended, at thoſe Miniſters did not know it was an Affair already concluded. Howe-er that be, it was good Policy to break the Matter after this Manner, in or-r to induce his *Imperial* Majeſty, to conſent the more eaſily thereento. It as therefore only mentioned to him at firſt, as the rough Draught of a Scheme ſt thought on, with diſtant Inſinuations what Advantages would accrue to e House of *Auſtria* from thence, conſidering their Inability to diſpute their etenſions with *France*, and to enjoy in Peace the whole *Spaniſh* Succeſſion.

As for the Conduct that was obſerved on this Head, at the Court of *Madrid*, e Embaſſadors of the three Powers, who had ſigned the Treaty, had no No-e thereof given them, nor even that there was ſuch a Scheme in *Embryo*. Be-uſe it was not in the leaſt doubted, but the *Spaniards* would be greatly alarm-l, if they ſhou'd once hear there was a Deſign on Foot to diſmember their onarchy. Nevertheleſs, in ſpite of all theſe Precautions, it was known in *pain*, and it was thought that the Emperor, who oppoſed it vehemently when was mentioned to him, and who got Notice that this *Partition Treaty* had en ſigned, had given Intelligence thereof to the King of *Spain*.

IT ſeem'd natural for King *Charles* to have a particular Inclination for his wn Family, preferably to the Houſe of *Bourbon*, to which he was only ally'd y Marriage; beſides that both himſelf, and his Anceſtors had received conti-ual Vexations from them. Let us join to this ſo natural Inclination, the In-ances made by the Emperor, both by the Means of his Miniſters, and by the ntreaties of the Queen, Siſter to the Empreſs, to induce that Prince to diſpoſe of is Succeſſion, in Favour of the Archduke *Charles* his ſecond Son.

ON the other Hand, the Houſe of *Bourbon* had their Partiſans about his *Catho-ick* Majeſty, who were perpetually remonſtrating to him, what great Advan-ges the Crown of *Spain*, and eſpecially the *Catholick* Religion would derive om the Protection of the *Moſt Chriſtian* King. They repreſented to him that he Renunciations of his Aunt, and Siſter, the one Mother, and the other Wife to *Louis* XIV, were null according to the Laws of *Spain*, and the Mini-ters of the King of *France*, joined to theſe Inſinuations, a ſort of Threatnings, which made that Monarch's tender Conſcience apprehenſive, of being reſponſable t the Divine Tribunal, for all the Blood that ſhou'd be ſpill'd, if either by an njuſt, or a raſh Diſpoſal of his Dominions, he ſhould give Riſe to a War, which could not fail of ſetting all *Europe* in a Flame. It will be ſaid that the *Partition Treaty* would have extricated him from all this Trouble; but what Monarch can tamely bear to ſee others diſpoſe of his Crown, and eſpecially to imagine all his Dominions divided amongſt three Succeſſours?

The King of *Spain* conſults the *Pope*, about the Diſpoſal of his Dominions.

CHARLES II, then, had Recourſe to a Way that ſeem'd ſafe, at leaſt for the Repoſe of his Conſcience, and this was to ask the *Pope*'s Advice about this Affair which ſo much perplex'd him. This was done with Abundance of Secreſy. It was *Innocent* XII who was then poſſeſs'd of the *Holy See*, a Pontiff entirely *French*, tho' born a Subject to *Spain*. He delay'd as much as he could declaring himſelf upon the Queſtion propoſed to him; but at laſt being urged both by the earneſt Sollicitations of his *Catholick* Majeſty, and by the tickling Situation of Affairs, his Holineſs order'd the Congregation which he had appointed for the Examination of this Affair, and of which the Cardinals *Spada*, *Panciati*, and *Albani*, were Members, to decide it forthwith, without Reſpect of Perſons, and according to their Conſciences. After ſeveral Conferences, their
Eminences delivered to the *Pope* their Opinion, which was, “ that the Renun-
“ ciations of the two Inſanta's of *Spain*, ſucceſſively Queens of *France*, were
“ null, as well as their Oaths, which had been only made to put an End to
“ the Diſaſters which *Europe* groan'd under, through a long War; and to far-
“ ther the Concluſion of a happy Marriage, that had no other View than
“ to perpetuate and ſecure the general Peace of *Chriſtendom*, as alſo to cement
“ that Brotherly Love and Amity between the two Crowns, which every one
“ expected; and through the Conſideration of the other juſt and lawful Cauſes
“ whereby the Advantages and Convenience of this Marriage was known,
“ which gave them Room to hope, as well as the Publick, very good Succeſs
“ for the Increaſe of the *Chriſtian* Faith and Religion, as well as for the com-
“ mon Welfare of the Kingdoms, Subjects, and Vaſſals of the two Crowns.
“ As alſo for what related to the Advantage of the publick Cauſe, and the
“ Preſervation of the ſaid Crowns, to the End that being ſo great and ſo Pow-
“ erful, they might not be united together in the Poſſeſſion of one Perſon; and
“ to prevent from that Time the Pretences and Inconveniencies which might
“ ariſe from ſuch a Junction. That, conſequently, the good Effects which had
“ been hoped for from theſe Renunciations, not being to be reaped from thence,
“ but they being even become very prejudicial, as was actually found by Ex-
“ perience, they ought to be made void; ſeeing that it was evident that the
“ Obſerving of them muſt neceſſarily produce very bloody Wars, which wou'd
“ lay Waſte the fineſt and greateſt Part of *Europe*; and would be attended
“ with Havock, Burnings, and every Thing that is moſt dreadful on ſuch Oc-
“ caſions, which would alſo prove the Ruin of the *Spaniards*, whoſe Welfare
“ was deſigned to have been conſulted by theſe Renunciations; inſomuch that,
“ far from providing for the Increaſe of the *Catholick* Religion by this Means,
“ they would favour the Advancement of thoſe Powers and Sects which were
“ declared Enemies to the *Catholicks*.

The Opinion of the *Pope*, and the Congregation of Cardinals, about the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion.

“ THAT it was not to be believed, that if the two laſt *Catholick* Kings, and
“ the Infanta's their Daughters, cou'd have foreſeen what would happen, they
“ would ever have agreed to ſuch Renunciations. Much leſs if they had
“ known that all Sorts of Precautions would be taken, to prevent the Union
“ of the two Crowns, which ſeemed to be the Eſſential Deſign thereof.

“ THAT, therefore, as ſoon as the Prince of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, who
“ ſhall happen to be declared the Succeſſour, ſhall renounce for ever what
“ Right he may have to the Crown of *France*, that great Inconvenience, of
“ the Union of the two Crowns, would ceaſe. That tho' theſe Reaſons which
“ were made Uſe of to authorize the Renunciations, ſeem'd not to be the only
“ nor yet the ſtrongeſt Motives, becauſe the two Infanta's inſiſted chiefly
“ upon the Equality which ought to be obſerved in mutual Marriages; it not
“ being reaſonable that they ſhould give *France* any Hopes of inheriting the
“ Crown of *Spain*; whilſt the Princeſſes of *France*, according to the Excluſion
“ made by the *Salick Law* could have no ſuch Pretenſions, when they married
“ a King of *Spain*: And even if it ſhould appear that this was look'd upon as
“ the main and ſtrongeſt Reaſon, it could never be preferr'd to the com-

mon Welfare of the People; that the Welfare, and the mutual Preſervation of the publick Tranquility, had ever been the Foundation of all Laws: And that when the Obſervation of any Laws produced thoſe Miſfortunes, Troubles, and Wars, which were deſigned to have been avoided thereby, thoſe Laws were unjuſt, and contrary to the Intentions of the Legiſlator. Beſides, that there was a Clauſe, in the Renunciation of the late Queen of *France*, *Mary Tereſa*, which deſerved a great Deal of Conſideration. For after her Majeſty had explained herſelf, as to the Motives which induced her to conſent to the ſaid Renunciations, ſhe added:

I look upon this as a particular Ground for Conſolation and Satisfaction, as it
ill be the Means of frequently cementing and renewing the Tyes of Blood and
nſanguinity, and of ſecuring and ſtrengthening more firmly and effectually the
lliances, Friendſhip, and good Correſpondence between the two Crowns, which
ving been founded upon ſuch excellent Motives, and having had ſuch good Effects
ill laſt to the Glory of God, and remain firm between them, and between the Ca-
olick *and* Moſt Chriſtian *Kings, to the Welfare of all* Chriſtendom. *which,*
r good Reaſons, ought to be preferred to my own particular Advantage, or that
my Children, and poſterity: NB. *Which, in the preſent Caſe, is the leſs to be*
nſidered, becauſe it is very remote, at leaſt, as far as can be judged.

" THAT it is very evident, from theſe Expreſſions, that if ſhe had foreſeen that her Brother would have had no Succeſſours, ſhe would never have made this Renunciation. That it was for this Reaſon ſhe had conſented to the Sollicitations of her Father; and that ſhe had agreed to it the more willingly at his Perſuaſions, becauſe ſhe ſaw her Aunt, Queen *Anne* of *France*, had, in the like Manner, conſented thereto without any Difficulty.

" THAT the ſame Queen, *Mary Tereſa* had explained herſelf very clearly upon that Head, in the Act of Renunciation ſhe had made at *Fontarabia*, on the ſecond of *June* 1660, which was afterwards ratify'd by the *Moſt Chriſtian* King, her Conſort, finding that the main Deſign thereof was only to give Peace to *Europe*: She expreſſes herſelf in theſe Terms: *I find here for my*
eater Satisfaction, and Juſtification as to this Renunciation, and this Act, that
nly conſent thereto purſuant to, and after the Example of, that agreed to for her
arriage, and before theſe Preſents, by the moſt High, moſt Excellent, and moſt
werful Princeſs Anne, *Infanta of* Spain, *and now* Moſt Chriſtian *Queen of*
ance, *my moſt beloved Aunt, and Lady, as alſo in Conſideration of the publick*
od, ſpecify'd above, and to preſerve and ſecure the Peace between the two
owns? " Which agreed thereto likewiſe, for the ſame Reaſon explained in the ſame Treaty of Renunciation" *and this has been look'd upon therein as the*
incipal publick Cauſe, and that of the greateſt Importance to the Renunciation
de in my Treaty of Marriage, the Agreement to which has been evidently the
eans of the putting an End to a War of twenty-five Years Continuance, between
Catholick *and* Moſt Chriſtian *Crowns:* " Wherein the greateſt Powers in *Chriſtendom* had engaged themſelves either by Alliance or Dependance:"
d for the univerſal Good, and the Publick and ſupream Cauſe of the Catholick
ligion, which have all ſuffered greatly by the War, and for which no other Re-
dy can be found, but by the Peace granted by this Means, and on Account of this
arriage, which wou'd never be concluded, and to which the King my Lord and
ther wou'd never conſent, without this Renunciation's being made. " That theſe Terms, and the Intention of the Infanta of *Spain*, *Mary Tereſa*, afterwards Queen of *France*, were plain enough to demonſtrate, that the principal and eſſential Intention of the Renunciation, had not been any Conſideration of the Equality, but becauſe ſhe thought her Right, and that of her Children to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy very remote; and becauſe ſhe look'd upon her Marriage, and the Act of Renunciation, as the only Means, and the ſureſt Cauſe of putting an End to a War of twenty-five Years between the two Crowns, as well as of the univerſal Welfare of *Chriſtendom*, and of the Catholick Religion. And becauſe ſhe was likewiſe convinced, that the Catholick King would never have conſented thereto, without this Renunciation's being made.

“ That this laſt Reflection of the Infanta's *viz.* That her Marriage *would not be concluded, and that the King, her Lord and Father, would never conſent thereto, without the Renunciation,* was a very ſtrong Argument againſt the Validity of the Renunciation, made by her; that one might eaſily ſee that this Renunciation had been extorted, if not by violence, at leaſt by her Reſpect for her Father; and that the Infanta having been induced to comply therewith, through her ardent Deſire, to terminate, by her Marriage, a very Bloody War, of ſuch a long Continuance, her Renunciation cou'd never be alledged as vallid, when the putting it in Force would cauſe more dreadful Wars, than that ſhe had deſigned to put an End to by this Renunciation.

“THAT beſides all theſe, Conſiderations, which ſeem to be founded upon the Motives that induced the two Princeſſes to make the Renunciations, there was another more remarkable, and which ought to ſerve as a certain Rule to decide the Affair in Queſtion: *viz.* the *Spaniſh* Law made to authorize the Renunciation of Queen *Anne* Infanta of *Spain,* which was the twelfth in *Lib.* 5. *tit. de la nueva Reccapitulation,* whoſe words were *that the Law was made in Favour of the Kingdoms and of the Publick Cauſe thereof*; that it was for this Reaſon that they derogated from all the other Statutes both of the common Law, and the particular Laws of *Spain,* which regulate the Succeſſion, by eſtabliſhing there the Right of Primogeniture. And that whenever thoſe ſame Kingdoms ſhall be willing to ſubmit themſelves to the Grandſons of the moſt *Chriſtian* King, there ſhould be no need of any other publick Act than their own Conſent, to reſtore them to their former Rights.

“ THAT it was true this Princeſs bound herſelf by Oath, not to demand any Diſpenſation from her Engagements; but that Oaths of this Nature were not violated as long as neither the Queen, nor her Deſcendants deſired any ſuch Diſpenſation, which his Holineſs might give them, if they ſhould deſire it, or might even grant them of his own Accord, to prevent the Diſmembring of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, ſince the Government of that Crown was in ſuch Diſorder, as was then actually viſible, and yet was the only One which maintained the common Liberties of *Europe.* And that they even thought *his Holineſs* in ſome Meaſure obliged to uſe his good Offices after the moſt effectual Manner with the *Catholick* King, to prevail on him to declare one of the moſt *Chriſtian* King's Grandſons his Succeſſor; which would be agreeable to the Intention of his Siſter the Infanta *Mary Tereſa,* who had no other Views than to ſecure the Peace add Tranquility of the two Crowns of of *Spain* and *France,* the Advancement of the Catholick Religion, and the univerſal Welfare of all *Europe*”.

HEREUPON his Holineſs ſent to *Spain,* this Deciſion of the three Cardinals, and accompany'd it with an exhortatory Brief for the King, and another for Cardinal *Portocarrero,* wherein he extoll'd him for the Zeal he ſhew'd for the Welfare of the Chuch and State, and encouraged him to uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to make the Succeſſion of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, devolve in Favour one of one of the moſt *Chriſtian* King's Grandſons.

Cardinal *Portocarre-* in a great Perplexity.

WHEN the Briefs diſpatch'd by his Holineſs, before his late Sickneſs, and the Opinion of the Congregation had reach'd *Spain*; the Courier carried them all to Cardinal *Portocarrero,* according to the Orders given him by Cardinal *Spada.* Cardinal *Portocarrero* was then in the utmoſt Perplexity, becauſe his Inclination for the Advancement of the Houſe of *Auſtria,* was as yet deeplyrooted in his Heart: But ſeeing, on the other Hand, that his Holineſs ſeemed to approve of the Invalidity of the Queen of *France's Renunciation,* and finding alſo that it was the only Means to prevent the Diſmembring of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, he thought he was bound in Conſcience to ſacrifice his Inclination to the Welfare of the People, and the Safety of the Monarchy. He was then very much in Suſpence what Courſe he ſhould take, and as he repoſed an entire Confidence in the Underſtanding and Capacity of the Canon *Urraca*; he unboſom'd himſelf abſolutely to him, complaining greatly of the Conduct and Irreſolution of the Miniſters of the Court of *Vienna,* of the Proceedings of the two *Maritime Powers,* of the raſh Conduct of the Princes and States of the Empire and *Italy,*

and

chiefly of the Declenſion of *Spain*, which was become the Sport, and Con-npt of all *Europe*. He then communicated to him the Opinion of the three rdinals, approved on by the abovementioned Brief, and laſtly the Perplexi-he was in, in his Mind, becauſe his Affection for the Houſe of *Auſtria*, ſeem-to him contrary to the Duty he owed his Country.

How *Charles* II. was determined to make a Will in Favour of the D. of *Anjou*.

THEN it was that M. *Urraca* diſplay'd all his Underſtanding, to convince Cardinal, he was obliged to comply with the Opinion and Exhortations of *Holy See*, and to expoſe himſelf reſolutely to whatever might happen, in ler to maintain the Cauſe of that Party which had Juſtice on its Side. That muſt certainly be *France*, ſince his *Holineſs* was ſatisfy'd that the Renuncia-ns of the two Infanta's of *Spain*, afterward *Moſt Chriſtian* Queens, were of Force. That his Eminence, might conſult ſeveral famous Civilians, who re at *Madrid*, and eſpecially the Preſident of *Caſtille*, whoſe Probity, Ten-neſs of Conſcience, and Integrity, could leave him no Room to ſuſpect him Partiality. That indeed it was a very tickliſh Point, and that the Danger too conſiderable, not to think in good Earneſt of having Recourſe to a edy Remedy; and that the Caſe was the more Urgent, becauſe the King's ength ſeemed to decay, and his Indiſpoſition daily gave the Phyſicians great prehenſions.

THE artful M. *Urraca* had not propoſed to the Cardinal to conſult ſome Ci-ians, but that he knew ſeveral who maintained theſe Renunciations were in-lid, not doubting but the Cardinal would give him Orders to ſeek them out, to pitch upon the propereſt Perſons. He alſo propoſed the Preſident of *Caſtille*, owing very well that Miniſter was not on the Queen's Side, and that the ve-Day the News of the firſt *Partition Treaty* reach'd the *Spaniſh* Court, he had clared very plainly, that rather than conſent to it, the beſt Courſe for *Spain* uld be, to preſerve all her Dominions entire, tho' it were in ſubmitting her-f to a Prince of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

THE Cardinal approved of M. *Urraca*'s Sentiments, and accordingly gave n a Commiſſion, to convene one Day an Aſſembly of thoſe learned Civilians hom he had mentioned. M. *Urraca* was overjoy'd thereat, and that very ght acquainted Mr. *de Blecourt*, how well the Cardinal was diſpoſed.

The Opinion of the Preſident of *Caſtille*, about the Succeſſion.

THAT Prelate had the next Day a long Conference with the Preſident; he ew'd him the Deciſion that was ſent from *Rome*, with the Brief of his *Holineſs*, d deſired him earneſtly to give him his Opinion thereof, without having any egard to any Thing but to Conſcience alone, and to the Rules of Honour d Juſtice. Hereupon the Preſident confeſſed to him, with the utmoſt Sinceri-, that he had always deemed the Renunciations of the two Infanta's invalid, both cauſe they were contrary to the common Law, and becauſe they derogated ectly from the Fundamental Laws of *Spain*; which had ſettled the Right of cceſſion upon the eldeſt Male Heirs of the Blood Royal, and, in Default there-, upon the eldeſt Daughters of the ſame Family. He added, that there was t one Conſideration which could authorize them, *viz.* the Welfare of the eople: That it was through this Motive alone, that the Kings *Philip* III, d IV, had taken Care, in marrying their Daughters to the Kings of *France*, prevent the *Spaniſh* Monarchy from becoming one Day Subject to the *French* own, as if it were only a Province depending thereon; that this Motive of e Welfare of the People could ſubſiſt no longer, becauſe if they ſhou'd re-lve upon having theſe Renunciations take Effect, *Spain* would certainly be volved in an infinite Number of Misfortunes, if the Powers engaged to ſee e *Partition Treaty* take Effect, ſhould reſolve to force the Execution thereof. nd that, therefore, there was no other Remedy, than to throw themſelves, ithout farther Conſideration, into the Arms of *Louis* XIV, by offering the Suc-ſſion to one of the Princes of his Family, deſcended from one of the two In-nta's of *Spain*; on Condition, nevertheleſs, that he ſhou'd prevent the Exe-tion of the *Partition Treaty*, and the Diſmembring of the Monarchy, and ould comply with the Chief End of theſe Renunciations, that the two rowns might never at any Time deſcend to one and the ſame Prince.

THAT this had always been his Opinion; however, that he by no means ap-roved of giving the Succeſſion to the reigning Branch of the Houſe of *Bourbon*;

but to another Prince, deſcended from the ſaid Princeſſes, whoſe Chance of coming to the Crown of *France* ſhould be more remote; who ſhould be of Age to govern the *Spaniſh* Monarchy himſelf; who might maintain the Glory of the Crown, retrieve the Honour of the Nation, and deliver it from falling always a Sacrifice to Ambition. That theſe Reaſons would be yet ſtronger, if they would add thereto the real Spirit and Intent of the Renunciations, which was to prevent the Union of the two Kingdoms.

The Preſident of *Caſtille* adviſes the ſettling the Crown upon the D. of *Chartes.*

THAT all theſe Reaſons joined together incited him to adviſe, the Calling to the Succeſſion, the Duke *of Chartres*, Grandſon to the Infanta *Anne*, who was Son to the Duke of *Orleans*, Brother to *Louis* XIV. That this Prince would conform himſelf to the *Spaniſh* Cuſtoms, and apply himſelf to learning the Laws of the Nations, by looking upon it as his own; that he would ſtudy to render it glorious and flouriſhing; that there was no Doubt all *France* would declare openly in his Favour, to prevent the Execution of the *Partition Treaty*; and that the *Dauphin*, his Children, and all the Princes of the Family of *Bourbon* would be the firſt to maintain him on the Throne of *Spain*, and to preſerve to him entire all the Kingdoms and Provinces thereunto belonging.

BESIDES, that there would be great Reaſon to hope, that the two Maritime Powers would immediately conſent thereto, ſeeing themſelves, thereby delivered from the Fears of an approaching War, and from all Apprehenſions of the exorbitant Power of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and *Bourbon*, which were equally formidable to them. That they would certainly apply themſelves to the Maintaining this Settlement of the Crown, and would again follow their ancient Maxims, by entring into an Alliance with *Spain*. That they would the ſooner do this, becauſe they would be convinced by many Examples, that the Duke would be one of the firſt to oppoſe his Uncle's Deſigns, and the Ambition of *France*; ſince he would undertake the Defence of the Common Liberty, and would be in a Condition to wage War with him. That he had long thought of this Expedient; and that it was the only One he knew, and the beſt adapted to the Intereſt of *Spain*, as well as of the Reſt of *Europe*.

THAT he judged, that by ſettling the Succeſſion upon this Prince, the *Holy See* having acknowledged that the Renunciations were of no Force, they ſhould comply exactly with the Intentions of the two laſt Kings, and the Spirit of the Law of Excluſion; becauſe that, ſhould they declare for one of the *moſt Chriſtian* King's Grandſons, whether it were the ſecond or third, the Caſe of the Union of the two Kingdoms might happen. That the Houſe of *Valois* became extinct, notwithſtanding there were four Princes to keep up the Family, three of which ſucceeded each other. That the ſame Fate might happen to the Houſe of *Bourbon*, although the *Dauphin* had three Sons; that it was not certain, the ſame Caſe, of the Union of the two Crowns, would not come to paſs, tho' the Succeſſion ſhould be ſettled on the Duke of *Chartres*, becauſe that, if the three princes, Grandſons to the *moſt Chriſtian* King, ſhould chance to dye without Children, that Duke either would become King of *France*, or ſome of his Deſcendants, and thereby they would fall into the ſame Inconvenience. That he confeſs'd this indeed might happen, but that every one would agree with him, that this Chance would be much more unlikely to come to paſs, than by ſettling the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion in Favour of the Duke of *Berry*. That they might, nevertheleſs, oblige the Duke to give the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, he would for ever renounce all Pretenſions, and Claims, which he may poſſibly come to have, to the Succeſſion of *France*, and might give this Renunciation the Strength of a Law, by demanding the Guaranty of the ſeveral Powers of *Europe*, who would grant it with Joy, finding their own Intereſt went Hand, in Hand on this Occaſion, with that of *Spain*.

Cardinal *Portocarrera's* Opinion concerning the Succeſſion.

THE Cardinal hearken'd very attentively to the Preſident's Diſcourſe but as he was fully perſuaded that the Pope and Cardinals were in the Right, in declaring the Renuciations void, in their preſent Circumſtances, he would not agree with the Preſident upon the Article of ſettling the Succeſſion upon the Duke of *Chartres*. Wherefore he alledged, that notwithſtanding they believed the Renunciations to be null, they could not exclude the *Dauphin's*

Children

ildren from the Succeſſion, they being the neareſt Relations to the *Catholick*
ng. Upon which the Preſident told him, that the *Dauphin* was the neareſt
all, becauſe he was his Siſter's only Son, and that next to him was the
ung Duke of *Burgundy*: But that if, notwithſtanding their nearneſs of
ood, both the one and the other, would renounce all their Right to the
own of *Spain*, in Favour of the Duke of *Anjou*, and would declaring them-
ves and their Poſterity for ever incapable of poſſeſſing it; they could only
this, becauſe they thought their Renunciations would be founded upon
ſtice, and the Love of their own Country. That if the Opinion of *Rome*
s, that the Renunciations of the two Infanta's ought to be void on this Ac-
unt, although they ought to be judged to have made upon the ſame Foun-
ion, the very ſame Thing might happen, if, after the Duke of *Burgundy*'s
ceaſe, with Heirs lawfully begotten, the Duke of *Anjou* ſhould be the ſole re-
ining Branch of the Royal Family then reigning, and ſhould reſolve to poſ-
s, at the ſame Time, the Crown of *Spain*, both for himſelf, and his Children:
at this was directly the very Caſe which the Law of Excluſion, and the
ills of the two laſt *Catholick* Kings, as well as the Renunciation of the In-
nta's their Daughters, were calculated to avoid, by taking all poſſible Precau-
ns for that Purpoſe. That his Eminency ſaw, by the Opinion of the three Car-
nals, that the Welfare of the Subjects of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, and the
mmon Tranquility of *Europe*, had been the chief Motives which had deter-
ned them, in agreeing to the Invadility of the Renunciations; that he
uld alſo find the ſame Reaſons alledged in his Holineſs's Brief, and the Let-
s of Cardinal *Spada*.

The Preſident added, that he was very ſenſible the ſame Thing might be al-
lg'd againſt the Election of the Duke of *Chartres*: That in Caſe, the *Dau-*
in, and his three Sons, ſhould happen to dye without Heirs Male, that Duke,
his Children, might challenge their Right by Birth to aſcend the Throne of
ance: But that, *firſt*, this Event was very remote; and that, *ſecondly*, it might
eaſily prevented; becauſe the Princes of the Blood, who would find ther
dvancement to the Throne, brought the nearer by the Removal of the Duke
d his Poſterity, would all oppoſe them, and oblige them to deſiſt from their
etenſions; and that all the Princes and Powers of *Europe* would join with
em, and unite all their Forces, for their own Preſervation and Security; and
t even if the Duke, or his Children, ſhould take Advantage of the ſame
aſons, as have been alledged to declare the Renunciations void, they could
thereby juſtify their Pretenſions; becauſe that if the Welfare of the People,
d the Safety of the State, were at Preſent deem'd the Sovereign Law, to
ich all others ought to yield; this Reaſon would make immediately againſt
n, becauſe he would endanger and Sacrifice to his Ambition, the Welfare of
Subjects, the Safety of the State, and the common Repoſe aud Tranquillity
Europe.

M. *Urraca* decides the Matter in Favour of the Duke of *Anjou*.

These Reaſons of the Preſident's would have gained the Cardinal's Approba-
n, if M. *Urracca* had not returned to the Attack, aſſiſted by ſome Civilians,
om he had gained over to the Intereſt of the Houſe of *Bourbon*: the Cardinal
lded thereupon entirely to the Reaſons of the latter; and being from that
me abſolutely devoted to the Houſe of *Bourbon*, becauſe he believed they had
Right on their Side, he join'd with the Duke *de Medina Sidonia*, the Count
San Eſtevan, and the Marquis *de Villa Franca*, who were all equally incenſ-
againſt the *Partition Treaty*. The Cardinal alſo brought over to their
rty the Secretary *di Deſpacho*, *Don Antonio d'Ubilla*, and *Don Franciſco Ron-*
llo, *Corregidor* of *Madrid*.

Whilst they were mutually concerting theſe Meaſures, the *Catholick* King
d quite other Deſigns: Equally an Enemy to the *Partition Treaty*, and
erſe to contributing to the Aggrandizing of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, he had
olv'd to have appointed the Arch Duke *Charles* his univerſal Heir. It was
this Diſpoſition the Cardinal found him, when he exhorted him to regulate
Affair of the Succeſſion; but his Eminency knew very well how to make
s dying Monarch ſoon change his Mind; by having Recourſe to every
eans which was likely to alarm a Conſcience ſo ſcrupulous as his. To this
End

End, the Deciſion of the Pope and the Congregation, the Conſultation of the *Spaniſh* Divines, and the Opinion of the Civilians, were all ſet off to the beſt Advantage; on the other Hand, a Dreadful Deſcription was made his Majeſty of the Partition and Diſmembring of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy; and, to conclude, the Slowneſs of the Reſolutions of the Court of *Vienna*, were highly exaggerated to him; in that they ſeemed neither to have any Mind to ſend the Archduke *Charles* to *Madrid*, nor the Supplies which had been demanded for the *Milaneze*, and the Kingdom of *Naples*. In ſhort, his *Catholick* Majeſty was beſet to ſuch a Degree by the Cardinal, that the Intreaties and Remonſtrances of the Queen were no longer regarded, and that Prince laying upon the Cardinal's Conſcience, all the Wrong he ſhould do, in depriving the Houſe of *Auſtria* of his rich Inheritance, gave Orders to the Secretary of State, to draw up his Will, according to the Directions of Cardinal *Portocarrero*. This had been already taken Care on; two of the Cardinal's Creatures had already ſketch'd out the rough Draught of this Will, which the Secretary of State copy'd over fair, and the fourteenth Article of which nominates and appoints the Duke of *Anjou*, Grandſon to *Lewis* XIV, univerſal Heir to all the Dominions of the Crown of *Spain*, after having declared in Article thirteen the Invalidity of the Renunciations.

The King of *Spain* makes a Will in Favour of the Duke of *Anjou*.

The *Catholick* King dying *November* 1. 1700, the Council of the Regency, at the Head of which was the Cardinal, immediately gave the King of *France* Notice of the Contents of the Will, conjuring him to comply with the Wiſhes and ardent Deſires of the *Spaniards*, by ſending their Sovereign to them as ſoon as poſſible. This Letter was deliver'd to the *Moſt Chriſtian* King, on the tenth of *November*, by the Marquis *de Caſtel dos Rios*, Embaſſador of *Spain*. That Monarch expreſs'd abundance of Moderation to the Embaſſador, aſſuring him he was very ſenſibly affected, with the great Loſs all *Chriſtendom*, and *Spain* in particular, had ſuſtained by the Death of his *Catholick* Majeſty; and that he had never doubted of his good Intentions, or his Juſtice; that he, nevertheleſs, was very thankful for the Favour he had conferr'd on his Family; but that the Circumſtances *Europe* was then in were ſo tickliſh, that it was not poſſible for him, immediately to comply with the Deſires of the *Spaniards*, tho' he was ready, on his Side, to contribute to the Accompliſhment of their Wiſhes, both for their Satisfaction and their Glory.

What Meaſures the Court of *France* took after King *Charles* II's Deceaſe.

The firſt Thing the *Moſt Chriſtian* King took Care of, was, to prevent Count *Zinzendorff*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Emperor at *Paris*, from giving immediately any Notice of this Affair to his Maſter; and in order to effect this, a ſtrict Command was ſent to all Poſt-maſters, not to ſupply any one whatever with Horſes, without an expreſs Permiſſion from Court. After this his Majeſty ſummon'd all his principal Miniſters, to conſult with them what Courſe he ought to take at ſuch an extraordinary Juncture.

The different Sentiments of *Louis* XIV's Miniſters, about the accepting of the Will.

The Sentiments of the Aſſembly were very much divided; ſome being for keeping to the *Partition Treaty*, and others for accepting of the Will. The firſt maintained, " that tho' the Advantages which accrued to all *France*, by the " Will made by the *Catholick* King, ſeem'd to be the greateſt that could be " deſired, there was the more Reaſon to apprehend the fatal Conſequences " which might reſult from thence, if the Maritime Powers ſhould join with the " Emperor, either to compel his Majeſty to the Execution of the *Partition* " *Treaty*, or to maintain the Rights of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, purſuant to their " former Engagements. That, in the firſt Caſe, it would be ſullying the Glo- " of his Majeſty's long Reign, if, after having accepted the Will of the *Ca-* " *tholick* King, he ſhould find himſelf conſtrain'd to conſent to the Diſmem- " bring of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy; and that, in the ſecond, *France* would be " expoſed to the greateſt Dangers of the War made upon it, in Hopes of oblig- " ing his Majeſty to recall the Sovereign, which he ſhould himſelf have given to " the *Spaniards*.

They who were for accepting the Will aſſerted, on the contrary, " that if " his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty ſhould ſtand to his Treaty with the two Maritime " Powers, it would give Riſe to very bloody Wars, which might prove more " fatal to *France*, than all could be feared, if his Majeſty ſhould comply with the Deſires of the *Spanirds*, by accepting the Will. That if the *Spaniards* ſhould find, that his Majeſty refuſed them the Heir their late King had appointed them, and that *France* wou'd put in Execution the intended Diſmembring of their Monarchy, they would certainly think themſelves authorized to ſubmit themſelves to a Prince of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; that the Emperor would not fail flying to their Aſſiſtance, by engaging the Princes of the Empire to defend the *Spaniſh Netherlands*; and the *Italian Potentates* to preſerve for *Spain* the Kingdoms and States whereof ſhe was there poſſeſs'd; that it was not probable the two Maritime Powers would then join with *France*, and concur with their Forces for the Maintenance of the *Partition Treaty*; that according to all Appearances, no Body doubted, but thoſe two Powers, who for fifty Years, had been ſo jealous of the growing Greatneſs of *France*, wou'd thwart all his Majeſty's Deſigns, to prevent his uniting to his Crown the Kingdoms of *Naples*, and *Sicily*, with the Province of *Guipuſcoa*, and the Dutchy of *Lorraine*, which they themſelves had allotted to him by that Treaty.

" THAT, on the contrary, by accepting the Will, his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty would put himſelf in a Condition not to fear any Thing, from the utmoſt Efforts which the Maritime Powers, in Conjunction with the Houſe of *Auſtria*, could either make againſt him, or againſt *Spain*: That it had been found by Experience a long Time, that the greateſt Obſtacle his Majeſty had met with, in the Execution of his Deſigns, had been from *Spain*; both by the Diverſions ſhe had made in *Italy*, in *Catalonia*, towards *Navarre*, in the *Mediterranean*, and in the *Low Countries*, and alſo by the Enemies ſhe had raiſed up againſt him by her Treaſures: That thus *France* would be deliver'd from that Impediment to their Deſigns, and in a Condition to act powerfully againſt the Empire and *Holland*, with all their Forces by Land, whilſt their Fleets would have the Command of the *Streights of Gibraltar*, and keep the *Engliſh* in Awe: In ſhort, that it was both for the Glory of the King, and the whole Nation, to comply with the good Intentions of his *Catholick* Majeſty, and with the Deſires of the *Spaniards*.

The *Dauphin* declares for accepting the Will, which decides the Matter.

AFTER many Debates, between the Chancellour, who maintained this Opi- n, and the Duke *de Beauvillers*, who ſtood up for the *Partition Treaty*, being couraged thereto by the Duke of *Burgundy*, the King ask'd the *Dauphin* his inion; and that Prince declared himſelf on the Chancellour's Side. He cited veral of his Reaſons, and added thereto; " That his Majeſty was too juſt and equitable, to deſire to deprive both him and his Children, of an Inheritance which lawfully belonged to them, both by the Right of Blood, and Nature, and alſo by the Laws of thoſe very Kingdoms, which ſo earneſtly ſent for the Duke of *Anjou* to give him the Crown; That he did not doubt but the Duke of *Burgundy* wou'd be contented with his Lot; and that, for his own Part, he renounced it with Pleaſure, and ſhould be very glad to be able to ſay as long as he lived, *the King my Father, and the King my Son.*

The Precautions uſed by *Louis* XIV, before he declar'd his Grandſon, the Duke of *Anjou*, King *Spain*.

T was reſolved then that his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty ought to accept the Will the *Catholick* King, and to acknowledge the moſt ſerene Duke of *Anjou*, his ond Grandſon, as univerſal Monarch of all the *Spaniſh* Dominions; as alſo to immediately all imaginable Precautions to oblige the Elector of *Bavaria*, h his Brother the Elector of *Cologn*, the Duke of *Savoy*, and the *Venetians* do the ſame: That there was Reaſon to hope the latter would inſtantly con- thereto, to avoid the Apprehenſions the Houſe of *Auſtria* would give them, hey ſhould make themſelves Maſters of the *Milaneze*: That the very ſame tives would induce the Duke of *Savoy*, and all the Princes of *Italy*, even *Pope* himſelf, to comply therewith, for Fear the Emperors ſhou'd make any tempt, to review their ancient Pretenſions to their Dominions; and that, in Appearance the two Electors would agree to it, both the one, and the er to maintain their Siſter's Son, and their own firſt Nephew upon the Throne the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, and then to deliver themſelves from the Um- ge both they, and all the Reſt of the Empire, had taken at the Power of *Imperial* Family.

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Way to ſecure *Italy* from the Calamities of the War which threatned her. During all theſe Tranſactions, the Emperor and his Miniſters, were ſenſible too late, of the fatal Effects of their refuſing the *Catholick* King, the Troops he had demanded of them with ſo much Earneſtneſs: They greatly repented alſo not having ſent the Archduke into *Spain,* before the Concluſion of the Peace of *Ryſwick.* But it was paſt Recalling, and there was a Neceſſity now of conſidering how they ſhould be able to reſtore Things to their former Condition, and to ſecure by Arms the Rights of the Houſe of *Auſtria,* which had been ſo unfortunately neglected by the Way of Negotiation. The Court of *Vienna* were not ignorant that they had ſtill many Friends in *Spain,* at *Naples,* at *Milan,* and in the other Dominions of that Monarchy, who wou'd be ready to declare themſelves, as ſoon as they ſhou'd be in a Condition to ſupport them. Wherefore a War was reſolved on, in Hopes that *England,* and *Holland,* and even the whole Empire would join their Forces, in Order to avert the Storm that threatned them and alſo the Reſt of *Europe,* if once the Houſe of *Bourbon,* ſhou'd unite all the Kingdoms and States of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, under *Philip* V. All the Difficulty lay in reſolving what Part ſhould be the Scene of War.

SEVERAL Miniſters adviſed the Beginning it in the *Low Countries,* in Hopes the Elector of *Bavaria,* who had been the Emperor's Son in Law, would give Entrance to his Troops; that the Elector of *Cologn,* his Brother, would in pure Gratitude, eſpouſe the Cauſe of a Prince, who had undergone the Calamities of a pretty long, and very bloody War, to ſecure him the Electoral Dignity, with the Biſhopricks of *Cologn* and *Liege*; and that the Elector *Palatine,* the Emperor's Brother in Law, and Uncle to the Archduke, would not fail to uſe his utmoſt Efforts, both to ſecure the *Low Countries* to his Nephew, and to deliver himſelf from a Neighbourhood ſo dangerous, as that of a Prince of the Houſe of *Bourbon*; that the very ſame Motive would induce the two Maritime Powers, finding themſelves impoſed on by the Artifices of *France,* not to ſcruple entering into freſh Engagements with the Houſe of *Auſtria* which would alſo facilitate the Conqueſt of the other Dominions of that Monarchy.

THE Party that adviſed the ſending the Troops to *Italy,* and Beginning the War there, grounded their Arguments upon this, that the Kingdoms of *Naples,* and *Sicily,* with the Dutchy of *Milan,* and the Fortreſſes of *Tuſcany,* were moſt convenient for the *Imperial* Family; that the Dutchy of *Milan,* being a Fief of the Empire, which was to deſcend only to the male Branch, would certainly induce the *Germanick Body* to ſecure it to the Emperor; and his Heirs Male, that the Duke of *Savoy,* the *Venetians,* and all the other Princes and States, would ſee with Pleaſure that the Emperor undertook their Defence; that the War on that Side, would not be ſo burthenſome to his *Imperial* Majeſty's Subjects, the Princes and States of *Italy,* which were held of the Empire, being obliged to ſubſiſt his Troops; And that if once his *Imperial* Majeſty and Troops ſhould get Poſſeſſion of the Dutchy of *Milan,* there was Reaſon to hope that the *Spaniards,* who had call'd in the Duke of *Aniou* only out of Fear of their loſing the *Milaneze,* would drive that Prince again out of *Spain,* to preſerve that Dutchy.

THE Emperor, *Leopold* declared himſelf immediately for the laſt Courſe. He even regulated in Council with the Prince and Count *Manfeldt,* Preſident of War, Prince *Louis* of *Baden,* Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy,* and divers other Generals and Miniſters, what number of Troops ſhould be employed therein. It was there concluded; that the Army in *Italy,* ſhould conſiſt of 19,200 Foot, 6000 Horſe, and 4000 Dragoons; That the Army on the *Rhine* ſhould be of 14,400 Foot, 4000 Horſe, and 2000 Dragoons. It was alſo concluded there to keep up three other Bodies of Forces; one for the Security of the heriditary Countries, which ſhould amount to 3600 Infantry, and 4000 Cavalry: Another for the Defence of *Hungary* which ſhould conſiſt of 13200 Foot, 3000 Horſe, and 2000 Dragoons: And the third to cover *Sclavonia* which ſhould be of 10600 Men, whereof 3000 ſhould be Cavalry, 1000 Dragoons, and the Reſt Infantry.

AFTER theſe Reſolutions had been taken, his *Imperial* Majeſty gave divers Commiſſions for the raiſing new Troops, and order'd the old ones to begin to

fi le

off towards *Roveredo*, upon the Confines of the *Venetians*, where a large
agazine was getting ready, for all the Army that were to repair thither.
e Command of this Army in *Italy* was given to Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*; that
n the *Rhine* to Prince *Louis* of *Baden*; that in *Hungary* to General *Heiſter*;
that in *Tranſylvania* to the Count *de Rabutin*, who being a *Frenchman*,
g'd the Emperor to excuſe him from acting againſt his King.

The Empire is ſollicited to take Part in the Quarrel.

As the War for the Recovery of the Dutchy of *Milan*, was alſo for the
intenance of the Rights of the Empire, his *Imperial* Majeſty imagined he
ld gain over that Auguſt Body to his Intereſt; to which End he ſent to *Ra-*
onne Count *Windiſgratz*, Councellour of State, as his Plenipotentiary, to
icit the Diet to declare the Expedition againſt the *Milaneze*, the common
ſe of the Empire. His *Imperial* Majeſty hoped to gain this Point the more
ly, becauſe the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, whom he had raiſed to the Digni-
f King of *Pruſſia*, with all the Princes of that Houſe, thoſe of *Saxony*,
e of *Brunſwick*, and ſeveral others had declared, that they would aſſiſt
with Troops as ſoon as ever *France* ſhould make any Attempt on the Side
he Empire.

ESIDES, the Emperor was appriz'd by Count *Wratiſlaw*, who was at *Lon-*
, that his *Britannick* Majeſty himſelf would maintain the Intereſts of his *Im-*
al Majeſty, and would do his utmoſt to induce the *States General* of the
ted Provinces, to enter alſo into freſh Engagements with the Houſe of *Au-*
a, in caſe the *Moſt Chriſtian* King would not give his *Imperial* Majeſty rea-
ble and juſt Satisfaction: But that previous to all Things it was neceſſary,
the Army deſtined for *Italy*, ſhould have enter'd that Country: His Mini-
alſo at the *Hague* wrote to the ſame Effect.

The State of Affairs in *Italy*.

HE Report which began to be ſpread, of a Treaty between the Duke of
oy and the two Crowns; with the Refuſals this Prince, and the other Princes
States of *Italy* had made to the Propoſals of the *Imperial* Miniſters, gave
Emperor Reaſon enough to fear, that his Affairs in that Country would not
ſo well as he cou'd have wiſh'd. The Warlike Preparations of the *Venetians*
e him alſo great Umbrage; but his ſuſpicions on that Head were ſoon re-
ved, becauſe the Count *de Berka*, his Embaſſador at *Venice*, wrote him
rd, that, notwithſtanding all the Efforts, and Intrigues of the two Crowns, they
declared they would ſtand Neuter, and would permit the Paſſage of the
perial Troops; that thoſe Forces which were there kept on Foot, had been
y raiſed for the Security of their Country, and to prevent Diſorders: But
at ſtill perplex'd the Emperor very much, was to find out an *Italian*
nce who would give him Entrance into ſome Fortreſs, where he
ght ſecure himſelf a Retreat in Caſe of Neceſſity. His Majeſty had Recourſe
this End, to M. *Palazuoli*, to ſollicit the Duke of *Guaſtalla* to conſent there-
This Miniſter immediately anſwer'd him, that he was ſo fully ſatisfy'd of
Duke's Attachment to his Majeſty, that he might certainly ſend his Troops
his Territories, and that they would there find Refuge, and the neceſſary
poſitions for their Quarters. The Duke of *Modena* did not explain himſelf
plainly by his Miniſter at *Vienna*, but he aſſured the Emperor, that as ſoon
ever his Troops ſhould be in a Condition to ſupport him, he would declare
ſelf openly for his *Imperial* Majeſty.

The Meaſures taken by the Court of *France*.

N the mean While the *Moſt Chriſtian* King perſiſted in uſing his utmoſt
orts to oppoſe the Deſigns of the Court of *Vienna*, and to raiſe them up new Ob-
les, to prevent the applying himſelf in Earneſt to the Emperor's War abroad
at a Diſtance from his Hereditary Countries. His *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty had
dy made ſure of the Duke of *Savoy*. He had done the ſame by the Duke
Mantua; although the latter would not declare himſelf ſo ſoon as to the City
Mantua, being afraid of drawing upon himſelf the Ill-will of the Empire,
the Averſion of the Princes of *Italy*. His Majeſty knew very well alſo that
re was not one of them who would declare himſelf an Enemy to the two
wns, and that all would declare for a Neutrality. He employ'd likewiſe all his
niſters in *Germany*, in endeavouring to engage the Princes and States of the
pire, not to undertake any Thing againg the two Crowns. He ſaw with
aſure; that the two Brothers of *Bavaria*, had acknowledged the new King

of *Spain*, that they were devoted to his Intereſts, and that there was all the Reaſon in the World to hope, they would induce divers other Princes to follow their Example, as alſo the Circles to obſerve an exact Neutrality. He had already granted his Guaranty to the Princes who oppoſed the Creation of a ninth Electorate; but what aſtoniſh'd almoſt all Mankind, was, that his Majeſty, who had ſo much at Heart the Intereſt of the *Roman Catholick* Religion in his own Kingdom, and who treated his Subjects of the Reformed Perſuaſion, with the utmoſt Severity, made an Offer of powerful Supplies to the Proteſtant Princes and States of *Germany*, to enable them to obtain Satisfaction as to religious Points, purſuant to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*; telling them, at the ſame Time, that he offered them this Aſſiſtance, without obliging them to any Thing, with Relation to the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion.

The *French* Troops introduced into the Towns belonging to the Barrier of the *Dutch*

THE *Moſt Chriſtian* King did not ſtop at theſe Negotiations alone, he acted alſo. After having agreed previouſly upon it with the Elector of *Bavaria*, and the Marquis *de Bedmar*, he made between twelve and fifteen Thouſand Men file off towards the *Low Countries*, with Intent to get them introduced into the Places intruſted to the Keeping of the *Dutch*, and which formed their Barrier. This Deſign was carried on with ſo much Secreſy, that not the leaſt Diſcovery thereof was made, till the Sixth of *February*, when 1800 Men enter'd *Namur*, 2500 into *Luxemburgh*, 4559 into *Mons*, 1500 into *Oudenarde*, 200 into *Newport*, 600 into *Oſtend*, 1500 into *Aeth*, 600 into *Bruges*, and others into *Dendermonde*, *Courtray*, &c.

The Court of *France* would have ſeized the *Dutch* Troops whom they had treacherouſly ſurprized, but the Elector of *Bavaria* never would conſent to it.

THESE Troops had march'd all Night without Beat of Drum, inſomuch that No one knew in the leaſt of it, except the Governours, to whom his Electoral Highneſs of *Bavaria* had ſent Orders, with the utmoſt Secreſy, to give them Admittance. Thus the Troops of their *High Mightineſſes* were in a Manner taken Priſoners. They were to the Number of twenty-five Battalions, and the Deſign of the Court of *France* was to have had them ſeized; but they could never prevail on the Elector of *Bavaria*, to put in Execution the Order they ſent him to that Purpoſe. It was not without Difficulty that Prince had conſented to the Introduction of the *French* Troops into thoſe Places; and he gave the Miniſters of the *Moſt Chriſtian* King to underſtand, that he had too much Honour, to violate, in that Manner, the Publick Faith, by detaining the Troops wherewith their *High Mightineſſes* had intruſted him; wherefore the *Moſt Chriſtian* King ſuffer'd himſelf to be diſſuaded from it, by his Highneſs's earneſt Intreaties, and the twenty-five Battalions had free Liberty to return to the *United Provinces*.

The *States General* acknowledge K. *Philip* V.

WHILST theſe Things were tranſacting, the Count *d'Avaux* arrived at the *Hague*, to ſecond the Count *de Briord*, and the *States General* named Commiſſioners to enter into Conference with theſe Miniſters, and the Miniſter of *England*: But his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty inſiſted, that previous to every Thing, their *High Mightineſſes* ſhould acknowledge King *Philip*, which they did by a Reſolution of the twenty-firſt of *February*, and by a Letter, in Conſequence thereof, on the twenty-ſecond, to his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty. One would have thought, that after this Step, there was no Room to have been apprehenſive of a Rupture, eſpecially when King *William* wrote in *April* to the King of *Spain*, in Anſwer to a Letter, that Prince had written to his *Britannick* Majeſty the *November* before. But King *William* had only made this Acknowledgment of his *Catholick* Majeſty in order to gain Time; accordingly he did not do it till he was preparing for his Departure for *Holland*, to put the finiſhing Hand to the Treaty of the *Grand Alliance*, which had been negotiating from the Moment the News came of his *Moſt Chriſtians* Majeſty's having accepted the Will of *Charles* II.

The Purport of the Articles of the *Grand Alliance*.

THEY amuſed the Miniſters of *France* by Conferences and Propoſals, to which they knew very well his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty would never agree; this laſted till the ſeventh of *September*, when the Treaty of the *Grand Alliance* was ſigned. The Purport thereof was, amongſt other Things, that the *Allies* promiſed mutually to aſſiſt each other with all their Forces, (according as ſhould be regulated by a particular Convention) to obtain the Satisfaction they required.

THAT they ſhould uſe their utmoſt Efforts, to ſubdue the *Spaniſh Low Coun-*
ies, to the End they might ſerve as a Barrier to ſeperate and remove *France*
a Diſtance from the *United Provinces*, as in Times paſt.

THAT in the like Manner the *Allies* ſhould uſe their utmoſt Efforts to conquer
e Dutchy of *Milan*, with its Dependencies, as being a Fief of the Empire,
vantagious for the Security of the Hereditary Provinces of his *Imperial* Majeſty
d to reduce the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sicily*, with the Iſlands of the *Medi-*
ranean, and the Territories dependant upon *Spain* along the *Tuſcan* Coaſts,
ich might ſerve for the ſame Purpoſe, and be uſeful for the Commerce and
vigation of the Subjects of his *Britannick* Majeſty, and the *United Pro-*
ces.

THAT King *William*, and the *States General*, ſhould be at Liberty to ſubdue
Force of Arms, (according as ſhould be concerted between them) for the
dvantage and Convenience of their Subjects, the Countries, and Cities, which
e *Spaniards* had in the *Indies*, and that whatever they ſhould conquer there
uld be their own, and ſhould ſo continue.

THAT when once the War ſhould be begun, it ſhould not be lawful for any
he *Allies* to treat of Peace with the Enemy, but in Conjunction with the
er Parties.

THAT it ſhould not be lawful to conclude the ſaid Peace, without having firſt
ained juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction for his *Imperial* Majeſty, nor without
ving provided for the particular Safety of the Kingdoms, Provinces, Territo-
s and Countries under the Government, of King *William*, and the *States*
neral, as alſo for the Safety of their Navigation and Commerce; nor with-
having firſt taken proper meaſures, to prevent the Kingdoms of *France*,
d *Spain*, from being ever united under one Gevernment, or from being ſub-
to one and the ſame King; and eſpecially to prevent the *French* from mak-
themſelves Maſters of the *Spaniſh Indies*, or from having the Liberty to
d Ships thither to Trade, directly or indirectly, on any Pretence whatſo-
r.

THAT all Kings, Princes, or States, who ſhould deſire to enter into this Al-
nce ſhould be admitted, and that all the Princes of the Empire ſhould be in-
ed to accede thereto, the rather, becauſe amongſt other Things, it was cal-
ated for the Recovery of the Fiefs of the *Empire*. Theſe were the Princi-
l Conditions of this Treaty, which King *William* had the Satisfaction of con-
ding a few Days before his Death.

AS ſoon as the Count *D'Avaux* had left *Holland*, nothing elſe was thought of
all Sides, but to prepare themſelves for renewing the War. The *States*
neral ſet about raiſing Troops, and gave Orders in all their Ports for getting
dy a Powerful Fleet. The *Engliſh* apply'd themſelves to doing the ſame,
d ſending to *Holland* the Forces with which King *William* had promiſed to
ſt the *Allies*, to which the Parliament agreed.

Great Preparations for War on all Sdes.

THE Emperor, on his Side, having no longer the *Turks* to oppoſe with any
rces, having made Peace with them at *Carlowitz*, purpoſed to have an Ar-
on Foot, of 86,000 Men, including the Troops ſent to his Aſſiſtance by
eral Princes of *Germany*. Twenty-nine Thouſand two Hundred of theſe
re deſigned for Prince *Eugene*, to enable him to endeavour to penetrate into
ly.

HE needed no leſs; for beſides the Troops *France* had already cauſed to file
thither by *Dauphine*, and *Provence*, the Duke of *Savoy* was making all the
ceſſary Preparations to reinforce them with conſiderable Supplies; the more
cauſe being allured by the Charms of the large Subſidees promiſed him, to-
ther with the eminent Dignity of Generaliſſimo of the *French* Armies in *Italy*,
had enter'd into a Treaty with *Louis* XIV, whereby he had ingaged himſelf
furniſh him with 2500 Horſe, and 8000 Foot. His *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty
id for theſe Supplies and this Alliance a Subſidy of 150,000 *Livres* a Month,
ſides which he conferr'd on his Royal Highneſs the Poſt of Generaliſſimo,
d promiſed to ſee the Princeſs of *Piedmont* married to *Philip* V. We need
t be ſurprized therefore that his Royal Highneſs made very Great Efforts.
is *Imperial* Majeſty was ſo fully ſatisfy'd of the Courage and Prudence of that
Prince,

Prince, under whom Marſhal *Catinat*, Prince *Vaudemont* Governour of the *Milaneze*, and the Count *de Theſſe*, were to command, that he did not think he could ſend any one, fit to make Head againſt him, but Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*.

The *Milaneze* the Occaſion of the War in *Italy*.

The Succeſſion of the *Milaneze* was an Affair in ſome Meaſure, independant on the Succeſſion to the Throne of *Spain*. That Dutchy is a Fief of the Empire which the Emperor *Charles* V, had carried from the Houſe of *Auſtria* to the *Spaniſh* Branch. As ſoon as that Branch failed, this Fief naturally reverted to the Empire and the Emperor; neverthele*ſ*s *Philip* V, with the *Spaniards*, and *Louis* XIV, pretended that this Dutchy ought to make Part of *Charles* II Succeſſion, which had been adjudged to *Philip* V, who was of a Family quite alien from the Houſe of *Auſtria*. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Rupture began on that Side.

Louis XIV, who had foreſeen, and was very ſenſible of how great Advantage it would be to the two Crowns, to gain over the Princes of *Italy* to his Side, either by fair Means, or Compulſion, had made it his firſt Care to ſend his beſt Troops on that Side. The Count *de Theſſe*, who commanded them, in the Duke of *Savoy*'s Abſence, had Recourſe at firſt to Negotiations to induce the *Venetians*, with the Dukes of *Mantua*, and *Modena*, to follow the Duke of *Savoy*'s Example; but he met with no Succeſs neither with the *Venetians*, nor the Duke of *Modena*; the *firſt* inſiſted upon obſerving an exact Neutrality; and the *ſecond* made Uſe of Evaſions, to avoid giving a direct Anſwer. As for the Duke of *Mantua*, he had leſs Difficulty in prevailing upon him; that Prince was, in ſome Meaſure, naturally devoted to *France*: King *Philip* had at the Duke's Court the Marquis *de Caſado*, in the Quality of his Envoy; this latter determined the Marquis *de Beretti Landi*, the Duke's firſt Miniſter, to bring over his Maſter to the Intereſt of the two Crowns. *Beretti Landi*, who had an abſolute Aſcendant over his Maſter, met with no other Difficulty therein than to ſalve Appearances, and make the *Imperial* Court believe, if it were poſſible, that the Duke had been conſtrained to yield to Force. To this End the Count *de Theſſe* ſent Letters to M. *Caſado*, Miniſter of *Spain*, and to M. *d'Audifret*, Miniſter of *France* at *Mantua*, wherein he threaten'd the City with a Bombardment, if they would not receive a *French* Garriſon. Theſe Letters were communicated to the Duke; and he was given at the ſame Time to underſtand that there were Emiſſaries from the Court of *Vienna* in *Mantua*, where they had formed a Party to make the City fall into the Hands of Prince *Eugene*, as ſoon as he ſhould approach it; and they inſinuated to him that it was too much the Intereſt of the two Crowns to prevent this, for them not to endeavour to hinder it, on Account of the Detriment that would accrue thereby to the *Milaneze*; the Concluſion of the whole was, that he muſt neceſſarily receive a *French* Garriſon. His Highneſs thereupon held a Council about this Propoſal; and it was reſolved therein to admit a Garriſon, upon very advantagious Conditions; immediately there enter'd 5000 Men, both *French* and *Spaniards*; they took likewiſe at the ſame Time Poſſeſſion of the Citadel, on the Promiſe of paying 36,000 Crowns a Month, which were promiſed the Duke, in the Name of the *Moſt Chriſtian* King. But as his Majeſty did not keep his Word with the Duke, he was not long before he repented having taken this Step; and as he laid all the Blame upon his Miniſter, he would have ſtabb'd him for it, but the Marquis made his Eſcape very ſeaſonably, and retired to *Milan*; where he enter'd into the Service of King *Philip*, to whom he continued a faithful Miniſter till 1726, when he died at *Bruſſels*, juſt as he was preparing to ſet out for *Venice*, with the Character of Embaſſador from *Spain*.

The Duke of *Mantua* receives a *French* Garriſon into his Capital.

Thus it was the *French* General who committed the firſt Hoſtilities in *Italy*, even before any War was declared. Not only he took Poſſeſſion of *Mantua*, but he alſo made himſelf Maſter, in the ſame Manner, of ſome other Places in the *Modeneze*, and in the *Parmeſan*, on Pretence they were neceſſary for him, in order to his preventing Prince *Eugene*'s penetrating into *Italy*. His Highneſs, however, repaired towards the End of *April* to the Head of the *Imperial* Troops, whoſe Rendezvous was between *Trent*, and *Roveredo*, and as ſoon as they

The *Imperial* Army begin their March.

ey were got together, he directed his March towards the *Veroneze*, fully re-
lved to open himſelf a Paſſage Sword in Hand to enter the *Milaneze*.

As ſoon as Marſhal *Catinat* heard that * our Prince approach'd, he called a
uncil of War, wherein, after many Diſputes, it was reſolved to march to-
rds the *Chiuſa*, near the Lake *de Garda*. Prince *Eugene*, accompany'd by
ung Prince *Vaudemont*, went to *reconnoitre* the Poſts poſſeſs'd by the Enemy,
d immediately made ſome Regiments advance, who poſted themſelves upon
Eminence, from whence they very much annoy'd the Enemy's Camp with
eir Cannon. This March of the *Imperial* Troops was not accompliſh'd with-
t Difficulty, becauſe of ſome Defiles in the Mountains through which they
re to paſs; but Prince *Eugene*, by his Vigilance gave ſuch good Orders, that
leſs than twenty-four Hours, a Way was made ſix Miles long, and above
e Foot broad, along which the Waggons, Equipages, and Artillery of the
my paſs'd very conveniently. This ſeemed ſo ſurprizing to Marſhal *Cati-*
, that he could not help ſaying, he look'd upon this March of an Army,
ough Defiles which he had judg'd unpaſſable, as a Prodigy. Wherefore,
ing he had to do with a General, who ſo ſucceſsfully ſurmounted ſuch
at Difficulties, he bent his Thoughts upon diſputing his Entrance into *Italy*
r another Manner. Dividing his Army, therefore into two Bodies, he poſt-
he one at *Caprino*, and the other at *Campo Longone* near *Rivolta*, upon the
ge. Theſe Precautions, however, could not ſtop the Prince; after having
'd the Mountains, he appeared in the Neighbourhood of *Verona*, at *San-*
rtino, and *St Michaele*, whilſt he waited for his Artillery which was coming
n by the Valley of *Pantera*, together with the Reſt of his Troops.

Pr. *Eugene* has a Paſſage made for his Army in 24 Hours, thro' Defiles which M. *Catinat* had judged unpaſſable.

Hus there was only the *Adige* between the two Armies; the Prince, who
gned to paſs it, had it view'd and ſounded; the Prince *de Commerci*, and
eral *Palſi*, took this upon themſelves: the *Firſt*, diſguiſed like a Hunter,
h two Engineers, went up the River in a Sloop as far as *Cologna*; the *Second*
ing it in a Bark with twenty-five Men, went to *reconnoitre* the Enemy,
were incamp'd on the other Side; and got Intelligence of the Diſpoſition of
r Camp, by an Enſign and nine Soldiers whom he took Priſoners.

Rince *Eugene* having received all the Inſight he deſired, from the Ac-
nts of theſe two Generals, had a Bridge laid over the River between *Caſtel-*
ldo, and *Villabuona*, to ſee what Steps the *French* General would take to op-
his Paſſage. He made as if he was entirely ignorant of what was doing,
e it would otherwiſe have ſeem'd very ſhameful in him, not to have attempt-
o prevent it. The Prince had two Redoubts made at the two Ends of the
lge, and got together a Number of Boats, to lay another Bridge over the
agnaro. A Body of ten Thouſand *Imperialiſts*, who had got over the River,
nce to *Albaro*, within twelve Miles of *Verona*, on the South Side of the
ge. Marſhal *Catinat*, who was at *Opeano*, which is but four Miles diſtant
Albaro, immediately decamp'd, and diſtributed his Army in divers Poſts
g that River; eſpecially at *Legnago*, where he placed eighteen Pieces of
non; whilſt the Count *de Theſſe* was getting together all that was neceſſary
y a Bridge likewiſe over the *Adige*, and they made a Shew of repairing that
eſcatina, in order to ſend a Detachment to intercept Prince *Eugene*'s Con-
. In the mean While, the *French*, who are always uſed to intrench them-
es, when they find they are not the ſtrongeſt; did not fail to throw up
es on this Occaſion; but they were but trifling Obſtacles to Prince *Eugene*,
m they were deſirous of hindring from penetrating into the *Mantuan*, or
Modeneze.

The *French* retire from before Prince *Eugene*.

Is Highneſs then made ſeveral Diſpoſitions as if he intended to paſs the *Po*;
ſhal *Catinat* judged thereby that the Prince would march towards *Oſtiglia*,
refore he there made all the neceſſary Diſpoſition to ſtop him. His Army
divided into three Bodies; the main *Corps* was at *Oſtiglia*, the Count *de*
ſe was at *Legnago* with the other Part; from whence he detach'd *St Fremont*,
arſhal *de Camp*, with four Regiments of Dragoons, one of Horſe, three
uſand Foot, and ſix Pieces of Cannon, to poſſeſs himſelf of *Carpi*, a Poſt

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* *Rouſſet* calls Prince *Eugene our* Prince, becauſe he ſerved there under him.

upon the *Adge*, five Miles below *Legnago*, whither the Marſhal ſuſpected that the Prince would direct his March. *St Fremont* immediately cauſed ſome Intrenchments to be thrown up, upon an Eminence, where he placed ſome Cannon, to batter that the *Imperialiſts* had at the Head of *Villabuona*, to facilitate the Paſſage of the Barks which were to come from *Caſtelbaldo*. The Count *de Theſſe* made ſome Alterations in his Camp at *Legnago*; Marſhal *Catinat* was ſtill at *Rivolta*, and Prince *Vaudemont*, with his *Spaniards* within a League of *Verona*. Prince *Eugene*, therefore, had left a Camp on the other Side, in the Paſſes of the Mountains, at the Foot of the Valley of *San-Martino*, and St *Michaele*, to ſecure his Convoys, and keep the Enemy in a continual Alarm.

How the *Italian* Princes and States behave on this Occaſion.

SUCH was the Situation of both Armies: The firſt Incounter was to decide the Fate of the two Parties in *Italy*: All the Princes and States there acted the Part of *Metius Suffetius*, that famous *Alban* General, who ſtood off with his Army on one Side, with Intent to chooſe his Side according to the Event of the Battle; for which Reaſon Prince *Eugene* avoided coming to an Engagement, without an evident Advantage. By good Fortune, he received Information of the Situation of the *Corps* at *Carpi*, upon which he reſolved to begin with attacking that Poſt; and, in the mean While, to ſet the Enemy upon a wrong Scent, he detach'd ſome Parties, as if he deſigned to have paſſed the *Tartaro* at *Canda*, and the *Po*, in the *Ferrareze*; but all on a ſudden he alter'd his March, paſs'd the *Tartaro*, and the Canal *Bianco*, and fell upon the Body commanded by M. *St de Fremont*.

THAT General had been aprized of his Approach in Time, and had poſted three Hundred Men in the Village of *Caſtagnaro*, in order to ſtop the *Imperialiſts* there. Prince *Eugene* had this Poſt attack'd by a Detachment of Grenadiers; and notwithſtanding St *Fremont* came to his Men's Aſſiſtance with three Hundred Dragoons of the Piquet-Guard, the *Imperialiſts* repulſed them, and obliged them to retreat towards *Carpi*. There they put all in an Alarm; the Cavalry and Dragoons immediately mounted their Horſes, and every one prepared to give the *Imperialiſts* a good Reception, whilſt Meſſengers were ſent to deſire Relief from the Count *de Theſſe* at *Legnago*. This March of the *Imperialiſts* was attended with many Difficulties; the Country being either incloſed with Ditches, or overſpread with Marſhes and Thickets; ſo that the Cuiraſſiers of *Neubourg*, having advanced too far, becauſe they could not ſee the Line, were charged briſkly by the Enemy, till the Cuiraſſiers of *Vaudemont* came to their Relief. As for the farther Particulars of this Action, we refer our Readers to the Account given above by M. *Dumont*, Part I. Page 44.

The *French* retreat towards the *Mincio*.

THIS Action, which laſted but an Hour, and which ſeems but a Trifle in itſelf, may neverthleſs be ſaid to have been deciſive in ſeveral Reſpects; for immediately the Count *de Theſſe*, not thinking it proper to run the Hazard of a ſecond Attack, abandoned *Legnago*, and took his Rout towards the *Mincio*, ſo that the *Adige* was left open for the *Imperialiſts*. The *French* and *Spaniards* began to be in Dread of every Thing, the more becauſe they were very ſenſible they were not beloved in that Country. *Catinat* was afraid this Misfortune would make the Duke of *Savoy* waver, and Prince *Vaudemont* was apprehenſive of the *Milaneze* taking up Arms and revolting; wherefore the Marſhal ſent Couriers to the Duke to invite him to come to the Army, and take upon him the Command, and to make his Troops advance with all Speed.

Pr. *Eugene* follows them.

IN the mean While, Prince *Eugene* march'd without Loſs of Time, in two Columns to *Legnago*, in Hopes of ſtill meeting there the *Corps* commanded by the Count *de Theſſe*; but he found all the Poſts abandoned. He advanced then as far as *Villa Franca*, a large Town between *Verona*, and *Mantua*, within five Miles of the *Mincio*. He there found the Army of the two Crowns, who made no long ſtay there, Marſhal *Catinat* thinking it proper to decamp without Noiſe, on the tenth of *July*, and to paſs the *Mincio* with his whole Army. A certain *French* Author, ſpeaking of this Retreat, ſays the Prince did not moleſt him in his March; but his ſervile flattering Diſpoſition, induces him not to take Notice, that this Retreat was made without Beat of Drum, and ſo that the Prince could have no Intelligence thereof. As ſoon, however, as he perceived it, he advanced towards the River, and pitch'd his Camp between *Peſchiera*, and *Ponti*, where he

waited the Coming of General *Werner*, who was to bring up the Artillery,
ggage, and Proviſion; beſides this, he ſtaid for the Arrival of all the differ-
Bodies, he had left behind the *Adige*, to ſecure his Convoys. His Highneſs,
he mean Time, had the Pleaſure to ſee that Marſhal *Catinat* retired as faſt
e advanced farther into the Country, and that whatever Meaſures that able
neral had taken, to diſpute with him the Paſſage of the *Mincio*, he was in a
dition to paſs it whenever he ſhould think proper.

N Effect, the Prince having given Orders to the Baron *de Riet*, to get ready
etly every Thing neceſſary for the laying over a Bridge, the Baron repair-
with all Speed to St. *Lionce*, near *Peſchiera*, where he got together what
ts were requiſite; and the twenty-eighth in the Morning the Men began to
k at the Bridge, whilſt the Army advanced without Noiſe; the Bridge
finiſh'd by Noon; and Prince *Eugene* immediately march'd his Troops
r it.

IS Highneſs did not expect to have got over the River ſo quietly; the Ene-
might have prevented it. A Marſhal *de Camp* was incamp'd upon a Riſing
und, with a Body of Troops, oppoſite to the Place where the Bridge was
over; who had he been ſupported ever ſo little, was poſted advantagiouſly
ugh, to have obſtructed both the building the Bridge, and the Paſſage of
Imperialiſts; but he had Orders from Marſhal *Catinat* to retire. Thus the
erialiſts got over without any Oppoſition, and pitch'd their Camp at *Renzano*.
e Army of the two Crowns having thus abandoned all the Poſts along the
ncio, the Garriſon of *Caſtiglione*, conſiſting of three Hundred Men, were made
ſoners of War; and Marſhal *Catinat* marching ſtill onwards, retired from Poſt
Poſt as far as the *Oglio*, which he paſs'd likewiſe, not thinking himſelf ſafe, if
had not a River between him and Prince *Eugene*. The Succeſs his Highneſs
with, in the Beginning of this Campaign, infinitely ſurprized the Generals
he Enemy's Army; who were far from expecting any ſuch Thing from a
ng General, who never before had commanded in Chief an Army in
ly.

HE News *Louis* XIV. received of the Progreſs of the *Imperial* Troops, a-
niſh'd him mightily; and he was at a great Loſs to what to aſcribe this con-
ued Retreat of the Army of the two Crowns; eſpecially their abandon-
ſo eaſily the Banks of *Mincio*. Some pretended to ſay, Marſhal *Catinat*'s
nduct, on this Occaſion, was a Maſter-ſtroke of the moſt conſummate Po-
; and that he only retired over the *Mincio*, to draw Prince *Engene* on that
e; and prevent his taking the Rout of the *Breſcian*, from whence it was to
feared he might advance towards *Naples*, where the diſcontented People
ght wait a favourable Opportunity to revolt; and he only retreated behind
Oglio, becauſe he was ſatisfy'd he could diſpute the Paſſage of that River
h the *Imperialiſts*. However that be, the *Moſt Chriſtian* King had not the
e Opinion of this Retreat; on the contrary, he was ſo much diſpleaſed with
tinat's Behaviour, and repoſed ſo little Confidence in the Duke of *Savoy*,
t he ſent Orders to Marſhal *Villeroy*, who commanded a Body of Troops in
rmany, to quit it without Delay, and to repair to *Italy* to take upon him the
mmand there. The Loſs the two Crowns had ſuſtained in the Action at
rpi, was thought of ſuch Importance, that in Order to retrieve it, it was
lged neceſſary to ſend into to the *Milaneze* a Reinforcement of thirty-two
ttalions; inſomuch that at the Arrival of Marſhal *Villeroy*, the Army amount-
to 73 Squadrons, and 64 Battalions of *French*, *Spaniſh*, and *Piedmontze*
oops; under the Command of the Duke of *Savoy*; the Marſhals *Villeroy* and
tinat; with the Count *de Theſſe*, ſeven Lieutenant Generals, and ten Mar-
ls *de Camp*.

**Louis* XIV. reinforces his Army in *Italy*.

T was on the 22d. of *Auguſt* that Marſhal *Villeroy* arrived at the Army of
e two Crowns, incamp'd at *Antegnato* beyond the *Oglio*. After having re-
w'd them, he held a Council of War, where he ſhew'd the King's Orders
advance towards the Enemy, and attack them. Hereupon Marſhal *Cati-*
t remonſtrated, that there was then no favourable Opportunity of attacking
em; that they had to do with an able General who knew very well how to
ke all his Advantages; and who had alſo known as well how to keep them
during

The *French* advance to attack the *Imperialiſts*, againſt the Advice of *Catinat*.

during the whole Campaign; that his Troops were elate with the Succeſ that had continually attended them; and that it was hazarding all to fe them out, and attack them in a Manner, upon their own Dunghills. All hi Arguments were to no Purpoſe, he was reſolved to paſs the *Oglio*, but the Event ſhew'd that he had argued very right.

PRINCE *Eugene*, in the mean While, was incamp'd between the *Minc* and the *Chiuſa*, from whence he had ſent out Parties, who had laid almoſt al the *Mantuan* under Contribution; and being informed the Enemies Generals had reſolved upon attacking him, he was ſo much overjoy'd thereat, that he did not ſo much as make the leaſt Motion, to diſpute their Paſſage over the *Oglio*, which it would have been very eaſy for him to have done. His Inaction, on this Occaſion, might have let the Enemy plainly ſee he did not fear them. As they imagin'd his Highneſs would certainly oppoſe their Paſſage, they had Recourſe to Stratagems to deceive him; by marching in the Night without either Drums or Trumpets, while they had ſent a large Detachment towards *Palazzulolo*, who made a terrible Noiſe with all the Drums, Trumpets, and Kettle-Drums of the Army, as if their whole united Forces were there. This was an unneceſſary Precaution, which only delay'd a little the Glory they were preparing for Prince *Eugene*. He contented himſelf with calling home; all his Parties, and with making ſome Alterations in the Diſpoſition of his Camp; by poſſeſſing himſelf of *Chiari*, a little diſmantled Town, belonging to the *Venetians*, which was the only Way by which the Enemy could come at him.

OUR Readers may ſee in part I. page 47. an Account of the Battle which takes its Name from that Town, and which was fought on the firſt of *September* 1701, wherefore we ſhall take no farther Notice thereof here.

THE Duke of *Savoy* ſignalized himſelf extremely in this Action; notwithſtanding that Prince had then embraced a Side which was not agreeable to his Intereſt, he let the *French* Generals ſee, that he had no Manner of Regard to his own Safety, when his Courage, and his Glory were in queſtion. In Effect, his Royal Highneſs expoſed himſelf to the greateſt Dangers, was always in the midſt of the Fire, and in the hotteſt of the Fight; in ſhort, he did, humanly ſpeaking, all that a General cou'd do to encourage his Troops; being always at their Head, and leading them in perſon to the Foot of the Intrenchments. his Coat and Waſt-Coat were pierced with a Musket-ball, and his Horſe was wounded under him. Marſhal *Villeroy* who had come to Poſt ſignalize himſelf, had the Mortification to get himſelf beaten; whereby he comforted Marſhal *Catinat*, for the Affront the Court of *France* had put upon him, in preferring to him a General, who had not near ſo much Merit as himſelf. Marſhal *Villeroy* imagined himſelf the more ſure of the Victory, becauſe he was ſuperior in ſtrength to the *Imperialiſts*; and he expected nothing leſs than to force Prince *Eugene* to decamp, by intercepting his Proviſion, which he drew from the *Breſcian*. But the Prince let him ſee, that the Superiority of Number is not ſufficient alone to gain a Victory, and at the ſame Time juſtified the Conduct of Marſhal *Catinat*, who had always avoided coming to a Battle; and who even ſaid openly, that they had engaged very unſeaſonably on this Occaſion, and againſt his Advice.

Prince *Eugene*'s Conduct in *Italy* admired by every one.

THE Way Prince *Eugene* carried on the War in *Italy* ſeemed ſurprizing to all the World; Every one admired a Prince, whoſe Vigilance deceived all the Generals of the two Crowns, who had the moſt conſummate Experience in the Art of War. In Effect, every Motion, he had made from his paſſing the *Adige*, to his croſſing the *Mincio*, and the Action at *Chiari*, were ſhining Proofs of his Abilities: Accordingly the *French* themſelves ſaid openly, that notwithſtanding the Prince was not yet forty Years of Age, he had all the Experience of an old General, with the Valour of a *Conde*, and the good Fortune of a *Luxemburgh*.

THE Victory the Prince had juſt gained, muſt naturally have been attended with other Advantages; but as the *French* are utter Strangers to an humble Sincerity, which induces People to own frankly they are beaten when they actually are ſo, the Marſhals *Villeroy* and *Catinat*, pretended that they alone

ight to be reckoned vanquiſh'd who ſhould decamp firſt, wherefore they kept
bſtinately in their Camp at *Rudiano* till the twelfth of *November*. Prince
ugene, who was much better than them in his at *Chiari*, though he was but
an indifferent Condition there, kept his Ground likewiſe, but at the
me Time ſought all Opportunities of moving to the Prejudice of the Enemy,
ho were prudent enough not to give him any Advantage over them. For
o Months and a half that this obſtinate Tryal of Skill laſted, there happened
veral particular Actions, either between the Foragers, or between the Par-
s that were ſent out on both Sides, wherein the *Imperialiſts* always got the
tter, but which we ſhall paſs over in Silence, to come to the Winter Campaign
hich his Highneſs obliged the *French* to make in Spite of themſelves, in Or-
r to retrieve, in ſome Meaſure, the Time they had made him loſe in his
mp at *Chiari*.

The *French* decamp ſilently by Night.

THE Generals of the Army of the two Crowns, very much doubting that his
ighneſs, had made good Preparations to fall upon them, as ſoon as they ſhould
camp, eluded his Vigilance, and his Spies on this Occaſion: For decamping
thout Beat of Drum, or Trumpets Sound, and very early in the Morning,
ir Infantry paſs'd the *Oglio* with the greateſt Speed over two Bridges, whilſt
Cavalry forded it over at different Places; ſo that there was no coming up
en with their Rear, whatever Haſte the *Imperialiſts* made; and what paſs'd
this Occaſion, gave the Duke of *Savoy*, and the two Marſhals of *France*
aſon to judge, that they had a very narrow Eſcape; ſince the whole *Imperial*
my appeared on the other Side the *Oglio*, with twelve Pieces of Cannon,
ich they play'd upon their Army, who pretended to brave it, when there
s a River between them and the Enemy; but it coſt ſeveral of them their
ves, and a great Number were wounded; amongſt others, Marſhal *Catinat*,
o received a Contuſion in the Breaſt, and a Muſket-ſhot in the Arm.

As ſoon as Prince *Eugene* found the Country left open to him, he made the
eceſſary Diſpoſitions for leaving the Territories of the *Venetians*, and by tak-
g up his Quarters in the *Mantuan*, to block up the Capital, wherein the
unt *de Theſſe* had enter'd, with a large Garriſon. In the mean While, Mar-
al *Villeroy*, growing weary of a Campaign, wherein undoubtedly he had gain-
d no great Honour, took the Opportunity of a Storm of Hail, which cover'd the
ountry, to ſeparate his Army; and as he did not doubt but Prince *Eugene*
ould infallibly try to take up his Quarters in the Enemy's Country, he poſſeſſ-
himſelf of all the Poſts in the *Mantuan*, that ſeem'd to him capable of mak-
g any Defence; though Marſhal *Catinat* repreſented to him the Difficulty
ere would be in keeping them, by Reaſon of their Weakneſs; and the Dan-
r the Garriſons in thoſe Places would be expoſed to, on the Approach of the
perial Army. Accordingly Prince *Eugene* did not fail to take Advantage of
arſhal *Villeroy*'s Imprudence.

Pr. *Eugene* takes advantage of M. *Villeroy*'s Imprudence.

CANETO is a little Town, the laſt in the *Mantuan* on the *North* Side of the
lio, and its Situation is of Importance for the paſſing of that River. Mar-
l *Villeroy* had poſted the Marquis *de Maulevrier* there with three hundred
ench Soldiers, two hundred and fifty *Mantuans*, and ſome Militia of that
untry. Prince *Eugene* had this Place inveſted by ſix Regiments, who poſted
emſelves in the Houſes in the Neighbourhood. This was on the firſt of *De-*
mber. His Highneſs then gave Notice to the Marquis *de Maulevrier*, that he
s there with his whole Army, and had him ſummoned to ſurrender; upon
s Refuſal, the Town was attack'd; the Artillery made a Breach in the Tower;
d a Soldier of the Regiment of *Daun*, having ventured to ſwim over the
ſſe, climb'd the Wall, and cut the Cords, that kept the Draw-Bridge drawn
; ſo that the Bridge falling down, the Beſiegers entered the Town, whereof
ey made themſelves Maſters. The Beſieged, who had retired to the Fort,
manded then to capitulate, but they could obtain no other Terms than to
rrender at Diſcretion, and the whole Garriſon were ſent Priſoners to *Trent*.

The *Imperialiſts* ſurprize *Mirandola*.

IN the ſame Manner were the Garriſons of *Macaria*, *Rodeleſco*, *Oſtiglia*,
rgoforte, and even of *Guaſtalla* taken; *Mirandola* alſo, a ſtrong Place, was
rprized, by the Addreſs of the Princeſs; who made an Entertainment for the
ficers of the Garriſon, whilſt our Troops entring the City, obliged them to

capitulate; and to abandon a large Magazine of Meal, Rice, and other Proviſions, with three hundred and thirty-three Barrels of Gunpowder, two Thouſand Fire Arms, and thirty-three Pieces of Cannon. Thus the Troops of the two Crowns were ſhut up in *Mantua* and *Goito*; beſides which, all Communication between thoſe two Places was cut off: Thus ended this glorious Campaign.

THAT in the *Low Countries* was very barren, or to ſpeak more properly, it was only the Preliminary of a Campaign; they view'd the Ground on both Sides, and concerted Meaſures for carrying on the Warin good Earneſt the next Year. King *William* drew up the Army of the *States General* in the *Mockerheyde,* a large Plain, in the Neighbourhood of *Nimeguen*, where he reviewed them, and found they amounted to between forty-five, and fifty Thouſand Men. The *French* Army, commanded by Marſhal *Bouflers*, conſiſted of ninety-five Battalions, and a Hundred and fifteen Squadrons; and the *Spaniſh* Forces, headed by the Marquis *de Bedmar*, were forty-one Squadrons, and twenty-three Battalions. It was during this barren Campaign they made thoſe fine Lines of the *Gheet*, or the *Mehaigne*, of which we ſhall have Occaſion to ſpeak under the Year 1703. Their Left began below *Antwerp*, from thence they went on to *Herentals*, and ſo on to *Arſchot*, *Sichem*, *Dieſt*, and *Hulen*, where the *Gheet* loſes its Name; they ran alſo along that River, whence they went on to *Loo*, from which they join'd the *Mehaigne* at *Bonef*, whilſt their Right extended almoſt to *Huy* upon the *Maes*. Theſe Lines were broad and deep, and defended by Redans, and Half-Moons, from Space to Space. The King of *France* made himſelf Maſter of all the Places in the *Netherlands*, and under the Name of Auxiliary Troops of the Circle of *Burgundy*, took Poſſeſſion with his Forces of *Nuys*, *Keyſerſwert*, *Zons*, *Rhynberg*, *Bonn*, and *Liege*.

K. *James* II dies, and the *French* King acknowledges his pretended Son as King of *England*.

THINGS were in this Situation, and War was not yet declar'd, when King *James* II died at St *Germains-en-Laye* on the 16th of *September* aged ſixty-eight Years, and leaving behind him (as is pretended) one Son and a Daughter. The King of *France* immediately recogniz'd the Son as King of *England*, although he had already acknowledged King *William* in that Quality. He even wrote to that Prince, and told him, that having alway treated King *James*'s Son as Prince of *Wales*, this Recognition of his Title of King of *England* was a neceſſary Conſequence thereof, which onght, however, to paſs only for a vain Formality: But King *William* was not to be perſuaded by any ſuch Sophiſtry, and he look'd upon this Recognition as the firſt Act of Hoſtility of *Louis* XIV.

King *William* dies ſoon after, and is ſucceeded by Q. *Anne*.

KING *William*, however, did not long outlive his Father-in-Law. He had juſt put the finiſhing Hand to the important Work of the *Grand Alliance*, and was preparing to go and gather the Laurels that ſeem'd to wait his Coming beyond Sea, but a Fall from his Horſe, as he was Hunting, put an End to his glorious Life: He broke his Clavicle in falling, and a Fever followed, which in about a Fortnight ſent that Hero to his Grave, to whom *Great Britain* ſtands indebted for the Recovery of her Liberty, and the Preſervation of her Religion.

THE Princeſs *Anne*, Daughter to the deceaſed King *James*, and Siſter to Queen *Mary*, ſucceeded that great Prince. Before his Death, he had taken Care to inform her of all his Deſigns, and the ſeveral Engagements into which he had enter'd; and had recommended to her above all Things, to follow the Advice of the Earl of *Portland*, the Earl of *Godolphin*, and the Earl of *Marlborough*, who were Privy to all the Negotiations, and knew the Secret of the *Grand Alliance*.

THAT Monarch had deſigned the latter to command the Troops that had been already ſent beyond Sea, as alſo thoſe which were to follow them very ſoon. But we muſt here reſume Things a little higher, in order to give our Readers an Idea of this Hero, who acted ſo glorious a Part during this whole War, both at the Head of Armies, and in the Cabinet.

JOHN CHURCHILL, known at firſt by that Name, then by the Titles of Baron *Churchill*, Lord *Churchill*, Earl, and then Duke of *Marlborough*, and afterward Prince of the *Holy Roman Empire*, and of *Mindelheim*, was Son to Sir

Winſton

ſton Churchill of *Wootton-Baſſet* in *Wiltſhire*, and *Elizabeth Drake*, Daugh-
o Sir *John Drake* of *Aſhe* in *Devonſhire*. An Author who has lately pub-
d the Hiſtory of his Life, (and to whom therefore we refer our Readers for
ore ample Account of his Genealogy, which is altogether foreigh to his
itary Hiſtory) deduces his Deſcent in a direct Line, from ſome of the beſt
d in *France*, and from illuſtrious Anceſtors renown'd long before the *Nor-*
Conqueſt.

Mr. *Lediard* in his Life of *John* Duke of *Marlborough*, Printed for *J. Wilcox* in the *Strand*.

E was born on the four and twentieth of *June* 1650, and conſequently dur-
the Civil Wars, and the Uſurpation of *Oliver Cromwel*, though three Years
re he took the Government wholly into his own Hands, by the Title of
ector. As his Father had always adhered to the King, and been firmly
ch'd to the Royal Cauſe, he was a great Sufferer thereby; ſo much that his
y was forced to retire, and live for ſome Years at *Aſhe*, her Father's Seat;
re, amongſt others, ſhe was happily deliver'd of her Son *John*, the Subject
he following Hiſtory; who was indeed but her ſecond Son, but proved the
eſt that arrived to Maturity.

IR *Winſton*'s Misfortunes obliging him to lead a Life ſomething retir-
he had the more Leiſure to have an Eye to this his Son's Education; accord-
y he was brought up in his younger Years, to Liberal and polite Learning,
er the immediate Care of his Father, and the Tuition of a Clergyman of the
rch of *England*, who grounded him throughly in the Doctrine and Princi-
of that Church. And to this his Education, in all Probability, it was ow-
that, at a very critical Juncture, he evidently ſacrificed his Intereſt to his
igion, when the Preſervation of the one was no longer compatible with the
ty of the other. It may therefore be made a Queſtion, whether his Fa-
's Misfortunes were not in ſome Meaſure the Cauſe of his Advancement;
it is inconteſtably true, that had he not gone over to the Prince of *Orange*,
ſtood firm to the *Proteſtant Intereſt*, he had never been promoted to that
lted Dignity, made ſuch a Figure in Hiſtory, nor, we may add, had the
portunities of raiſing ſuch an immenſe Fortune, as he did afterwards.

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Greatneſs owing, in ſome Meaſure, to his Education when very Young.

HE Uſurpation of *Cromwell*, and the Innovations he made in the *Britiſh*
ſtitution, ended, in a Manner, with the Life of that artful Politician. His
n, not having his Talents, cou'd not ſupport the heavy Burthen of the Go-
rnment of a Republick but newly founded, and not well ſettled; almoſt
whole Nation concurr'd in Favour of the Family of that unfortunate Prince
rles I, and they recall'd his two ſons *Charles* II, and *James* II, to the Throne
heir Anceſtors.

LL thoſe who had been invariably attach'd to the Royal Party, merited
firſt Favours of the reſtored Monarch; Accordingly Mr. *Winſton Churchill*,
Hero's Father, who was return'd Member for *Weymouth* in *Dorſetſhire*, the
Parliament after the *Reſtoration*, was knighted by King *Charles* in 1663, and ap-
ted one of the Commiſſioners of the Court of Claims in *Ireland*, the very
Year, with Power to hear and determine who had, or had not, forfeited
r Eſtates in the Kingdom. On his Return from *Ireland*, the King was ſo
l ſatisfy'd with his Behaviour there, that he was immediately made one of
Clerks Comptrollers of the Board of *Green Cloth*, which gave him an Op-
tunity of bringing his Family to Court. His Son had not been long there
re he drew upon him the Eyes of the Nobility; and his Royal Highneſs,
Duke of *York*, took ſuch a Fancy to him, that he demanded him for his
e, according to M. *Rouſſet*'s Account; tho' Mr. *Lediard* ſays, with more
bability, that his Father got him to be made Page of Honour to his Roy-
ighneſs; who from the firſt Moment of his entring into his Service, teſti-
a more than ordinary Favour and Affection for him. This was the firſt
p to that exalted Fortune, to which his Merit and Addreſs afterwards advan-
him; it is fit we ſhould follow him in all the Poſts through which he
ſ'd, to come to that of *Generaliſſimo*.

He is brought to Court, and made Page of Honour to the Duke of *York*.

HE Duke of *York*, who was of a martial Temper, ſufficiently ſhew'd that
whole Delight was in the Exerciſe of Arms, by the frequent Reviews he
d to make of the Forces then kept on Foot, on Account the new Reſtora-
. Very often, to gratify his Inclination for War, he would draw up the

two Regiments of Foot-Guards in Order of Battle, which afforded young *Churchill* frequent Opportunities, of admiring the Regularity of their Diſcipline, and that warlike Ardour which ſhined through all their Actions. It was this Sight inſpired him with a violent Paſſion for the Art of War; and he had not a few Occaſions of indulging this Paſſion, becauſe ſcarce a Day paſs'd, but his Royal Highneſs, whom he was obliged to attend, was at the Head of ſome Regiment other.

Is made an Enſign in the Foot-Guards.

THAT Prince obſerved this Inclination in his Page, and was delighted with it. One Day, therefore, he took an Occaſion to ask him, what he ſhou'd do for him, in order to make for his Fortune? *Churchill* readily laid hold on this Opportunity, and throwing himſelf at the Duke's Feet, begg'd him to honour him with an Enſign's Commiſſion in the Guards. His Royal Highneſs was greatly pleaſed, he had not been deceived in his Judgment of this young Favourite, and ſoon after gave him the Poſt he deſired. Thus it was he entered into the Service of his Country; and thus he was initiated in the Art of War, wherein he acquired that exalted Reputation, which made him the Admirarion and Wonder of his Time.

Is made a Captain in the Duke of *Monmouth*'s own Regiment.

MR. *Lediard* makes our young Enſign take a Trip to *Tangier*, and engage in ſeveral Skirmiſhes againſt the *Moors*; whereas M. *Rouſſet* mentions nothing of his going abroad, till went to the Aſſiſtance of the *French* King with the *Engliſh* Troops under the Command of the Duke of *Monmouth*, who gave him a Captatain's Commiſſion in his own Regiment.

'TIS pretended by ſome, that this ſudden Advancement to the Command of a Company at one Step, from carrying a pair of Colours, was owing wholly to the Jealouſy of King *Charles*, who had diſcover'd his having an Intrigue with the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, one of his Majeſty's Miſtreſſes, inſomuch that he had this Poſt only given him, to remove him to ſome Diſtance from that Lady, who was paſſionately fond of him. As we are not writing the Life of the Duke of *Marlborough*, but only his *Military Hiſtory*, we ſhall not enter into the Diſcluſion of this Fact; thus much, however, is certain, our young Officer was both form'd to create Love, and had, like *Mars*, a Heart ſuſceptible of thoſe ſoft Impreſſions, which are the uſual Effects of the Charms of a *Venus*: It is likewiſe indiſputable, that the Dutcheſs of *Cleveland* contributed greatly to the Suddenneſs with which he obtained his firſt Preferments. In ſhort, whatever was the Cauſe of his Advancement, he attended the Duke of *Monmouth* to *France*, where Fortune, who never left him, began by gaining him the Attention of the celebrated Marſhal *Turenne*; whoſe giving the Title of the *handſome Engliſhman*, was the Occaſion of his being long after called by that Name throughout the Army. He diſtinguſh'd himſelf very much under ſo great a General; and it was under ſuch a Maſter he learnt the firſt Elements of the Art of conquering *France*.

He ſignalizes himſelf greatly in the *French* Army.

Performs a very brave Action.

SCARCELY had the Army taken the Field, before Captain *Churchill* drew upon him the Eyes of every One, by his remarkable Actions; he was reſolved to have a Share in every Thing that was glorious. When he had no Call to exerciſe his Bravery as Captain of his Company, if any difficult Enterprize offered, he would run to it as a Volunteer. There was not any Thing ſo Deſperate, nor even ſo far loſt, but that he would retrieve it; as may be ſeen by the following Action. A Lieutenant Colonel had been ſo diſheartned at the Approach of a Detachment of the *Dutch*, that he durſt not face them; inſomuch that the latter made themſelves Maſter's of a Paſs, which the Lieutenant Colonel had been ordered to guard. On hearing this, Marſhal *Turenne*, turning to another General who was near him, ſaid, *He would lay a certain Number of fat Bucks, and a dozen Flasks of the beſt* Florence *Wine, that his* handſome Engliſhman *ſhould recover that Poſt, with half the Men with which the other had loſt it.* In Effect, the Paſs was retaken, and the Marſhal won the the Wager, by the Bravery of Captain *Churchill*, who thereby gained the Applauſe of the whole Army.

WHAT he did at the Attack of the *Half-Moon* at the Siege of *Maeſtricht*, where the King of *France* was in perſon, is another Proof of his undaunted Courage. The Duke of *Monmouth*, General of the *Engliſh* Forces, commanded that Day in the Trenches, but he obtained Permiſſion of his Majeſty to be ſent at the Attack, for which a Detachment had been made, of all the Gre- iers in the Army. The Attack being begun, the *French* and *Suiſs* had not ſolution enough to ſtand the Fire of the Town, and were preparing to aban- their Deſign by a ſpeedy Retreat; upon which brave, the Captain *Church-* animated by the Preſence of his General, made his own Company of Gre- iers advance to ſecond him, mounted the Breach, and notwithſtanding all Reſiſtance the Enemy could poſſibly make, ſet up the Standard of *France*, he Lodgment that had been made there. In Conſideration hereof, he had Honour of being preſented to the *French* King, who thank'd him for his ices, and aſſured him he would recommend him to the Court of *England*, his Merit in ſo glorious an Action.

And alſo another for which he receives the Thanks of the *French* King.

T the End of the Campaign, Captain *Churchill* felt the good Effects of this miſe; for King *Charles* II was ſo highly ſatisfy'd with his Courage and Con- upon the Account thereof he had from *France*, as well as by the Teſti- y the Duke of *Monmouth* gave of them with his own Mouth, aſſuring his eſty *he owed his Life to Mr.* Churchill'*s Bravery*, that he was immediate- ly rewarded with a Lieutenant Colonel's Commiſſion in Sir *Charles Little-* Regiment, and he was likewiſe made Maſter of the Robes, and Gentle- of the Bed-Chamber to the Duke of *York*.

He is made Lieutenant Colonel, &c.

was a Phenomenon ſo entirely new, to ſee *England* concur to the Aggran- g of *France*, that every one rightly judg'd, the King would not be able to continue there, the Supplies he had ſent that Crown. Accordingly the ament had ſcarcely met, before ſuch Reſolutions were taken, and the uct of the Court ſo highly blamed, that his Majeſty was obliged to recall Troops. The Peace *Great Britain* then enjoy'd deprived Lieutenant Colo- *hurchill* of the Opportunity of farther diſplaying his Valour, but he did t ſlip any Occaſion of advancing his Fortune; and he made his Court ſo ually to the Duke, that tho' he was one of the youngeſt Officers, he ſoon ined a Regiment by his Favour.

He is made Colonel of a Regiment.

had not been long in Poſſeſſion of his Regiment, when the Meaſures ta- y the Parliament againſt the Duke's Religion, obliged him to leave the dom; and Colonel *Churchill*, tho' by no Means a Friend to his Royal neſs's Perſuaſion, could not ſuffer him to go without attending him. He publickly blamed the Conduct of the Parliament, with Reſpect to that e; affirming that it was the greateſt Injuſtice imaginable, to deprive any f his Inheritance, upon the bare Suppoſition that his Deſigns are of a fatal ency, when he is not actually guilty of any unjuſtifiable Action, which make him forfeit his Birth-Right. We ſhall ſee preſently how the Colonel to change his Mind.

s Royal Highneſs did not continue long in this Exile, an Indiſpoſition, ei- eal or pretended, of the King his Brother's ſerved as a Pretence for his ning to *England*; but as the Parliament ſtill continued to proceed, with the Vigour, againſt the *Roman Catholicks*, the Duke, that he might not be eſs, to the Reſolutions they were taking againſt a Sect he favoured, left the once more, and went into *Scotland*, with the Character of the King's high miſſioner. Colonel *Churchill*, ſtill devoted to the Duke's Service, attended o that Kingdom. Some Time before this Journey, the Colonel had taken Wife Mrs. *Sarah Jennings*, Daughter, and Coheireſs, with her Siſter the heſs of *Tyrconnel*, to *Richard Jennings* of *Sandridge* in *Hertfordſhire* Eſq; f the moſt Accompliſhed Ladies of the Court; and one entirely in the Fa- of the Princeſs *Anne*, youngeſt Daughter to her Royal Highneſs, after- s our moſt gracious Sovereign, under whoſe auſpicious Reign, he arrived *Zenith* of his Glory.

HE Duke of *York*, always reſtleſs, ſtaid not long in *Scotland* before he re- d to *England*, but did not continue any conſiderable Time there, before ing found it neceſſary to ſend him again to *Scotland*; where he continued a Year and a Quarter, and returned a ſecond Time to *England* to his Bro- who received him with all poſſible Marks of Affection; inſomuch that ving he had no need to apprehend, being forced to retire again out of the dom, he reſolved to take a third Trip to *Scotland*, in order to fetch his

He ſaves the Duke of *York*'s Life.

Dutcheſs and Family. As his Royal Highneſs had choſen to go this Time by Sea, he very narrowly eſcaped a very imminent Danger; the *Glouceſter* Frigate, wherein he went, happening to ſtrike upon a Sand, call'd the *Lemon-Ore*, and taking in Water ſo faſt, that in a little While ſhe had ſeven Foot in the Hold; whereupon Colonel *Churchill*, who, fortunately for the Duke, was with him, uſed his utmoſt Credit to prevail on his Highneſs to get quickly into the Pinnace, and was very inſtrumental in ſaving his Life, by preventing Numbers from entering the Boat, who were preſſing into it, and muſt infallibly have ſunk it.

Colonel *Churchill* made Captain of the third Troop of Horſe-Guards, and a *Scotch* Peer.

SOME Authors indeed tell this Story very differently; and will have it that the Duke ſtay'd ſome Time, at the Hazard of his own Life, to take the Colonel into the Boat. But this Account ſeems only to have been calculated, to blacken our Hero, for leaving ſo indulgent a Maſter at the Revolution: And what makes the former ſeem moſt probable, is, that ſoon after his Royal Highneſs's Return, this laſt Time from *Scotland*, to ſhew his high Opinion of his Merit, and as a Reward for his faithful Services, he recommended him in ſuch a favourable Manner to the King his Brother, that he created him Baron *Churchill* of *Aymouth* in *Scotland*, and made him Captain of the third Troop of Horſe-Guards; Which was the laſt Preferment we find, he received from King *Charles* II, wherefore we ſhall proceed to the next Reign.

IT was the latter End of the Year 1682, that Colonel *Churchill* was created a *Scotch* Peer; and it was in the Beginning of the Year 1685 that King *Charles* II died, and his Brother *James* II aſcended the Throne; and what is almoſt incredible, after the many Steps taken by the Parliament to exclude him, he aſcended it with the greateſt Demonſtrations of the Affection of his People. The Lord *Churchill* did not doubt then but he had chained down Fortune to his Side; in Effect, he was tenderly beloved by his Prince, who was never better pleaſe than when he was loading that Favourite with Benefits. Accordingly he not only continued him one of the Gentlemen of his Bed-Chamber, and Captain of the third Troop of Guards, as he had been whilſt his Royal Highnes was Duke of *York*, (though M. *Rouſſet*, by Miſtake, makes his having the third Troop of Guards, King *James*'s firſt Promotion after his Coming to the Crown) but he conſtituted him a Lieutenant General, and ſent him Embaſſador to the Court of *France*, to notify the Death of the late King, and his Majeſty's Acce ſion to the Crown.

He is made an *Engliſh* Peer.

ON the fourteenth of *May* following, his Majeſty, in Conſideration of hi Lordſhip's faithful Services, created him a Peer of *England*, by the Style an Title of Lord *Churchill*, Baron *Churchill* of *Sandridge*, in the County of *Her ford*, a Manor belonging to the Family of the *Jennings*'s, and which devolve to him in Right of his Lady. It was not therefore only out of Inclination, tha the King diſtinguiſhed him by advancing him with ſuch unuſual Speed, but b cauſe he expected great Things from his Abilities; and he was not deceive therein, when he employ'd him very ſucceſsfully, in the Affair of the Duke o *Monmouth*.

THAT unfortunate Duke appeared in *June*, at the Head of a Party in th *Weſt*, who would have put the Crown upon his Head, to which he laid Clai upon which the faithful *Churchill* was ſent againſt him with a Detachment, t harraſs his Forces, till the Arrival of the Earl of *Feverſham*, who was comm the Army in Chief. The Lord *Churchill*'s Troops were Part of the Earl of O *ford*'s Regiment of Horſe, wiih which he narrowly watch'd all the Duke's M tions, and by his prudent Conduct prevented many, who otherwiſe would h joined him. In this Expedition, he gave an early Proof of his Loyalty; f being ſummoned by the Duke of *Monmouth*, after he had aſſumed the Re Title, to attend him with his Forces, with particular Promiſes of Favour, a required ſo to do upon his Allegiance, notwithſtanding the Obligations he f merly had to that unfortunate Nobleman, who gave him his firſt Compan his own Regiment, and by his handſome Recommendation of him, for brave Behaviour at the Siege of *Maeſtricht*, was a great Means of his be made ſoon after a Lieutenat Colonel, *&c:* Notwithſtanding theſe Obliga we ſay, he rejected his Offers with Diſdain, and anſwer'd, that he acknowl ed no other Sovereign, but King *James*, Brother to his late Majeſty. F he e it is evident, that nothing leſs than the moſt open, and bare faced Attack, n our Religion, and Liberties, could have determined him to abandon ſo lgent a Maſter: And eſpecially one, whom he ſo publickly acknowledged ve the only Right to the Crown, as long as he did not violate his Corona- Oath, and endeavour to ſubvert the Conſtitution. But to proceed.

HE Lord *Churchill* effectually anſwer'd his Orders, in harraſſing the Duke *Monmouth*'s Men; ſo that hardly a Party of his Troops could appear any re, without being attack'd by the Lord *Churchill*'s Forces, who were al- t always ſure to get the better; as is inconteſtably evident, from ſeveral Ac- ts ſtill extant, which were publiſh'd at that Time by Authority. But what moſt Honour to his Lordſhip's Memory, is his Vigilance, and Preſence of d, the Night before the deciſive Battle was fought, between the King's ps, and the Rebels, at *Sedgmore*; to which alone the Fortune and Victory at Day were entirely owing.

Harraſſes the Duke of *Monmouth's* Troops in the *Weſt*.

T is quite foreign from our Subject, to enter into the particular Circumſtan- which preceded this Victory; let it ſuffice to ſay, that the Duke of *Mon- th* committed an irreparable Overſight, in not entering *Briſtol*, whoſe Inha- nts were well affected to him, and in retreating back again to *Bridgwater*, n whence he had march'd before, which diſheartened his Party, and hin- d his Recruits. This gave the King's Troops Time to draw together, and, he mean While, the Duke's Army, (if undiſciplin'd Numbers can ſo be cal-) were, in a Manner, ſurrounded, by the Militia of *Devonſhire*, *Somerſetſhire*, *ceſterſhire*, and *Wiltſhire*, under the Command of the Duke's of *Albemarle*, *erſetſhire*, *Beaufort*, and the Earl of *Pembroke*.

HE King, however, had no perfect Confidence in theſe Militia, tho' they e to cope with Enemies not much better than themſelves, if ſo good; but away all his regular Troops and Guards, to form an Army, under the mmand of the Earl of *Feverſham*, Nephew to the celebrated Marſhal *Turenne*, no way related to him as to his Ability as a General: He encamp'd at *gmore*, where the Lord *Churchill*, was ſecond in Command, as Lieutenant neral. The Duke of *Monmouth*, who was at *Bridgwater*, not far from thence ding himſelf, in a Manner, beſieged, and his Men daily deſerting in great umbers, reſolved, once for all, to hazard a bold Stroke, and attack the Earl f *Feverſham* the firſt Night of his Incampment. His Grace had been informed, the Country-People, who were moſt of them well affected to his Cauſe, t the King's Army were very remiſs in ſtanding upon their Guard, the roopers being moſtly in their Beds, and the Foot revelling in their Camp. ereupon he told his Men, to encourage them, *they would have no more to do to lock up the Stable Doors, and to ſeize the Troopers in their Beds.* He began March accordingly, about an Hour before Midnight, with all the Silence aginable, neither Drum beating, nor Trumpet ſounding, hoping thereby to rprize the King's Troops, fall upon them whilſt unarmed, and take them no ys prepared to defend themſelves. But ſome of the Rebels having ſtrayed m their Guide, came ſooner up to *Dunbarton*'s Regiment, which lay in an dvanced Poſt, than the Body of the Duke's Army. This Regiment, conſiſt- g, for the moſt Part, of old and experienced Soldiers, had agreed that a hun- ed of them ſhould keep Guard, and lie npon their Arms all Night. Yet, otwithſtanding this Caution, they had themſelves been ſurprized, had not the uke's Guide happened to lead his Men too high above the Ford, and they, ot having Patience to wait his Motions, ran diſorderly over the Ditch, to get the Enemy; by this Means they loſt their Guide, and a Piſtol accidentally oing off, gave the firſt Alarm to the Royal Army.

The Lord *Churchill* the main Inſtrument in gaining the Victory over the Duke of *Monmouth's* Troops at *Sedgmore*.

UPON this the Lord *Churchill*, who with his uſual Vigilance, was ſitting up hat Night, in order, if Occaſion required, to put himſelf at the Head of that Regiment, and ſuſtain the firſt Attack, headed what Troops he could ſooneſt get in Order, and receiving the Enemy, without any Signs of Surprize, kept hem in play, till the whole Body of the King's Army had Time to form themſelves. Thus, by his Vigilance, Valour, and Conduct, the Surprize, which, in all Probability muſt otherwiſe have proved fatal, was prevented; and to this

Diſappointment, on the Enemy's Side, the Victory which followed was principally, or rather wholly, owing.

That Victory, fatal in its Conſequences, to King *James* himſelf.

EVERY one knows what were the Conſequences of this timely Suppreſſion of the Rebellion; fatal to the Duke of *Monmouth*, who was beheaded; and fatal to King *James* himſelf, who having no longer any Competitors to fear, pulled off the Maſk, and kept no Meaſures with his Subjects, either with Reſpect to their Religion, or Liberties.

King *James* forbids preaching, or writing againſt the *Romiſh* Church.

NOT to mention the Cruelties, exerciſed under the Colour of Law, by *Jefferies* in the *Weſt*; which ſome People will pretend to juſtify, becauſe the Rebellion begun there, tho' the innocent ſuffered equally with the Guilty, as in the unprecedented Caſe of the Lady *Liſle*; his Majeſty aſſumed to himſelf a Power of diſpenſing with the Laws, as he pleaſed; which was laying the Ax at once to the Root of our Conſtitution. He likewiſe by a Royal Letter, directed to the Biſhops, enjoyned them to take Care, that the Clery of their reſpective Dioceſſes, ſhould neither preach, nor write againſt *Popery*, whilſt the *Romiſh* Prieſts, and the *Jeſuits*, were openly countenanced in writing, preaching, and printing againſt the Church of *England*. But this Letter was ſo far from producing the deſired Effect, that it rather inſpired the Clergy with freſh Vigour, than any ways abated their Zeal; and there were very few Churches, in, or about *London*, where the Errors of the Church of *Rome* were not emphatically expoſed, and the purity of the Doctrine of the Church of *England* prov'd and aſſerted more ſtrenuouſly then ever.

The Biſhop of *London*, and Dr. *Sharp*, ſuſpended from their Functions.

FINDING this Scheme likely to prove abortive, a High Commiſſion Court was ſet up, with a Power extending to Fines and Impriſonments, after the Model of that which had been aboliſhed, in the Reign of *Charles* I. This Court fell with the utmoſt Violence upon the Biſhop of *London*, the very next Day after the Commiſſion was opened; for refuſing to obey the King's Letter, for the Suſpenſion of Dr. *Sharp* (afterwards Archbiſhop of *York*,) one of the boldeſt and moſt learned Defenders of the Proteſtant Cauſe, for daring to preach, in Contempt, of his Majeſty's Order againſt the Errors of the Church of *Rome*. The good Biſhop appeared, and made a modeſt, and ſubmiſſive, tho' a reſolute Defence, but all in vain; for after being treated with the utmoſt ill Manners and Inſolence by *Jefferies*, he was ſentenced to Silence, and both himſelf and Dr. *Sharp* (without a Judicial Hearing) illegally ſuſpended from their Functions.

The Teſt and Penal Laws diſpers'd with an Order of Council thereupon enjoined ſo be read in all Churches, &c.

THIS, however not being ſufficient, his Majeſty publiſhed a Declaration, allowing Liberty of Conſcience to all his Subjects, ſuſpending and diſpenſing with the penal Laws and Teſts, and even with the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, on Admiſſion into Offices Civil or Military; and, not ſatisfy'd therewith, he backed this Declaration, next Year, with an Order of Council, commanding it to be read in the Time of Divine Service, in all Chapels and Churches in *London*, and *Weſtminſter*, and ten Miles diſtant upon the 20th, and 27th of *May*, and in all other Churches and Chapels, throughout the Kingdom, on the 3d and 10th of *June*; and enjoyning the Biſhops to cauſe the ſaid Declaration, and Order of Council to be ſent and diſtributed thro' their reſpective Dioceſſes, to be read accordingly. This Order alarm'd the whole Nation, nor was there any ſincere well-wiſher to the Conſtitution, who was not entirely convinced of the bad Intention of the Court.

A Conſultation of the Clergy.

HEREUPON the moſt eminent Divines, in, and about *London*, had a Interview, and Conference at the Archbiſhop's Palace at *Lambeth*, wherein it was agreed, that the Declaration was altogether illegal, the Power therein aſſum'd and contended for, being not only a Power to diſpenſe in particular Caſes, againſt which the Legiſlature, would have provided, if they could have been foreſeen, but the diſpenſing with all Sorts of Laws, even in Caſes for which they were originally calculated and made: That ſuch a Power was not properly a diſpenſing, but an abrogating Power, highly prejudicial to the King himſelf; as it tended to deſtroy that Confidence and Truſt, which the People repoſe in the Sovereign, when a Law is made, and which they look upon as their Security: That tho' every Biſhop or Miniſter might not be a competant Judge in ſuch Caſes, he was certainly a competent Judge for his own private Conſcience, againſt which he ought not to act: However that this Caſe had been publickly diſcuſs'd, and determined in Parliament, in 1672. Theſe Points having been thus ſettled

led the next Thing to be conſulted was, what was to be done; and the Bi- s there preſent prudently conſidering, that an univerſal Refuſal might be nded with the worſt of Conſequences, nobly reſolved to take the whole Load n themſelves; and by making it an Act of Omiſſion of their own, in not ing the Order to their Reſpective Dioceſes, to ſtand alone the Brunt of the al Diſpleaſure.

URSUANT to this glorious, and truly Chriſtian Reſolution, a Petition to his eſty was drawn up by the Archbiſhop, Dr. *Sancroft*, and ſigned by Dr. Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*; Dr. *Kenn*, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*; Dr. *Turner*, op of *Ely*; Dr. *Lake* Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, Dr. *White*, Biſhop of *Peterbo- h*, and Sir *Jonathan Trelawny*, Biſhop of *Briſtol*. Herein they ſet forth the Conſequences that would probably attend their paying Obedience to his eſty's Orders, and humbly beſeech him, not to inſiſt upon it. To which he er'd: *I heard of this before, but did not believe it; I did not expect this from hurch of* England, *eſpecially* from ſome of you. *If I change my Mind, you bear from me, if not I expect my Command ſhould be obey'd.* Accordingly, mmitted them to the *Tower*, and order'd them to be proſecuted; and a cution was carried on with the utmoſt Severity and Rigour; notwithſtand- which they were acquitted, to the inexpreſſible Joy of the whole Nation; o this Proſecution the King may chiefly be ſaid to owe his Ruin: For every as now ſatisfy'd that his Deſign was no leſs, than a total Subverſion of the *ſtant* Religion, and of the Liberties and Conſtitution of *Great Britain*.

The ſeven Biſhops petition the King againſt it, who gives them a rough Anſwer.

They are impriſoned, proſecuted, and acquitted.

E Queen about this Time having been reported to be with Child, and a e of *Wales* either born, or impoſed upon the Nation (no matter which as onſtitution ſtands now) this ſet the whole Kingdom in a Ferment, having no Hopes of Redreſs; becauſe this Prince, (to whom the *Pope* ſtood Godfa- by Proxy, his *Nuncio* repreſenting him,) muſt have ſucceeded by Heredi- Right before either Princeſs *Mary*, or Princeſs *Anne*; and conſequently y would have taken firm Root, and been entailed upon the Nation. This every one caſt his Eyes towards the Prince of *Orange*; and moſt of the lity and Gentry, amongſt whom was the Lord *Churchill*, enter'd *Firſt* in- Scheme for inviting him over to their Aſſiſtance, and afterwards into an *ſociation* to ſtand by him, and one another, with their Lives and Fortunes. produced the glorious Revolution, notwithſtanding the Army King *James* ll along kept up, and was continually increaſing from Time to Time, y with *Popiſh* Officers, and Soldiers.

E have dwelt the longer upon theſe Paſſages, becauſe it was abſolutely ary for the Juſtification of the Lord *Churchill*, from the Charge brought t him by *Jacobite* Writers (for ſuch only they are) of *Ingratitude*, and *bery*, in abandoning ſo *indulgent, and generous a Maſter*, and going over Prince of *Orange*. For the ſame Reaſon it will be requiſite to add; that s not only never the Adviſer, nor the Approver of any of theſe violent ures; but that he was particularly cautious not to be involved in any of ings pernicious Proceedings, of which this one Inſtance may ſuffice: *His ip was ſent for to the Queen's pretended Labour, on the tenth of* June, *but received ſome Intimations of what was to be tranſacted, and therefore kept the Way.* M. *Rouſſet* goes ſo far as to ſay; *the Lord* Churchill *was great- eved at his Prince's falſe Steps, and reſolved to tell his Majeſty freely his O- thereof, at the Hazard of incurring his Diſpleaſure, and loſing his Favour.* dds, that the King would patiently hear his Remonſtrances; and would his Favourite to tell him plainly, what his Subjects thought of him, and rbitrary Manner wherewith he attempted to govern them; but that he, rtheleſs, perſiſted in purſuing the ſame Maxims, till the Nation being weari- t reſolved upon calling in the Prince of *Orange*.

The Lord *Churchill* no ways concerned, in the King's deſtructive Meaſures.

R. *Rouſſet* obſerves hereupon, that it is eaſy to judge what a Conflict the *Churchill* muſt be expoſed to, on this Occaſion. On one Side his Country, eligion, and the Liberties of the Subject were in Danger, on the other d, the Ruin of a King, to whom he owed his All, and perhaps the entire of his Fortune: At leaſt, it muſt be allowed, that it was prodigiouſly un- in, and even that it was ſcarcely probable, he ſhould meet with ſo much

He reſolves to Side with the Prince of *Orange*.

Favour under any other Government. Theſe Conſiderations kept him ſome Time in a perplexing Suſpence; but Dr. *Turner*, the Biſhop of *Ely*, with divers other eminent Divines, extricated him from this Difficulty; by letting him ſee, that it was being guilty of High Treaſon againſt the Divine Majeſty, to heſitate about declaring againſt a Prince, who ſtruck at all the Civil, and Religious Rights of his People. Wherefore he reſolved from that Moment to join the Prince of *Orange*, as ſoon as he ſhould Land, and to ſhare the ſame Fate with all thoſe, who took up Arms for the Liberties of their Country.

Thus far Mr. *Rouſſet*, who in other Reſpects, is by no Means guilty of flattering the Duke of *Marlborough*, whom he cannot heartily ſorgive having ſo much humbled his *Grand Monarque*; but a late Hiſtorian, an Author of ſome Credit, proceeds yet farther to clear him of theſe Aſperſions. *He never*, (ſays he ſpeaking of our Hero) *diſcovered any of the King's Secrets*; *nor did he ever puſh him on to any violent Proceedings*. Conſequently he could not be in any Plot to ruin, or betray him. On the contrary, whenever he ſpoke to his Majeſty of his Affairs, which was but ſeldom, becauſe he could not fall in with the King's Notions, *he always ſuggeſted moderate Counſels*. The ſame Author proceeds to affirm, that the Earl of *Galway* told him, that when he came over, with the firſt Compliment, upon the King's Acceſſion to the Crown, the Lord *Churchill* aſſured him, that, *if ever King* James *was prevailed on to alter the eſtabliſhed Religion, he would ſerve him no longer, but withdrnw from him*: *So early was this Reſolution fix'd in him*. This ſhews he acted upon Principle: The ſame Author, ſays farther. When he, (the Lord *Churchill*) ſaw how the King was bent, he could not be contented to ſee all ruined by him: He was alſo very doubtful as to the pretended Birth. *So he reſolved, when the Prince ſhould come over to go in to him, but not to betray any Poſt, or do any Thing more than the withdrawing himſelf, with ſuch Officers, as he cou'd truſt with the Secret.* He alſo undertook that Prince *George*, and the Princeſs *Anne*, ſhould leave the Court, and come to the Prince as ſoon as poſſible.

However that be, when the King was at *Salisbury*, the Earl of *Feverſham*, having a ſtrong Suſpicion of the Lord *Churchill*, who then comanded a Brigade of five Thouſand Men, conjured his Majeſty to have him ſecured, for a Terrour to the other Officers; in which he was ſeconded by Colonel *Windham*. The Reaſon of this Advice was ſuppoſed to be; that moſt of *the Chief Officers* had applied to the Earl, and deſired him to aſſure his Majeſty, *That upon any other Occaſion they ſhou'd be ready to ſhed the laſt Drop of their Blood in his Service*; *but that they cou'd not, in Conſcience, fight againſt a Prince, who was come over with no other Deſign, then to procure the Calling a* Free Parliament, *for the Security of their Religion, and Liberties*; and that the Lord *Churchill* was imagined to be at the Bottom of it: The King, however, could not be prevailed on to conſent to his Confinement.

He ſends a Letter to the King on his going over to that Prince.

But whether his Lordſhip had any Knowledge, or was under any Apprehenſion of any ſuch Deſign againſt him; or whether he had concerted his Meaſures before, which is the moſt probable, though this might haſten them, he went over the next Day to the Prince of *Orange*, with as many as were willing to follow him; amongſt whom were the Duke of *Grafton*, Colonel *Berkley*, and four or five Captains of his Regiment of Dragoons. At his going away, he ſent the following Letter to the King, which ſhews both how tender he was of his Honour, and how much he had the Intereſt of his Country at Heart.

The Letter.

Sire,

“ If there is any Time when a Man ought leſs to be ſuſpected of *Inſincerit*
“ then at another, it is undoubtedly when he acts contrary to his *Intereſ*
“ As therefore, your Majeſty will perhaps not think, my faithful Attachme
“ to your Service, in your greateſt Adverſity, a ſufficient Motive for putting
“ favourable Conſtruction upon my Behaviour at preſent, (eſpecially as I a
“ knowledge my poor Services, rewarded infinitely beyond my Deſert) I hop
“ the great Advantages I enjoy from your Majeſty'y Goodneſs, and which
“ can never expect in any other Change of Government, will ſerve as a Pro
“

to your Majeſty, and the whole World, that I could not do ſo much Violence to my *Inclination*, and act ſo much againſt my *Intereſt*, in abandoning your Majeſty, were I not compell'd to it by a Principle which is ſuperiour to all other Conſiderations; eſpecially at a Time which ſeems to require the ſtricteſt Obedience from your Subjects, and more particularly from one who has ſo many Obligations to your Majeſty. Nothing but the *inviolable Dictates* of *Conſcience* and *Religion*, could have forced me to ſuch a Procedure; being Obligations which no Man of Honour can deny, and to which I have been taught, all others ought to give Way. Heaven is my Witneſs with what Grief I have foreſeen, the fatal Conſequences of the pernicious Counſels, given your Majeſty by ill-deſigning People; which could not but tend contrary to your true Intereſts, and the Welfare of the *Proteſtant Religion*. But the ſame Reaſon which ſeparates me from thoſe Perſons, who aim at compaſſing their Deſigns by a pretended Conqueſt, will incite me always to riſque my Life and Fortune, (which are ſo juſtly your Majeſty's Due) for the Preſervation of your Royal Perſon, and your juſt Rights, with all the Gratitude and Reſpect that becomes, *&c.*

The King's Behaviour reading his Lordſhip's Letter.

THIS Defection (as it was called) of the Lord *Churchill's*, is ſaid to have ſur-
ized and diſheartened the King more than all that had happened to him be-
e. When he firſt read it, he could not forbear fetching a deep ſigh, (which
bably proceeded from his being convinced, that the Reaſons therein al-
ged by his Lordſhip were but too well grounded) and turning to the Lord
verſham, who ſtood near him, he ſaid: *Feverſham, I little expected this*
ere Stroke; but you, my Lord, formed a right Judgment of the Perſon, and his
entions, when you propoſed to me Yeſterday to ſecure him, and the Reſt of the
naways. The only Courſe I can now take in this unhappy Juncture, is to throw
ſelf upon Providence, ſince there is no longer any Relyance upon my Troops, whoſe
inds are undoubtedly, corrupted, by the pernicious Inſtructions of their diſloyal
ficers. His Majeſty's Refuſal to ſecure the Lord *Churchill*, when urged to it,
we obſerved before, by the Lord *Feverſham*, ſhews he placed an entire Con-
ence in him; and indeed his Majeſty having ſhower'd ſo many Favours on
m, had Abundance of Reaſon to have expected the greateſt Loyalty and Fi-
elity on his Lordſhip's Part. Beſides, our Hero's Refuſal not many Years be-
e, with Diſdain, to go over to the Duke of *Monmouth*, or acknowledge him
Sovereign, notwithſtanding his particular promiſes of Favour, and the great
ligations he had to that unfortunate Prince, (whereas he had none, that we
find, to the Prince of *Orange)* gave his Majeſty a ſort of Aſſurance he would
er forſake him, and perhaps might not be the leaſt Inducement to him not
give Ear to *Feverſham*'s Suſpicions, and Sollicitations. And there is all the
aſon in the World to preſume, that his Majeſty would not have been miſta-
in his good Opinion of the Lord *Churchill*, nor had any Cauſe to repent his
ving repoſed too much Confidence in him, if that unhppy Monarch's Con-
ct could have been any ways reconciled, with the Maintenance and Preſerva-
n of the *Engliſh Liberties*, and the *Eſtabliſhed Religion*. It is evident, at
ſt, as he obſerves in his Letter, that he acted contrary to his *Intereſt*, and it
y reaſonably be ſuppoſed contrary to his *Inclination*; for, however People
y judge now, from what did actually happen, which it was impoſſible for
m to foreſee; the moſt ſanguine Man then alive, who had been poſſeſs'd of
rd *Churchil's* ſhare of Favour under King *James*, would never have forfeited
for the Chance of what he might enjoy in the next Reign.

As Prince *George* of *Denmark* went over to the Prince of *Orange*, much a-
ut the ſame Time; and Princeſs *Anne* his Conſort, who was the King's Daugh-
likewiſe withdrew from Court, for the ſame Reaſon; that unhappy Monarch
t knowing whom to truſt, ſince he was abandoned by his own Children, ſoon
t the Army: Greateſt Part of which went over to the Prince, and the Reſt
ere disbanded by his Majeſty's own Order to the Earl of *Feverſham*; not long
er which the forlorn King quitted *England*, and retired to *France*, where he
ded his Days in Obſcurity: An Example to all Princes, not to violate the Laws,
r endeavour to enſlave a Free People.

AFTER

The Lord *Churchill* ſent to *London* by the Prince of *Orange*, to draw together again his Troop of Horſe-Guards whom the King's diſbanding the Army had diſperſed.

AFTER that Monarch had left *London*, the Prince of *Orange* diſpatch'd the Lord *Churchill* thither, to re-aſſemble his Troop of Horſe-Guards, whom the News of the King's having disbanded the Army had diſperſed: This Commiſſion he diſcharged with as much Prudence as Readineſs; which done he returned to the Prince, gave him an Account thereof, and of the State of Affairs in the City. His Lordſhip was alſo one of thoſe Peers, who met at *Weſtminſter*, on the twenty-firſt of *December*, and ſigned the Aſſociation hinted at above; *to ſtand by one another, in purſuing the Ends of the Prince of* Orange's *Declaration*; *and that, if any Attempt ſhould be made on his Highneſs's Perſon, it ſhou'd be revenged on all, by whom, or from whom, any ſuch Attempts ſhauld be made.* He was likewiſe one of thoſe Peers, who on the twenty-fifth of *December* addreſſed his Highneſs; *To take upon him the Adminiſtration of Affairs, both Civil and Military, and the Diſpoſal of the publick Revenues, for the Preſervation of the* Religion, Rights, Liberties, Properties, *and* Peace *of the* Engliſh *Nation*, &c. and to undertake and exerciſe this Adminiſtration, till the meeting of the intended *Convention*, on the twenty-ſecond of *January* following; at which Time they doubted not, but ſuch proper Meaſures would be taken, as would abundantly conduce to the Eſtabliſhment of all theſe Things, upon ſuch ſure and legal Foundations, as ſhould put them out of Danger of being again Subverted. The Aſſembly of the *Commons* made the Prince an Addreſs of the ſame Nature.

He is in great Favour and Confidence with the Prince of *Orange*.

ON the Prince of *Orange*'s taking the Adminiſtration upon himſelf, purſuant to the two Addreſſes beforementioned, he immediately made the Lord *Churchill* Lieutenant-General of his Forces, the ſame Poſt he had enjoy'd under King *James*, and as his Highneſs prudently reſolved to new model the Army, he firſt cauſed a Review to be made of all the Forces, and then gave Directions to the Lord *Ranelagh*, their Pay-maſter, to diſcharge their Arrears, and to the Lord *Churchill* to reform eight of the new raiſed Regiments; *viz.* five of Horſe, and three of Foot, as far as it extended to their Officers; but to keep in thoſe who had ſerved before, and were willing to be employ'd by his Highneſs.

He is made Privy Councellour, and Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber.

ON the meeting of the Convention, one of the firſt Things debated by the Peers was; *Whether King* James, *having broke the* Original Contract *between him and his People, and deſerted the Government, the Throne was not thereby Vacant?* After ſome ſtruggle, it was carried on the ſixth of *February*, by a Majority of twenty Voices, of which Lord *Churchill* was one; *That the Throne was Vacant, and that the Prince and Princeſs of* Orange *ſhou'd be declared King and Queen of* England, *and of all the Dominions thereunto belonging.* Accordingly on the thirteenth their Majeſties were Proclaimed, and the next Day the Lord *Churchill*, as he had concurr'd in all the Meaſures for their Advancement, was ſworn in one of their *Privy-Council*, and made one of the Gentlemen of the King's Bed-Chamber.

And is created Earl of *Marlborough*

ON the ninth of *April*, being two Days before their Majeſties Coronation, his Lordſhip's faithful Services were rewarded, by being advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Marlborough*, and accordingly he walked at their Majeſties Coronation, in that Quality. Soon after, the King of *France* having received King *James* at his Court, and tranſported Forces to *Ireland*, for the Reduction of that Kingdom, made it abſolutely neceſſary to declare War againſt him, which was accordingly done on the ſeventh of *May* 1689: And the Affairs of the Nation, and Sitting of the Parliament, requiring his Majeſty's immediate Preſence at Home, he pitch'd upon the Earl of *Marlborough*, as the propereſt Perſon to head his Forces in the *Low-Countries*. His Lordſhip ſet out therefore without Delay to take upon him this Command, and arrived at *Maeſtricht* the ſecond of *June*, where he had a Conference with the Prince of *Waldeck*, about the Operations of the Campaign, and next Day they both ſet out for the Camp.

He commands his Majeſty's Forces in the *Netherlands*.

THE *Confederates*, being vaſtly inferiour to the *French* in Strength, were obliged to act only on the Defenſive: Accordingly they had pitch'd their Camp near a little Town call'd *Walcourt*, in ſuch a Manner that there was no charging them, without firſt reducing that Place. The Enemy having therefore, attack'd *Walcourt*, on the twenty-fifth of *Auguſt*, N. S. the Earl of *Marlborough* who with the *Engliſh* under his Command, made Part of thoſe Troops which

guarded

The Earl's gallant Behaviour at the Battle of *Walcourt*.

uarded the main Paſs, ſignalized themſelves in a very particular Manner, and ere of great Service to the Commander in Chief of that Poſt. In ſhort, they ade ſuch a continual, and terrible Fire, upon the Flank of the *French*, as not ly ſaved the whole Army, and gave them an Opportunity to make an order- Retreat; but, at laſt, obliged the Enemy, who found, to their Coſt, they d engaged themſelves too far, to draw off their Troops in great Haſte, and iſorder; leaving behind them ſome Cannon, and Ammunition, with near o Thouſand Officers and Soldiers, either kill'd, or wounded; whilſt the *Allies* ly loſt about three Hundred Men. The Earl's Conduct, on this Occaſion, s ſo remarkably prudent, that the Prince of *Waldeck* made him the higheſt mpliments thereupon, and told King *William*; *That he ſaw more into the t of a General in one Day, then others did in many Years.*

Prinbe *Waldeck*'s noble Teſtimony of him.

We do not find that the Earl of *Marlborough* ſerved any where in the Begin- g of the Year 1690; but towards *September* his Lordſhip went General of Forces ſent from *Portſmouth* to *Ireland*. The Reaſon why his Lordſhip did accompany King *William* in his Campaign there before, is inſinuated by *Rouſſet*, (though he does not ſay it in direct Terms) to be becauſe King *James* then actually in that Kingdom, and his Lordſhip declined ſerving againſt n in Perſon; but as ſoon as that unfortunate Prince had abandoned that Iſland, accepted of the Command there without Heſitation, to reduce the Remainder hat Kingdom to the Obedience of his Succeſſour: Amongſt the Reſt the ies of *Cork*, and *Kingſale*, which were yet in Poſſeſſion of the *French*, and *ſh*, who were very numerous there, and which were abſolutely neceſſary for *Engliſh*, both for the Advantage of their Harbours, and the Security of the vigation of their Veſſels.

He is ſent to command in *Ireland*.

He forms the Deſign of reducing *Cork*, and *Kingſale* in the Winter.

The Deſign of reducing thoſe two important Sea-Ports in Winter, was firſt ned by the Earl himſelf. The *Engliſh* Fleet being out, and Maſters of the , and the *French* Naval Forces retired to *Breſt*, the Earl of *Marlborough*, o was never ſo well pleaſed, as when in Action, propoſed to his Majeſty, o was then in *Ireland*, that five Thouſand Men, who had lain idle all the mmer, in *England*, ſhould be ſent to *Ireland*; and with the Aſſiſtance of ſuch n, as the King ſhould order to join them, attempt to reduce *Cork*, and *gſale*. His Majeſty approved of the Motion; and enjoined the Earl to come er with thoſe Troops, leaving Orders for five Thouſand more, that were re to join him. This done, his Majeſty ended the Campaign, and went over *Briſtol*, and from thence to *London*; without ſeeing the Earl, who was de- d longer than was expected by contrary Winds.

is Lordſhip being to act in this Expedition, in Concert with ſome other ops, which had been ſent before towards that Part of *Ireland*, immediately ainted the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and Major General *Scravenmore* with his val; and next Day, finding the Enemy had a Battery of eight Guns, to ſe his Entrance into the Harbour, he ſent three Boats aſhore, full of the reſolute of his Men, who by a continual Fire, obliged the *Iriſh* to quit Battery.

Cork beſieged.

he twenty-third of *September*, greateſt Part of the Land Forces, were ſent e Paſſages, ſix Miles from *Cork*, headed by the Duke of *Grafton*; and come next Day, within a Mile of the Town, they began to mount their on, and to open the Siege in Form, having near 600 Seamen, Gunners, Carpenters, who did them conſiderable Service.

Report being ſpread, that the Duke of *Berwick* deſign'd to attempt raiſing Siege, Major General *Scravenmore* diſpatch'd a Meſſenger to haſten the e of *Wirtemberg*'s March, and on the five and twentieth ordered a Party orſe away, to cover the Dnke's Foot. On the twenty-ſixth the Duke of *temberg* with the *German*, and *Daniſh* Forces under his Command, and adier *La Meloniere*, with ſome *French*, and *Dutch* Foot arrived to join them, rding to the Orders they had received.

The Duke of *Wirtemberg* diſputes the Chief Command with the Earl of *Marlborough*

s the the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and the Earl of *Marlborough*, were both tenant Generals, a warm Diſpute aroſe between them, who ſhould have hief Command. The Duke laid Claim to it with ſome Heat, as a Prince; he Earl, with his uſual Temper, inſiſted upon its being his Right; not only as he was the elder Officer, but as he headed the Troops of his own Nation, who were principals in the Quarrel, whereas the Duke commanded only Auxiliaries.

Brigadier *la Meloniere* interpoſing, the Earl of *Marlborough*, amongſt other Inſtances of his prudent and happy Conduct, leſt this unſeaſonable Diſpute ſhou'd retard the Operations of the Campaign, was induced to ſhare the Command with him, and, for the Service of his Country, gave up Part of his juſt Right, by which, as M. *Rouſſet* well obſerves, he gained but the greater Reputation. Accordingly the Earl of *Marlborough* commanded the firſt Day, and gave the Word *Wirtemberg*, and the Duke having the Command the next Day, return'd the Compliment, by giving the Word *Marlborough*.

Cork ſurrenders.

This Difference being thus happily adjuſted, the Siege was carried on, on every Side, with all imaginable Vigour inſomuch that the Beſieged were ſoon obliged to beat a Parley; but not accepting the Terms offered them, the Beſiegers play'd again upon the Town, very furiouſly with their Cannon; and a conſiderable Breach being made in the Walls, they prepared to ſtorm the Town, and even went ſo far as to wade through the River up to their Arm-pits. But all Things being now ready for a general Aſſault, the Beſieged thought fit to prevent it, by beating a ſecond Parley, and were glad to agree to the Earl of *Marlborough*'s Conditions.

The Earl ſummons *Kingſale*.

As this laſt was reſolved to purſue his good Succeſs, he immediately ſent away a Detachment of Horſe and Dragoons, under the Command of Brigadier *Villiers*, to ſummon the Town and Forts of *Kingſale*; and his Lordſhip ſetting out himſelf, from *Cork*, the firſt of *October*, arrived the ſame Day at *Five-mile Bridge*, and, the next he appeared before the Town; to which the *Iriſh*, on his Approach, had ſet Fire, and were retired into the *Old Fort*. He form'd his Camp, the ſame Evening, and gave Directions for making his Approaches towards the *New-Fort*, whilſt Major General *Tettau* was ordered to attack the *Old Fort*.

The *Old Fort* taken by a Stratagem.

His Lordſhip found theſe two Forts, which commanded the Harbour, much ſtronger than the Plans had repreſented them to be; and it was reported, that he was himſelf heard to ſay, if he had known their real Strength, he wou'd never have undertaken the Expedition, in a Seaſon ſo far advanced: However, as he was now there, this did not ſo much diſcourage his dauntleſs and enterprizing Genius, but he reſolved to puſh for it. Accordingly General *Tettau* having paſs'd the River with the Troops appointed for that Service, in Boats, made a Feint according to the Orders given him, of ſtorming the *Fort* in the weakeſt Place, where moſt of the Beſieged were got together, in Readineſs to receive him. In the mean While, another Detachment made a bold Aſſault, in another Place, where they were leaſt expected, and by that Means ſoon became Maſters of a Baſtion. During this, ſeveral Barrels of Powder, taking Fire accidentally, blew up near forty of the *Iriſh*; upon which the Reſt retired into an old Tower, in the midſt of the *Fort*, and immediately ſubmitted to be Priſoners of War; having loſt about 200 Men, out of 480.

The *New Fort* beſieged and taken by Capitulation.

Hereupon the Earl of *Marlborough* reſolved to improve this Advantage; and the Weather now growing very bad, Proviſions being ſcarce and the Men beginning to be ſickly, he ſent to ſummons the *New Fort*, which was much the ſtrongeſt of the two; but the Governour, Sir *Edward Scot*, haughtily anſwered: *It wou'd be Time enough to talk of that a Month afterwards*. Upon this, the Trenches were opened, the fifth of *October*, and by the ninth, were advanced to the Counterſcarp: But bad Weather prevented the Cannon's coming up till the Eleventh. However, ſoon after, a conſiderable Breach, and a falſe Attack being made, every Thing was prepared for ſtorming the *Fort*, but the Beſieged thought fit to prevent it by beating a Parly. The fifteenth, Hoſtages were exchanged, and the Articles, being agreed on, were ſigned about Midnight. The middle Baſtion was to be deliver'd up next Morning, and the Garriſon, conſiſting of about 1100 Men, was to march out the next Day after, with Arms and Baggage, and to be conducted to *Limerick*. The Beſiegers found in the *Fort* a very conſiderable Magazine, with Plenty of all ſorts of Proviſions, and Liquors.

THIS glorious Expedition being happily brought to a Concluſion, with very ittle Loſs; in almoſt as ſhort a Time, as, at the Seaſon of the Year; the Voyage ſelf could reaſonably be expected to be made in; the Earl of *Marlborough*, leav- g all the Troops under the Command of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, who was ommander in Chief of the *German*, and *Daniſh* Troops, imbark'd again, and rrived at *Kenſington*, the twenty-eighth of *October*. He was very favourably eceived by his Majeſty, who had the greateſt Opinion of his Courage and Con- uct, and was heard to ſay; *There was not a General in* Europe, *who had made few Campaigns as the Earl of* Marlborough, *who cou'd have performed what is Lordſhip had done in the Quarter of One.*

King *William*'s Character of the Earl.

He returns to *Ireland*, and does great Service there.

THE Earl did not, however, make any long Stay in *England*; but having ade a Report to his Majeſty, of the State of Affairs in *Ireland*, was immediate- order'd back again thither, to continue the Services he had ſo happily begun; hich he performed with great Vigour and Fidelity. During the Courſe of e whole Winter, he prevented the Excurſions of the *Iriſh* Rebels, who at- mpted to ravage all the conquered Countries; and he built ſeveral Forts to t a Stop to their Inſolencies and Barbarity.

ALL the next Summer the Earl of *Marlborough* attended on King *William* in *anders*; and upon the Advice his Majeſty received of the *French* King's hav- a Deſign upon *Mons*, (which he afterwards beſieged, in Perſon, and took,) King who was ſtill at the *Hague*, gave Orders to the Earl to draw the Army gether to relieve it. This he did with ſo much Expedition, that if the *States eral* would have given Ear to his Majeſty's and the Earl's Reaſons, they uld, in all probability, have obliged the *French* to have given over the En- prize; and not only ſo, but the Enemy might have thought themſelves ppy to have come off ſafe, without being entirely defeated by the Army of *Confederates*. At leaſt, this was the Opinion of Prince *Vaudemont*, who e Time after being at *Loo*, and talking with King *William* of the different aracters of his Officers, ſaid: " *Kirk* has *Fire*; *Lanier*, *Thought*; *Mackay*, *Experience*; and *Colcheſter*, *Bravery*; but there is ſomething in the Earl of *Marlborough* which I cannot expreſs; all thoſe fine Qualities ſeem united in his Perſon; and I have loſt my Knowledge in Phyſiognomy, which never yet deceived me, if any Subject your Majeſty has, will ever attain by Arms to that Height of Honour, to which this Aſſemblage of *ſublime Perfections* cannot fail of raiſing him one Time or other." This Prophecy made the g ſmile, and he anſwer'd aloud, *Couſin, your Opinion is well grounded, and rily believe* Marlborough's *Conduct will juſtify all you have ſaid of him.*

Prince *Vaudemont*'s Teſtimony of the Earl.

The Earl of *Marlborough* in Diſgrace.

WHATEVER great Opinion King *William* had of the Hero, who had been Subject of this Diſcourſe, he was not ſecure from the Diſgraces, which are oſt inſeparable from the Life of a Courtier. He had been again nominated erve under the King, the next Campaign, in the quality of a General Offi- ; and his faithful Services had endeared him to every well-wiſher to the bliſh'd Religion, and the Liberties of *England*; judge then how great muſt he Surprize and Mortification of the People, to hear, ſoon after, when For- ſeemed to ſmile moſt favourably upon him, that he was at once removed m all his Employments. His Poſt of Lieutenant General of the Infantry, given to Colonel *Talmaſh*, M. *Rouſſet* ſays to the Earl of *Scarborough*; that Captain of the third Troop of Guards to the Lord *Colcheſter*; and his Regi- t of Fuſileers to the Lord *George Hamilton*; but his Place of Gentleman of Majeſty's Bed-chamber, remained vacant for ſome Time, tho' his Lordſhip deprived of it.

ARIOUS were the Cauſes aſſigned for this ſudden Turn of Fortune, accord- as the People were variouſly affected to his Lordſhip; and ſome Stories were ead about to his Diſadvantage, tho' with little or no Grounds. His Loyalty 'd not well be arraigned by his worſt Enemies; he was too much a Lover of Country to form any Deſigns to its Prejudice, even when excluded the g's Favour, without having deſerved it: And it is evident he cou'd not be ways engaged in the Intereſt of his former Maſter; ſince, in this very ſame r, when King *James* was about to invade *England*, and a formal Declara- was privately handed about in his Name, with a Pardon annex'd, for thoſe who ſhould return to their Duty, the Earl of *Marlborough* was excepted out of this Pardon, by the Title of Lord *Churchill.* When he retired, which was with the Calmneſs of the old *Roman Dictator*, he wiſh'd to be ſucceeded by a better Servant, and one more concerned for his Majeſty's Honour.

The various Reaſons aſſigned for it.

SOME, who pretended to look narrowly into Affairs, would have his Diſgrace owing, to a Jealouſy certain Foreigners had conceived, of his not being well inclin'd to their Intereſts; and to make Way for one of them, by ſome ſaid to be Count *Solmes*, to command in his Room. Others ſaid all this Reſentment was, for his Lordſhip's having taken the Liberty to tell the King; *That tho' himſelf had no Reaſon to complain, yet many of his good ſubjects were concerned, to ſee his Royal Munificence confined to one or two Foreign Lords.* Foreign Hiſtorians make no ſcruple to name the Earl of *Portland*, and Lord *Rochford*, both *Dutchmen*, as the Lords here aimed at. They add that the King turned his Back upon the Earl, without making him any Anſwer, and ſoon after ſent him a Diſmiſſion from all his Employments and forbid him the Court. Thoſe who aſcribe his Lordſhip's Diſgrace, to the Envy or Jealouſy of foreign Officers, think it no ſmall Confirmation of their Opinion, that the Earl was not imploy'd again, nor called to Council, till this Motive ceaſed, and an End was put to the War, by the Peace of *Ryſwick*.

A Paſſage of a late Author ſeems to juſtify this Opinion. “ The King, ſays “ he, was thought to love the *Dutch* more than the *Engliſh*, to truſt them more “ and admit them to more Freedom with him. The Earl of *Marlborough* “ thought, the great Services he had done, were neither acknowledged, nor “ rewarded, as they well deſerved, and began to ſpeak like a Man diſcon- “ tented. The Strain of the Whole Nation almoſt was, that the *Engliſh* were “ overlooked, and the *Dutch* were the only Perſons either favoured, or “ truſted. ”

NEVERTHELESS this Author aſſigns another Reaſon for the Earl's Diſgrace, of which it may not be amiſs to give our Readers an Extract. After mentioning the Earl of *Nottingham*'s being ſent to his Lordſhip from the King to demand all his Commiſſions, he obſerves; “ What drew ſo ſudden and hard a Meſſage “ was not known; for he had been with the King that Morning, and had part- “ ed with him in the ordinary Manner. It ſeemed ſome Letter had been inter- “ cepted, which gave Suſpicion. It is certain he thought he was too little “ conſidered, and had, upon many Occaſions, cenſured the King's Conduct, “ and reflected on the *Dutch.* But the Original Cauſe of his Diſgrace aroſe “ from another Conſideration. The Princeſs (*Anne* of *Denmark*) thought her- “ ſelf too much neglected by the King, whoſe cold Way towards her was ſoon “ obſerved: After the King was on the Throne, no Propoſitions were made “ to her of a Settlement, nor any Advances of Mony. So ſhe, thinking ſhe “ was to be kept in a neceſſitous Dependance on the Court, got ſome to move “ in the *Houſe of Commons*, in the Year 1690, when they were in the Debate “ concerning the Revenue, *that ſhe ſhou'd have Aſſignments ſuitable to her Dig- “ nity.* This both the King and Queen took amiſs from her.——The Act paſ- “ ſed allowing her a Settlement of fifty Thouſand Pounds: But upon this a “ Coldneſs enſued, not only between the King, but even between the Queen “ and the Princeſs; and the Blame of this Motion was caſt on the Counteſs of “ *Marlborough*, as being moſt in Favour with the Princeſs: And this had con- “ tributed much to alienate the King from her Husband, and had diſpoſed “ him to receive ill Impreſſions of him.

THUS this Author makes the originial Cauſe of the Earl's Diſgrace, to be an Incident which happen'd two Years before; and the Author of the Continuation of *Rapin*, (tho' he mentions another Reaſon, *viz.* the Earl's having revealed a Secret to his Lady, wherewith the King had intruſted him; which Secret, he ſays, was a private Deſign upon *Dunkirk*, wherein he is ſeconded by M. *Rouſſet*, and his Lady's having diſcloſed it to another, which occaſion'd the Miſcarriage of the Deſign;) ſeems alſo to be of Opinion, that this was the Real, or, at leaſt, the principal Cauſe of his Diſgrace. But notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid, this ſudden Change in the King's Mind, his Majeſty, (as has been obſerved) having received him as uſual in the Morning, makes it reaſonable

ble to believe, that ſome unforeſeen accident, at leaſt, blew up the Coals, at this Time, if it was not the ſole Occaſion of his Majeſty's Diſpleaſure.

The Earl of *Marlborough* put in the *Tower*, on a falſe Accuſationof high Treaſon.

NOT long after, the Earl of *Marlborough*, with ſome other Peers, were put in the *Tower*, upon a falſe Accuſation of High Treaſon; their Hands having been forged ſo dextrouſly, to an *Aſſociation* pretended to be made againſt the Government, that the Lords themſelves owned they could not diſtinguiſh the forged Subſcriptions from their real Hand-writing. But the Villany was fully detected, the Authors puniſh'd, and the Lords honourably juſtify'd and diſcharged. The Earl paſſed the Remainder of the Reign of King *William*, and Queen *Mary*, in a quiet Retirement; where we ſhall leave him, till two Years after the Death of that amiable, and virtuous Princeſs; when he was again falſly accuſed, by Sir *John Fenwick*, with ſeveral other Peers, of being engaged in the Intereſts of King *James:* But they were all acquitted by Parliament, and this falſe Accuſation of Sir *John*'s, is ſuppoſed to have been one great Inducement, with many Members, to concur in the Bill of Attainder, by which he loſt his Head.

He is again falſly accuſed, but acquitted by Parliament.

ABOUT two Years after, the Earl of *Marlborough* came again into Play; and it was upon an Occaſion very much to his Honour: The more ſo becauſe not only it does not appear he ever ſought it, but becauſe he was preferr'd, to many Noblemen of the firſt Rank, who made all the Intereſt they could, to have obtained the Employment, which the King voluntarily conferr'd upon his Lordſhip.

IT had been obſerved that his Majeſty, ever after the Death of his Royal Conſort, had ſhown a more than ordinary Fondneſs for the Duke of *Glouceſter*, who now gave ſuch evident Proofs of a forward Genius, that it was high Time to take him out of the Hands of his Governeſs, the Lady *Fitzharding*. The King therefore apply'd himſelf to the forming of a Family, and Court, for this hopeful young Prince. It was then, that ſeveral great Men, who were the trueſt Patriots about his Majeſty, again repreſented to him, for the Earl had not wanted Friends to interceed for him before, what Pity it was ſo able a Man, as the Earl of *Marlborough*, ſhould be laid by, as uſeleſs, and forgotten; and propoſed bringing him again to the King's nearer Converſation, by perſuading his Majeſty to conſtitute him Governour to his Highneſs, the Duke of *Glouceſter*. Others indeed pretend, it was only to oblige his tender and affectionate Mother, the Princeſs *Anne*. However that be, for it is not very material, his Majeſty was pleaſed on the nineteenth of *June* 1698, tho' many others, had made great Intereſt for this important Charge, to appoint the Earl of *Marlborough* Governour to his Highneſs. And to ſhew it was on Account of the good Opinion his Majeſty had for his Lordſhip's Zeal for his Service, and his Ability for the Diſcharge of ſo great a Truſt, that he confer'd this Employment on him, preferably to many Competitors of the higheſt Diſtinction, his Majeſty ſaid, when he deliver'd the young Prince into his Lordſhip's Care; *My Lord, teach him but to be what you are, and my Nephew cannot want Accompliſhments.* His Majeſty could not have beſtowed a greater Encomium on the Earl: The ſame Evening his Lordſhip was ſworn of the Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

The Earl of *Marlborough* made Governour to the Duke of *Glouceſter*, and Privy Councellour.

A Remarkable Speech of King *William*'s when he deliver'd the Duke into his Care.

ON the ſixteenth of *July*, his Majeſty declared in Council, that he intended to go over to *Holland*, for a ſhort Time, and had nominated nine Lord Juſtices for the Adminiſtration of the Government, during his Abſence, of whom the Earl of *Marlborough* was one. This ſudden Change of the Scene, in Favour of a Nobleman, who had been ſo long abſent from Court, and was, in a manner, look'd on as forgotten, gave Riſe to various Reflexions. As it was not a Thing done without the greateſt Deliberation, his Majeſty no Doubt had ſolid Reaſons for it; and conſidering the Earl's known Integrity, and Capacity, in the Management of all Affairs, whether Civil, or Military, it is rather a Matter of Wonder, how the King could ſuffer him to remain ſo long under a Cloud, and uſeleſs to his Country, (which it had ever been his utmoſt Endeavour to ſerve,) than that he had Recourſe to him on this Occaſion.

He is made one of the Lord's of the Regency, which cauſes various Reflexions.

HIS Majeſty again appointed him one of the Lords of the Regency in the Years 1699, and 1700, in the laſt of which, the Earl had the Affliction, to loſe his Royal Pupil the Duke of *Glouceſter*; who died the twenty-ninth of

The Duke of *Glouceſter* dies.

July, univerſally lamented by the whole Nation, which had conceived uncommon Expectations of him, being a Prince of as great Hopes, as any Age had ever produced. Before his Death he had improved ſo vaſtly under his Lordſhip's Tuition, diſcover'd ſo manly a Genius, and ſo many fine Qualities, as would have fully verify'd the favourable Opinion, the King had conceived of his Lordſhip's Ability for the Diſcharge for that important Poſt.

The Earl is declared General of Foot; Commander in Chief in *Holland*, and Embaſſador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary there.

UPON the Death of the King of *Spain*, and the *French* King's receding from the *Partition Treaty*, as we have obſerved before, *Europe* was threatened with a new War; and King *William* being ſenſible of the declining State of his own Health, was pleaſed, on the firſt of *June* 1701 to declare the Earl of *Marlborough*, *General of the Foot, and Commander in Chief of all his Forces in Holland.* On the 28th of the ſame Month, his Majeſty was likewiſe pleaſed to appoint his Lordſhip, Embaſſador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary for the Negotiations at the *Hague*. Theſe were evident Proofs of the King's being fully convinced, of his Lordſhip's extraordinary Capacity, as well in Civil, as in Military Affairs.

ON the firſt of *July*, his Lordſhip embark'd at *Margate*, with his Majeſty, and within two Days after arrived at the *Hague*, where he took up his Reſidence in the Houſe that had been Prince *Maurice*'s, near the Court; the *States* having lent it him, out of a peculiar Reſpect for his Majeſty, and Eſteem for his Lordſhip. He was there viſited by all the foreign Miniſters. The latter End of *Auguſt*, his Lordſhip ſet out to view the *Engliſh* Forces at *Breda*, and in the other Garriſons, which had been ſent that Summer from *England*, purſuant to Treaties ſubſiſting between the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*. Towards the End of *September*, having ſome Matters of Importance to conſult about with his Majeſty, he waited upon him at *Loo*, where he then reſided, and within a few Days after went again to *Breda*, to prepare every Thing, in the Camp, near that Place, for his Majeſty's Reception. On the thirtieth the King reviewed the Forces, and was entertained at Dinner, with his Chſef Officers, at his Lordſhip's Quarters. Not long after he returned to *England*, where he found the Nation ripe for a new War, which was now become inevitable; the *French* King having, upon the Death of *James* II, thought fit to declare the *Pretender* King of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*; upon which the *Engliſh* Embaſſador was ſent for Home directly, with Orders not to take any Leave, and the *French* Secretary at *London* was commanded immediately to depart the Kingdom; the whole Nation highly reſenting, the Indignity offered his Majeſty, by the ſaid Declaration.

THIS was the State and Diſpoſition of the Kingdom at the Death of King *William*, which happened not long after, on the 8th of *March*; and we have been the more particular about theſe Circumſtances, becauſe they were the Foundation of that great War, which broke out in the next Reign; in which our Hero performed ſuch great and glorious Services for the Nation, and it's *Allies*, as raiſed him deſervedly to that High pitch of Honour, and that Rank, as made him the Admirations of the whole World.

THE Acceſſion of Queen *Anne*, to the Throne, produced no great Alter tion in the State of Affairs, both the Parliament, and her Majeſty continuing pursue the ſame Meaſures, as the late King had ſo happily begun, for ſecur effectually the Liberties of *Europe*. It is credibly reported, that his Maje but a ſhort Time before his Death, recommended the Earl of *Marlborough*, the moſt earneſt and affectionate Manner, to the Princeſs of *Denmark*, who to ſucceed him, *as the propereſt Perſon to command her Armies, in the Wa which was upon the Point of breaking out, but in the Glory of which, he pl foreſaw, Death would prevent his having any ſhare.* Some add, that that Mo arch recommended him to her Royal Highneſs on his Death-bed, *as the fi Perſon, in all his Dominions, to be at the Head both of her Armies, and her Co cils, as being a Man of a* cool Head, *and a* warm Heart, *proper to encounter Genius of* France, *and put a Stop to her Deſigns of inſlaving all* Europe.

K. *William*'s Teſtimony of the Earl of *Marlborough*'s Capacity.

HOW far this Recommendation agreed with her Majeſty's own Judgment Choice is not material; but ſoon after her Acceſſion to the Throne ſhe ma him Partaker of the firſt Honours ſhe beſtowed; for on the fourteenth of *Ma* e was elected one of the *Knight's Companions of the Garter*, and the Day fol-owing he was declared, *Captain General of all her Majeſty's Forces in* England, *which were employed abroad, in Conjunction with the Troops of her* Allies.

He is elected Knight of the *Garter*, and declar'd *Captain* General of all her Majeſty's Forces.

As it was her Majeſty's earlieſt Care to cultivate that Harmony and good In-lligence, which her glorious Predeceſſor had eſtabliſhed with the *States Gene-l* of the *United Provinces*, ſhe ſent them a Letter the third Day after the ing's Deceaſe, to inform them of that Melancholy Event, and to aſſure them her hearty Concurrence to preſerve a conſtant Union and Friendſhip with em, and to purſue all the Meaſures neceſſary for the Preſervation of the mmon *Liberties* of *Europe*. This Letter was not ſent before it was neceſſary, e News of the King's Death having caſt a terrible Damp on their *High Migh-eſſes*, and cauſed great, and juſt Alarms, throughout all their Provinces. ey made her Majeſty's Letter therefore publick, to diſſipate the Reports ich had been induſtriouſly ſpread abroad, by the Emiſſaries of *France*, that *gland* would not purſue the Meaſures concerted between the late King and *Confederates*: This had the deſired Effect, in removing, in a great Mea-e, thoſe Fears, which ſome had too haſtily imbibed.

He is ſent Embaſſador, and Plenipotentiary to the *States General.*

HE Queen in the mean Time, juſtly conſidering, of how great Importance ould be to the Common Cauſe, to have all Apprehenſions and Jealouſies irely diſperſed, reſolved to ſend an Embaſſy to *Holland*, which ſhould leave farther Grounds for them. For this weighty Truſt, purſuant to the Exam-, and Advice of her great Predeceſſor, ſhe judg'd none more proper, then Earl of *Marlborough*, who ſeconſummate Genius had already ſhown him to be lly an able Miniſter, and a great Commander, Qualities rarely to be found d in one and the ſame Perſon. Her Majeſty, therefore, ſent the Earl to *land*, with the Character of *Embaſſador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary e States General.*

IS Excellency arrived at the *Hague* the ſeventeenth of *March*, and after ng had ſeveral Conferences with the Grand Penſionary, and other Mini-on the twentieth, he was conducted to his publick Audience of the *States ral*, with Great Solemnity, and a numerous Retinue, where he made the wing Speech.

The Earl's Speech to the *States General.*

HIGH *and* MIGHTY LORDS,

AS it has pleaſed God, in his divine Providence, to take to himſelf his " Majeſty King *William*, of glorious Memory, not only to the great De-ment of his Kingdoms, and the Dominions of your *High Mightineſſes*, but ſo of all *Europe*; the Queen my Miſtreſs, who by the ſame divine Good-ſs, ſucceeds to the Throne of her Anceſtors, as your *High Mightineſſes* e been informed by her Letter, has commanded me at the ſame Time teſtify her Majeſty's extream Affliction on this Account, and to let you ow how much ſhe intereſts herſelf in that, which this great Misfortune eates in your *High Mightineſſes* in particular.

HER Majeſty's firſt Care, on her Acceſſion to the Throne, was to ſhew r *High Mightineſſes* her ſincere Deſire, and ſtrong Inclination to keep up h you, the ſame Union, good Friendſhip, and ſtrict Correſpondence, as ſiſted during the whole Courſe of the laſt Reign; being perſuaded that hing can be more uſeful or advantagious, for the Proſperity of both Na-ns, whoſe Intereſts are the ſame.

HER Majeſty, therefore, has commanded me, to aſſure your *High Migh-neſſes*, that ſhe is ſtedfaſtly reſolved to contribute to the utmoſt of her Pow-, to the Advancement, and Increaſe of the ſaid Union, Friendſhip, and rreſpondence, and to make it the inviolable Rule of her Government.

HER Majeſty has farther order'd me to declare to your *High Mightineſſes*, t ſhe will not only exactly and faithfully obſerve and execute the Treaties d Alliances made between the King her Predeceſſors, and your *High Migh-neſſes*, but that ſhe likewiſe offers to renew and confirm them: As alſo to ncur with you, in all the Meaſures, which have been taken by the late ng, of glorious Memory, purſuant to the ſaid Treaties.

“ HER Majeſty is likewiſe diſpoſed to enter into any other Alliances and Engagements, which ſhall be the moſt conducive to the Intereſt of the two Nations, to the Maintenance of the Liberties of *Europe*, and to the Reducing the exorbitant Power of *France* within juſt Bounds.

“ WITH this Deſign her Majeſty engages from this Moment, and without any Delay, to contribute, together with your *High Mightineſſes*, with all her Forces, both by Sea, and Land, to every Thing that may crown ſo juſt an Undertaking with Succeſs.

“ AND it has pleaſed her Majeſty, in order to teſtify her Zeal the more, to give me Authority to take together with your *High Mightineſſes*, the Meaſures requiſite for entering upon Action.

“ THESE were the Motives which induced here Majeſty to command me to ſet out with all Speed, to come hither, and give your *High Mightineſſes* all poſſible Aſſurances, of what I have declared to you in her Name, without ſtopping at the uſual Formalities on ſuch Occaſions; and it is an extraordinary Happineſs to me, that her Majeſty has done me the Honour to employ me in this Commiſſion, becauſe it gives me ſo favourable an Opportunity, of declaring to your *High Mightineſſes*, the Zeal I have for your Service.

To this Speech, M. *Dyckvelt*, Preſident of the Aſſembly for that Day, made an Anſwer, in the Name of the *States*, whoſe Purport was; That they were greatly Afflicted at the Death of the late King; that they congratulated her Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, and thank'd her heartily for this Aſſurance of her Friendſhip; as alſo that they were reſolved, readily to concur with her Majeſty, in a vigorous Proſecution of the common Intereſt. To which he added: that his Lordſhip's Perſon would be highly acceptable to them, not only for his being the Queen's Choice, and for the Sake of King *William*, who firſt inveſted him with the ſame Character he then bore, *but alſo for his own Merit.*

The Earl's Dexterity in the Management of Affairs.

THE Earl of *Marlborough* ſtaid but a few Days in *Holland*, before he returned to *England*; but nevertheleſs he ſpent thoſe few to very good Purpoſe: In ſhort, he managed all Affairs with ſuch Dexterity and Prudence, that all he propoſed was readily complied with; the *Confederacy* was confirmed, the Quota's of the ſeveral *Allies* ſettled, and an Armament agreed on, by Sea and Land, before it was known, in ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom, that he had entered upon thoſe Negotiations. An almoſt infallible Preſage of the great Succeſs that was to attend them: For Meaſures ſo prudently concerted could not reaſonably fail of being well ſupported, by the Perſon who was the principal Contriver of them; and an Alliance ſo well cemented, and ſo ſtrictly united, by the indiſſoluble Bonds of Friendſhip and Intereſt, gave certain Hopes of compaſſing the Ends propoſed thereby.

He obtains the Command in Chief of the *Confederate* Army.

AMONGST other Affairs of the greateſt Importance, which were then brought upon the Stage, that of chooſing a Commander in Chief was one; to the End that when the Army ſhould be formed into one Body, of all the Troops of the different Nations whereof it was to conſiſt, it might be obliged to act under the Orders of one Chief alone. This Poſt, as important, as honourable, was, by the Earl's prudent Management, determined in his own Favour. It was conferr'd on him, with a Salary of 10,000 *l. per. Annum*; partly on Account of the great Regard due to his Royal Miſtreſs; and partly for the great Experience all the World allowed him in the Art of War; the Recommendation of the late King having been of no ſmall Service to him, in giving all the Foreign Powers a very great Idea thereof, who were Parties in the *Grand Alliance*. His Lordſhip, having gained this Point, and being very ſenſible, that a Miſunderſtanding amongſt the Generals might be productive of very miſchievous Effects, took Care to prevent this Miſfortune before his Departure from *Holland*; having the Point of Pre-eminence regulated in ſuch a Manner, as conduced both to the Honour of the Queen his Miſtreſs, and himſelf. There was only the Prince of *Naſſau Saarbruck*, and the Earl of *Athlone*, two Generals that had learnt the Art of War under King *William*, who could any Ways pretend to diſpute the Command with him; and their *High Mightineſſes* having ſhown them the Neceſſity of having but one Commander in Chief, they willingly obey'd the *Engliſh* General.

As the Earl of *Marlborough* was detained ſome Time in *England*, in concerting Meaſures with the Miniſtry, before he could croſs the Sea, to take upon him the Command of the *Confederate* Army, we ſhall be obliged to give a brief Account, what was doing in the mean Time, that our Readers may thereby orm a more accurate Idea of the State of the Campaign, when his Lordſhip rrived at the Army.

The *French* King gains over the two Dukes of *Wolfenbuttle* to his Party.

THE *French* King being ſenſible what a formidable Alliance was making a- ainſt him, left no Stone unturned to draw over ſome of the *German* Princes to is Intereſt; and in this Attempt, he ſucceeded not only with the Electors of avaria, and *Cologn*, as has been obſerved before, but with the two Dukes of olfenbuttle, *Rudolph*, and *Antony*, who held the Regency together, and ere prevailed on to raiſe Forces in the *Empire* in his Favour. Hereupon the uke of *Zell*, was directed by the *Emperour*, to make an Incurſion into their ountry, and to oblige them, by Force of Arms, to abandon the Intereſts of *rance*.

THIS had its deſired Effect; for after the Duke of *Zell* had made himſelf aſter of ſeveral ſtrong Holds, in the ſaid Principality, and block'd up the Ca- tal of *Wolfenbuttle* itſelf; *Rudolph* reſolved, notwithſtanding the Obſtinacy of s Brother, to come to an Accommodation; and whether terrify'd by the im- nding Danger, or deſirous of having the Regency ſolely in his Hands, he en- ed into a Treaty. This Treaty ended in an Agreement, between the Elector *Hanover*, and the Duke of *Zell*, on one Side, and *Rudolph* of *Wolfenbuttle*, the other, that *Antony* ſhould be excluded the Regency, which *Rudolph*, up- quitting all his Engagements with *France*, ſhould take into his own Hands; that the Elector and Duke ſhould receive into their Service 1000 Horſe, 2400 Foot, of the *Wolfenbuttle* Troops, which had been raiſed with *French* oney, and ſhould thereupon withdraw all their Forces out of that Principa- y.

ALL *Germany* was now united in Favour of the *Emperor*, excepting the Elec- s *Bavaria*, and *Cologn*; the latter of whom had put *Liege*, and all the Places had on the *Rhine*, except *Bonn*, which followed ſoon after, into the Hands the *French*. Amongſt theſe, was the ſtrong Town of *Keyſerſwaert*, which, hilſt in the Hands of the Enemy, expoſed, not only the Circle of *Weſtphalia*, t the Dominions of the *States General*, whoſe Places on the *Wahl* were not he beſt Condition of Defence, to the Excurſions of that Garriſon.

Under what Diſadvantages the *Confederates* began the laſt War.

T may not be improper to obſerve here, under what Diſadvantages the *Con- rates* began this War; as it adds conſiderably to the Glory of thoſe Heroes, , notwithſtanding ſo many Difficulties as they had to ſtruggle with, car- it on with ſuch uncommon Succeſs. In the former War, not only *Spain*, the United Force of the whole *Empire*, and for a conſiderable Time, the e of *Savoy*, acted in Concert with *England*, and *Holland*, againſt the com- Enemy. Now, on the contrary, a Prince of the Houſe of *Bourbon* ſat on *Spaniſh* Throne, a *French* Army had over-run the *Milaneze*, and the Duke *avoy*, who was now allied to *France*, by the double Marriage of his two ghters, had joined his Forces to thoſe of the two Crowns. Of the nine cipal Members of the *Empire*, two, the Electors of *Bavaria*, and *Cologn*, declared for *France*, and one of them had admitted *French* Forces into all ortify'd Towns, under the ſpecious Name of Troops of the Circle of *Bur- dy*. A third, the Elector of *Saxony*, choſen King of *Poland*, was engaged bloody War with *Sweden*, and the diſaffected *Poles*, for his tottering Crown; refore he could not ſend his full Proportion of Troops againſt *France*. As the Emperor, he had ſent his Veteran Forces, under Prince *Eugene*, to e Head againſt the *French* in *Italy*; and all the *Spaniſh* Towns, on the tiers of *Holland*, were garriſoned with *French* Troops. But, notwithſtand- ll theſe viſible Diſadvantages, the Prudent and ſteady Councils of *England*; excellent Management of the Lord Treaſurer; the juſt Meaſures concerted he Earl of *Marlborough*, with Foreign Powers; the Valour and Reſolution e *Confederate* Troops, with the Experience and good Conduct of their ad- ble Commander; ſoon turn'd the Scale in Favour of the *Allies*.

TOWARDS the End of *April*, the *Dutch* formed three Armies: One was headed by the Prince of *Naſſau Saarbruck*, which undertook the Siege of *Keyſerſwaert*, (as had been adviſed by the Earl of *Marlborough*,) in the Name of the Elector *Palatine*, for the *Emperor*; under whom the *Dutch* ſerved as Auxiliaries, they not having yet declared War againſt *France* and *Spain*. Another Army was formed under the Earl of *Athlone*, which lay in the Dutchy of *Cleves*, to cover the Siege. A third, conſiſting of 10,000 Men, commanded by General *Cohorn*, broke into *Flanders*, forced and demoliſhed the Lines between the two Forts of St. *Donat*, and *Iſabella*, which the Enemy had been many Months raiſing, with great Labour and Expence, and laid greateſt Part of the *Chateleniee* of *Bruges* under Contribution. However, after this Succeſs, upon the Approach of the Marquis *de Bedmar*; and Count *de la Motte*, with the Troops under their Command, which were ſuperiour in Number to him, he was forced to retire under the Walls of *Sluys*. But to prevent the Enemy's taking Fort *Donat*, he firſt laid the Country unde Water, and forced the *Spaniards* to retire towards *Ghent*.

Motions of the *French* Army.

IN the mean While, Marſhal *Boufflers* drew his Troops together, and having laid up great Magazines in *Ruremond*, and *Venlo*, paſs'd the *Maeſe* with his whole Army. The Duke of *Burgundy*, Father to the Preſent King of *France*, was come Poſt from *Paris* to command it, and to learn the Art of War, under the Direction of Marſhal *Boufflers*. Wherefore the *States*, being apprehenſive, that ſo great a Prince, at his firſt Appearance in the Field, would have undertaken ſomething worthy of himſelf, and believing the Deſign might be upon *Maeſtricht*, threw 12,000 Men into that Place.

A *French* Party defeated by a Detachment of the *Confederates*.

THE ſending away ſo large a Detachment; the Auxiliary Troops not coming ſo ſoon from *Germany* as they had been expected; and contrary Winds having prevented the Arrival of good Part of the *Engliſh* Forces; the Earl of *Athlone* found himſelf too weak to enter into Action with Marſhal *Boufflers*. He incamp'd, therefore, at *Clarenbeek*, between *Nimeguen*, and *Cleves*, to have an Eye upon his Motions. Whilſt the Marſhal lay in that Neighbourhood at *Santen*, they were very watchful of each other; and the Earl of *Athlone* having detach'd Major General *Dompre*, with a Thouſand Horſe, towards the Enemy, he happened to fall in with a Party of about 600 *French* Cavalry, whom he attack'd, and totally defeated; killing 200 on the Spot, and taking near as many Priſoners, with the Loſs of not above thirty Troopers and Dragoons.

Siege of *Keyſerſwaert*.

ALL this While, the Siege of *Keyſerſwaert* went on but ſlowly: The Trenches were opened the 18th of *April*, with but little Loſs; and the twentieth the Beſiegers did great Execution, by the vaſt Number of Bombs, which they threw into the Town. But the Enemy made a vigorous Sally, and tho' they were twice repulſed, with great Bravery by the *Dutch*, yet the latter not being relieved in Time, and being inferiour in Number to the Enemy, were forced to quit their Poſt, and maintain a running Fight; till, at Length, the Horſe coming up, to the Enemy in their Turn, were forced to retire with great Precipitation. The twenty-firſt, and twenty-ſecond, the Enemy made two Sallies more, with much the ſame Succeſs, and in the latter were purſued to the Counterſcarp. As the Earl of *Marlborough*, the Subject of our Hiſtory, had no other Part in this Siege than the adviſing it, we ſhall not proceed to give the Circumſtances thereof any farther; only, we ſhall obſerve, in general, that tho' the Beſiegers propoſed, at firſt, to have been Maſters of the Place, in three Weeks, they were greatly miſtaken in their Calculation, the Garriſon having made a vigorous Defence for about two Months; and it had like to have proved but a poor Beginning of the firſt Campaign of a new War. But all the Wit and Foreſight of Man could not have prevented this; for who can contend with the Elements. It was owing, in a great Meaſure, to the Badneſs of the Weather, but more to the Obſtructions of Count *Tallard*; who after having hovered for ſome Days about *Duſſeldorp*, which he deſigned to have bombarded (and from which he was deterr'd only by the *Allies* threatening to bombard *Bonn* in Return) poſted himſelf on the other Side the *Rhine*, over againſt the Camp before *Keyſerſwaert*, from whence he very much annoy'd the Beſiegers; and particularly the *Pruſſian* Quarters.

Keyſerſwaert deſcribed.

order to comprehend this the better, it is neceſſary to know, that *Keyſer-* *rt* is a little Town, ſituated on the *North* Banks of the *Rhine*, about two gues below *Duſſeldorp*, and belonging to the Elector of *Cologn*. It is an ng, of one Street only, defended, on the Land-ſide, by three Baſtions and Ravelins, and towards the *Rhine* by two Baſtions. The Extremity, or t, of an Iſland, below the Place, may either be of Advantage, or Preju- to it, according to the Uſe that is made thereof. This Iſland was firſt poſ- y the *French*, and fortify'd, but afterwards taken by the *Pruſſians*. As *Rhine* is very broad, and deep in that Part, Count *Tallard* found it eaſy, in Night Time, by the means of Boats, to throw as many freſh Men, and as eat Quantity of Proviſion and Ammunition into the Town as he thought fit, h made the Siege very long and bloody: On the other Hand, the King of *ſia*, who was in *Weſel*, furniſh'd the Beſiegers, with whatever they wanted thence.

The Counterſcarp taken by Storm, and the Town by Capitulation.

LTHOUGH the *Confederates* had reduced *Keyſerſwaert* to a Heap of Rub- and battered the Outworks with forty-eight Cannon, and thirty Mortars, could not venture the making a general Attack upon the Covered Way, and lin, till the ninth of *June*; ſo much were they annoy'd, and ſo many Ob- s did they meet with, from the Commandant, and Count *Tallard*. They ed them, however, that Day and lodg'd themſelves thereon, with unparal- Bravery; notwithſtanding the dreadful firing they made from the Place, hree Mines, which the Enemy play'd off. The Conflict was very bloody obſtinate for two full Hours; during which nothing was to be ſeen but Fire Smoke, and many brave Officers loſt their Lives, on both Sides: At laſt, ever, the Beſieged were forced to give Way, and leave the Aſſailants Ma- of both. This Advantage coſt the *Confederates* very dear; for they had e 2500 Men killed or wounded in the Action; but it likewiſe, ſo much ened the Garriſon, that a large Breach being made, ſo as that the Town t have been carried by Storm, without any great Difficulty, the Gover- thought fit to beat a Parley on the fifteenth, and obtained very honourable ms. The Garriſon march'd out the ſeventeenth, after a Siege of two Months the Place was razed according to Agreement.

DURING theſe Tranſactions on the *Rhine*, the *French* Army, under the Com- d of the Duke of *Burgundy*, aſſiſted by M. *Boufflers*, (whom Count *Tallard* joined, when he found he could no longer be of any Service to the Garri- f *Keyſerſwaert*) by the calling in of all their other Detachments, became y ſuperiour to that of the *Confederates*, under the Earl of *Athlone*; and tened *Guelderland*, and the Reſt of the *United Provinces*, with an Invaſion, hat in 1672. It has been obſerved above, that this Army was encamped *nten*, where the Duke of *Burgundy* had arrived on the third of *May*. The *derate* Forces, commanded by the Earl of *Athlone* were incamped, as we iſe hinted before, at *Clarenbeek*, near *Cleves*, where having been joined Body of *Engliſh* Troops, they amounted to between thirty and thirty- Thouſand Men, but the *French* Army were ſtronger by one third.

ARSHL *Boufflers*, having failed ſome Time before in a Deſign he had of izing Count *Tilly*, whilſt that General was incamp'd at *Santen*, according Order the Marſhal had received from Court; had now a mind his Princely ſhould ſtrike a Stroke of much greater Importance. He had formed a n to Surprize *Nimeguen*, or at leaſt to fall upon the Earl of *Athlone*'s Quar- and quite cut off his Communication with that City; which would have much expoſed that, as well as ſeveral other Neighbouring Towns. As the ſhal was greatly ſnperiour to the Earl in Strength, the Execution of this me did not ſeem difficult, and it muſt be owned, the *States* were greatly ned, on ſeeing the Enemy at their Gates. But Heaven which had ſo often e preſerved them, ſaved them again now from this Miſfortone: The Cir- ſtances of this Deſign, were as follows.

A notable Attempt of M. *Boufflers*.

HE Duke of *Burgundy*'s Army having been reinforced, as has been juſt ob- d, by ſeveral Detachments; and particularly by the Troops of the *French* g's Houſhold; Marſhal *Boufflers* decamp'd from *Santen* the tenth of *June* about eight in the Morning, without Beat of Drum, or Trumpets Sound;

and directed his march through the *Gock*, ſeeming to incline towards the *Mocker-Hyde*, cloſe by *Nimenguen*, as if his Deſign was to get between the *Confederate* Army, under the Command of the Earl of *Athlone*, and the City; and by that Means to cut them off from their Ammunition, Proviſion, and Forage.

What Diſpoſitions the *Confederate* Army made thereupon.

The Earl of *Athlone*, having timely Notice of the Enemy's March, and that they advanced towards *Gock*, and the Wood of *Cleves*, with Deſign to cut off his Communication with *Grave*, and *Nimeguen*, reſolved to ſet forward with his Army the ſame Day, *viz.* the tenth of *June*; but as the Horſes belonging to the Train of Artillery, and the Baggage, were in the Paſtures, he could not begin his March till aſter eight at Night, He firſt detach'd Major General *Rhoo*, with ſix Squadrons of Horſe, and two Regiments of Dragoons to poſſeſs themſelves of a Riſing Ground near *Moock*, before the Enemy: But the Dragoons loſing their Way in the Night, took the Rout to *Grave*, and were made return next Morning. The Earl in the Mean while, detach'd again during his March the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, with ten or twelve Squadrons to ſuſtain Major General *Rhoo*; but he had alſo ill luck not to meet with him, and pſted himſelf on another Riſing Ground, in the Neighbourhood of *Moock*. The Earl of *Athlone*, followed him thither with all the Cavalry, and made the Infantry take a ſhorter Way, directly to *Nimeguen*. The Earl had hardly ly got out of the Defile, with the Head of the Cavalry, when the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, ſent to give him Notice, that ſome of the Enemy's Squadrons began to appear· Hereupon the Earl of *Athlone* deſired the Duke to obſerve the Number of the Enemy, and to retire if they were ſtronger than him; which he did after having diſcovered that they conſiſted of between 25 and 30 Squadrons.

In the mean while, the Earl drew up in Order of Battle the Cavalry which were about him, and ſome Skirmiſhes happened between them, but of no great Conſequence Mr. *Lediard*, however takes Notice of a ſharp Encounter, between ſome Squadrons of the *French Houſhold*, and ſome *Daniſh* Horſe, with the Earl's Carabineers; who maintained their Ground ſo vigorouſly, that the *French* were driven back with equal Loſs; and the *French* themſelves were obliged to own, they cou'd never ſufficiently admire the Courage of thoſe Troops; both Parties having charged Hand to Hand, without firing Aſſoon as the Earl advanced to ſuſtain the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, the *French* made a Halt, and he continued his Retreat in good Order to his Infantry. The *French* followed him at an eaſy Rate, which made it believed, at firſt, that they had not marched with all their Army, but only with a Detachment. Notice was taken, however, that they made ſome ſignals with Powder, upon which the Earl of *Athlone* reſolved, with the Approbation of the other Generals, to march directly to *Nimeguen*; and ſent to *Grave* four Battalions two of which were the Prince of *Orange*'s Guards.

The *French* having diſcovered the Deſign, and got together all their Cavalry, advanced faſter, and began to preſs cloſe upon the Earl, near the Riſing Ground of St. *Anne*. They even drove his Cavalry and Infantry a little Way; but as the Earl took Care to have his Men ſuſtained, the Enemy were driven back in their Turn; and the Earl ſeeing they were vaſtly ſuperiour in Strength to him, and that their Infantry and Artillery were come up, continued to Retreat within the Outworks of *Nimeguen*, which ſaved his Army; and having paſs'd his Baggage, and part of his Cavalry, to the other Side of the *Wahl*, he poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Poſts within the Works with his Infantry; which conſiſted only of 20 Battalions.

A farther Account thereof in an Extract of a Letter *Nimeguan*.

Thus does the Earl of *Athlone* himſelf, give an Account of his fine Retreat in a Letter he wrote immediately after the Action. And here follows another written from *Nimeguen*, the 20th of *June*, which acquaints Us with other Circumſtances.-----The Earl of *Athlone* having Information that the Enemy's Army, who were ſtronger than his by one half, where advancing towards him, he decamp'd from *Clarenbeek*, and retreating in good Order, came and poſted himſelf within the Outworks of this City. Hereupon, the Enemy not judging it proper to expoſe themſelves to the Fire of our ſmall Arms, only made ſome Squadrons advance, who skirmiſh'd ſome Time with our Troops, till they were

e repulſed, firſt, with the Artillery, which the Earl of *Athlone* had brought
h his Army, and which had been placed with the utmoſt Expedition, in the
t advanced Poſts; and afterwards by the Cannon from the Ramparts, when
City were a little recovered from a Surprize ſo little expected, and after the
vernour, and the Commandant, who were to be found in every Place, where
r Preſence was neceſſary, had poſted in the Counterſcarp two Battalions,
ch made the whole Garriſon of the City. It muſt be obſerved here, to the
our of the Brughers, that they ſignalized their Zeal and Courage on this
aſion, in an extraordinary Manner. For there happening then not to be
uch as one Gunner in the Town, they ſupply'd that Defect, with a ſur-
ing Succeſs; and as if twenty-three Pieces of Cannon, which were then
n the Ramparts, had not been ſufficient, they drew thither three others,
ch had been deſign'd for Field Pieces. Not ſatisfy'd with this, they chang-
he Places of ſeveral of them, and removed them to others, where they
ght they wou'd be of more Service; this had ſo good an Effect, that the
my retired inſtantly out of the Reach of the Cannon, after having loſt more
ſes then Men, and began to march early next Morning for *Cranenburgh*,
Cleves, &c.

Surprizing Bravery of the Burghers of *Nimeguen*.

HUS was the important City of *Nimeguen*, which had it been taken, wou'd
given the *French* an Opportunity to penetrate into the very Heart of the
ed Provinces, almoſt miraculouſly preſerved; being but in an indifferent
dition, and the Enemy being within half an Hour of getting to the Out-
ks, before the Earl of *Athlone*. Mr. *Lediard* makes the Brughers diſtinguiſh
ſelves, after a yet more remarkable manner than the before cited Letter;
e ſays; they broke upon the Doors of the Arſenal, at the firſt Approach
e Enemy, and bringing out the Cannon, Bullets, and Ammunition haul'd
ame, without Horſes, and planted them upon the Ramparts and Outworks;
at, in a little Time, they fired upon the Enemy with a Hundred and ſixty
es of Cannon.

HE prudent Conduct of the Earl of *Athlone*, on this Occaſion, raiſed his
dit, as much as it ſunk that of *Boufflers*; who tho' he had a ſuperiour Ar-
animated by the Preſence of ſo great a Prince, was not able to do any
g: Whatever he undertook was unſucceſsful; and his Parties, which en-
ged with thoſe of the Earl of *Athlone*, were almoſt always beaten.

The Earl of *Athlone* gains Abundance of Reputation, by his prudent Conduct on this Occaſion.

DUVING theſe Tranſactions upon the *Rhine*, and the *Wahl*, they had been
Motion ever ſince *April*, both in the *Spaniſh* and *Dutch Flanders*. The
ch, who were in the former, were employ'd in making Lines, to ſecure
ſelves from the Attempts of the *Allies*; and as they would have carried
on to within the Reach of the Cannon of *Lillo*, the Commandant of that Fort,
upon the Pioneers, and obliged them to deſiſt from their Work. On the
Hand, the Governour of *Sas-van Ghent*, ſent out, on the ſeventeenth of
at Night, a Detachment of his Garriſon, with Implements proper for
wing up the Ground, and Engineers, in order to their Building a Fort up-
e Dyke between *Sas-van-Ghent*, and the Village of *Arſene*, to lay the
try under Water, in Caſe of Neceſſity, and *Sas-van-Ghent* from the Bom-
ment, with which it had been threatened. The Men work'd upon this,
ſo much Expedition, that the Fort was in a State of Defence on the nine-
h.

Occurrences in the *Spaniſh*, and *Dutch Flanders*.

the Night between the eighth and ninth of *May*, the *French* made an
mpt upon the little Forts near *Hulſt*, and poſſeſs'd themſelves, without
culty, of the leaſt, which was only guarded by a Sergeant and ſix Men,
abandoned it on their Approach. They afterwards attacked the others
four Hundred Men, but were repulſed with a conſiderable Loſs.

ET us now leave *Flanders* for ſome Moments, and ſee what paſſed in the two
ies, after the Affair of *Nimeguen*. Whilſt the *French*, under the Command
e Duke of *Burgundy*, were plundering the City of *Cleves*, deſtroying the
Park, with all its pleaſant Walks, and Avenues, and venting their Rage,
heir Diſappointment at *Nimeguen*, upon the defenceleſs Country, M. *Gro-
ins*, Colonel of a Regiment of *Friezland*, ſet out from the *Confederate* Ar-
on the twenty-ſeventh of *June*, with three Hundred Horſe, in order to

A brave action of Colonel *Groveſteins.*

reconnoitre the Enemy. Accordingly he met with a Detachment of their Cavalry, conſiſting of 400 Men, and reſolved to attack them, notwithſtanding their Superiority. He commanded his Men, therefore, not to fire, and after having ſtood their firſt Diſcharge, fell upon them, Sabre in Hand, and put them to Flight. This done, he purſued them for half an hour till he came to a Defile, where he order'd a Retreat to be ſounded, after having had ſeventy-ſix Men killed, and wounded, and having received himſelf ſix or ſeven ſlight Wounds. The *French* loſt in this Action above 150 Men, with three Officers who were taken Priſoners.

BUT all this was but the Prelude to the Campaign; we ſhall ſoon ſee much more conſiderable Occurrences: The *French*, after having been ſo long Conquerours, are going to be vanquiſh'd in their Turn, and to loſe their Conqueſts.

The Earl of *Marlborough* is made Maſter of the Ordnance.

THIS was the State of the Campaign, when the Earl of *Marlborough* left *England*, where her Majeſty, for the better ſupport of his Dignity, had conferr'd upon him the Poſt of *Maſter General of the Ordnance.* His Lordſhip upon his Arrival at the *Hague*, having the Character of Embaſſador, as well as of Captain General, had ſeveral Conferences with the Deputies of the *States*, before he ſet out for the Army, in which he gave them all poſſible Aſſurances of her Majeſty's Good Will, and Reſolution to Support them, in all Emergencies. The Earl of *Athlone*, had been ſet on, by the other *Dutch* Generals, to inſiſt on ſharing the Command with the Earl of *Marlborough* by Turns. His late Conduct had indeed gained him a great Reputation; however, the *States* obliged him to yield, in this Point to the Earl; whom, notwithſtanding this Oppoſition, they perſiſted in declaring *Generaliſſimo* of all their Forces, and accordingly ſent Orders to all their Generals, and other Officers to obey him. Hereupon he ſet out from the *Hague*, and arriv'd at *Nimeguen* the 2d of *July*, whither the Earl of *Athlone*, and General *Dopff*, came next Morning to compliment him and receive his Orders.

His prudent Conduct.

IN the mean While, the Earl on his Side, made ſo modeſt a Uſe, of the Power put into his Hands, as ſoon gained him the Hearts of all the General Officers, who were under him; and particularly he behaved in ſo courteous and obliging a manner to the Earl of *Athlone*, that the Command ſeemed to be equal between them. Immediately after the Earl of *Marlborough*'s Arrival at *Nimegoen*, he had an Interview with the General Officers, and gave orders for drawing the Army together; which by the Junction of nineteen Battalions of the Troops, that had been employ'd at the Siege of *Keyſerſwaert*, with the Forces of *Heſſe* and *Lunenburgh*, the *Engliſh* from *Breda*, under Major General *Lumley*, and other Reinforcements amounted to about 60,000 Men. With theſe Troops a Camp was formed at *Duckemburg*, whither the Earl came, and on the eighth held a Council of War, of all the General Officers, to concert the farther Operations of the Campaign. This done, finding his Army, if not ſuperiour in Number, to that of the Duke of *Burgundy*, yet preferable to it in many other Reſpects, and rightly judging that all Things conſidered he had the Advantage of the Enemy, he march'd his Army, on the ſixteenth, over the *Maeſe*, near *Grave*, and incamp'd within two Leagues and a half of the *French*, who lay ſtrongly intrench'd between *Gock*, and *Gennep*.

The Strength of the *Confederate* Army.

They march in purſuit of the Enemy.

THE *French*, not being to be drawn out of their Intrenchments, the *Confederate* Army repaſs'd the *Maeſe*, below the *Grave*, and on the 28th they incamped at *Geldorp*, upon which Motion, the *French*, marched over the ſame River, about *Venlo*. Two Days after, the *Allies* removed from *Geldorp*, to *Gravenbroeck*; where finding a *French* Garriſon, in the Caſtle, ſeated in a Moraſs, and ſurrounded by a double Ditch, and good Palliſadoes; a Detachment, under the Command of the Lord *Cuts*, briskly attack'd it, and after a ſhort Reſiſtance, obliged the Garriſon, conſiſting of a Captain, and a hundred Men, to ſurrender at Diſcretion. The ſame Day, the *Britiſh* Artillery arrived in the Camp from *Holland*, under the Convoy of two Regiments of *Engliſh* Horſe, and as many of Foot, which had left *England* the Beginning of *June*.

The Lord *Cuts* takes the Caſtle of *Gravenbroeck.*

The *French* retreat before the Earl.

THE ſecond of *Auguſt*, N. S. the *Confederate* Army advanced to *Petit Bru- el*, following the *French*, who retreated as faſt as they advanced, ſo cloſe, that hey were obliged to abandon the *Spaniſh Guelderland*, which was thereby left o the Diſcretion of the *Confederates*. The Earl was for venturing, upon any Terms, on a deciſive Action, to which End, the whole Army were ordered to heir Arms, the next Morning early: But the *Dutch* were fearful of putting Things to ſuch a Hazard, and would not conſent to it. The *Penſionary*, and hoſe who were at the Helm, at the *Hague*, proceeded with the more Caution, ecauſe, upon King *William*'s Death, thoſe who had always oppoſed him, be- an to form Parties in ſeveral of their Towns, and deſigned a Change of Go- ernment; ſo that any publick Misfortune would have given thoſe who lay up- n the watch to ſupplant them, great Advantages againſt the Adminiſtrati- n. The *Penſionary* was more particularly aimed at, and this made him the ore unwilling to run any Riſque. Thoſe who pretended to be good Judges, ought, if the Earl of *Marlborough*'s Advice had been followed, Matters might on have been brought to a happy Deciſion; and the more, as it appeared terwards, that the *French* Army were not above half got to their Camp, very ch fatigued, by an almoſt continual March, of two Nights, and two Days, d in the greateſt Conſternation: But as the Earl was prudent in his Conduct the Army, ſo he was careful not to take too much upon himſelf.

He is for engaging them but the *Dutch* oppoſe it.

Farther Motions of the *Confederate* Army.

FROM *Petit Brugel*, the Army march'd to demoliſh the Walls of *Peer*, and *ay*, two ſmall Towns, in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, which had been of great rvice to the Enemy, in ſecuring their Convoys. The twelfth the *Confederates* camp'd at *Everbeek*, and on the twenty-ſecond at *Holchteren*, where they nd the *French* ſeemingly preparing to receive them; being very advantagi- ly poſted, and having received divers Reinforcements amounting to about hteen or twenty Thouſand Men; ſo that they were now in a Condition, if urage had not been wanting, to venture an Engagement. Accordingly, Earl of *Marlborough*, ranged his Troops in order of Battle, and in that nner proceeded on his March; the Duke of *Burgundy*, and the *French* Gene- s, likewiſe, drew up their Army in Battalia; tho' they very well knew re could be no Action, the two Armies being ſeparated by Moraſſes and De- s, in ſuch a Manner that it was impoſſible for either to attack the other, thout running a very great Hazard. In this Poſture both Armie scontinued Days, cannonading each other, and expecting which would begin the On- : But the *Erench* not willing to run the Riſque, tho' they were ſo well ſe- ed, decamp'd ſilently in the Night, and took Poſt at *Berringen*; retreating recipitately, that the Baggage not being able to follow quick enough, the e of *Burgundy*, according to the according to the Accounts of the *French* nſelves, was obliged themſelves to ſleep in the open Air.

The Duke of *Burgundy* grows weary of the Campaign, and leaves the *French* Army.

RIGADIER *Roſs*, with ſome Squadrons, fell in with their Rear, and char- them, in their Flight, for upwards of a League together; but without a- onſiderable Advantage, they fled with ſuch Precipitation before him: A t Number of their Troops, however, took this Opportunity to deſert. In mean Time, the Duke of *Burgundy*, finding himſelf thus obliged to re- , as the *Confederate* Army advanced, thought it very unbecoming his ity to continue any longer in the *French* Army, under theſe Diſadvan- s; wherefore he left the Marſhal to command it, and ended his firſt Cam- n very ingloriouſly Accordingly, It is certain, the *French* King was high- iſſatisfy'd with the Conduct of Marſhal *Boufflers*, for he never repoſed any t Confidence in him afterwards. In effect, this Character, in general, may y be given of that Marſhal; as long as he only commanded a Flying Camp, rprize a Poſt, bombard a City, or perform any other Expedition of that ure he deſervedly acquired a Reputation; but the Office of the General iring great Judgment, as well as Bravery, was to much for him, and he ſunk under the Weight of it.

The Character of M. *Boufflers*.

HE *Dutch*, who were in the greateſt Conſternation, but a few Weeks be- on the Retreat of their Army under the Cannon of *Nimeguen*, before the of *Marlborongh* arrived, had now the Pleaſure to ſee the Enemy fly in Turn; and thus were the *United Provinces* preſerved by the Earl's Prudence

dence and Vigilance, whilſt the Duke of *Burgundy*, who came to the Army to be taught the Art of War, learnt not any Thing from Marſhal *Boufflers*, but how to avoid an Engagemet.

The Earl of *Marlborough* went on, taking ſeveral Places, which made little or no Reſiſtance; but finding, at laſt, that the *French* were not to be brought to an Engagement on equal Terms, and the Deputies of the *States General*, who followed the Army, repreſenting to him that it would be much more to the Advantage of *Holland*, to diſpoſſeſs the Enemy, of the Places they yet held in the *Spaniſh Guelderland*, whereby the free Navigation of the *Maeſe*, wa s interrupted, the and important Town of *Maeſtritcht*, in a Manner block'd up, his Lordſhip diſpoſed all Things for the Siege of *Venlo*.

The *French* avoid a Battle upon which the E. of *Marlborough* decamps.

Some Accounts ſay, that when the *Confederate* Army march'd, on the 22d of *Auguſt* N. S. from *Everbeck* to *Holchteren*; the Earl of *Marlborough* was reſolved to force the *French* either to quit their Camp at *Bergeyck*, or to cut of their Convoys. That when the *Allies* came to their Ground, the Enemy appeared, as has been obſerved above, in Battle Array, behind ſeveral Moraſſes and Defiles, whereupon the *Confederates* actually advanced againſt them, but a Stop was put to their Eagerneſs to fight by the Badneſs of the Ground; which would not ſuffer them to come at the *French*, without a very great Diſadvantage; tho' the Armies were once ſo near as to cannonade each other, for a whole Day together. The Earl of *Marlborough*, therefore, ſeeing now very plainly, that they were as careful to avoid a Battle, as he was deſirous to engage them, ſince they always either retired before him, or poſted themſelves in Places that were inacceſſible, thought fit to decamp from thence the 29th, and march'd to *Aſch*; reſolved to drive the Enemy from their Fortreſſes on the *Maeſe*, and ſecure the Navigation of that River, as alſo the Communication with *Maeſtricht*.

At which ſome Officers are diſpleaſed.

Several Officers, however, amongſt whom was the Lord *Albemarle*, were diſpleaſe at the Earl's decamping, and thought the Enemy might have been attack'd, without too great a Hazard; but his Lordſhip knew very well, by what had paſs'd before, that the Deputies would never have conſented to it. The Lord *Albemarle*, in a Letter, to Mr. *** at *Zell*, dated the fifth of *September*, has the following Expreſſions on this Occaſion: *Voila notre brave Prince* Eugene; *qui a fait des Merveilles*; *Je me mange the Coeur de Chagrin, de ce qui je vois que nous profitons ſi peu de notre Avantage*; *car huit ou dix Jours Paſſez, lorſque nous etions en Pretence des Ennemis, nous ne devions pas les avoir laiſſe echaper, comme nous avons fait, & on aura cette negligence a ſe reprocher long Tems.* That is, "There is our brave Prince *Eugene* has done Wonders; and I cou'd tear my "Fleſh for Vexation, to ſee we are here ſo little better here for our Advantag"es for eight or ten Days ago, when were in View of the Enemy, we ought "not to have let them eſcape, as we did, and we ſhall have Reaſon to reproach "ourſelves a long Time, for this Neglect" But with Submiſſion to his Lordſhip he lived to ſee, that the Earl never declined an Engagement, with the Enemy, when there was any poſſibility of getting at them, and we preſume his Lordſhip changed his Opinion of that great General.

Venlo inveſted.

The ſame Day, the Town of *Venlo* was inveſted by M. *Opdane*, with a Detachment of *Engliſh* and *Dutch*; commanded under him hy the Lord *Cuts*, on one ſide of the *Maeſe*, by Fort *St. Michael*; and by the Margrave of *Brandenburgh*, the late King of *Pruſſia*'s Brother, with his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Forces, commanded under him by the Baron *de Heyden*. General *Cohorn* had the Direction of the Attacks, and the Prince of *Naſſau Saarbruck* had the Command of the Siege. Upon this, the Duke of *Burgundy*, who had before quitted the *French* Army, returned to *Paris*, having not come to Marſhal *Boufflers*, to be a Witneſs to the Reduction of the Places, which had been already in the Poſſeſſion of the *French*, before his Arrival at the Army. The *French*, however, pretended, the Reaſon of the Duke of *Burgundy*'s leaving the Army was, becauſe he had been obliged to make Detachments from his Army, to reinforce all the Garriſons of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, and the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, and the Electorate of *Cologn*; which had weaken'd his Army ſo much, that there

s no Hopes of his gathering any more Laurels this Campaign: And it wou'd
very difficult to ſay where he gather'd any before.

Deſcription of *Venlo*

Venlo is a very ſtrong Town in the *Low-Countries*, in the Territory of *Ru-*
mond, in *Spaniſh Guelderland*. It is ſituated on the Edge of an Iſland, form'd
that Place by the Confluence of the *Maeſe*, with the little Rivulet *Haven*.
is pretended that it was at this Town, the firſt Tryal was made of the Bombs,
ich were uſed ſoon after, for the firſt Time, at the Siege of *Wachtendonk*.
lies near the Biſhoprick of *Juliers*, ten Miles *South-weſt* of *Guelders* and eleven
rth of *Ruremond*. The Troops employ'd in this Siege, at both Attacks,
nſiſted of thirty-two Battalions, and thirty-ſix Squadrons, with ſixty-four
nnons, twenty-four Mortar-pieces, and *Hawbitzers*, and a great Number of
born Mortars. The Town and Fort were commanded by the Count *de Varo*,
ajor General *L'Abbadie*, and two Brigadiers, having under their Command
Battalions of Foot, and two Squadrons of Horſe, with thirty-three Cannon,
twelve Mortars Mounted, and plenty of Ammunition.

The Trenches opened.

On the ſeventh of *September*, N. S. the Trenches were opened on both Sides
Maeſe, without loſing ſo much as one Man; the *Confederates* having caſt
ſuch high Works, as almoſt covered them, before they were perceived by
Enemy. On the eighth the Beſiegers were reinforced, by a Body of *Mun-*
Troops, conſiſting of 2000 Foot, and 500 Horſe; and the following Days,
Attacks were carried on with great Vigour: But the moſt memorable Ac-
, which happened during this Siege, was performed by the Lord *Cuts*, in
Manner following.

Fort St. *Michael* ſtorm-ed, by the Lord *Cuts*, and the *Engliſh*.

On the eighteenth, his Lordſhip was commanded to attack Fort St. *Michael*,
ween the Baſtion, which is next the Plain, and the Ravelin, which lies on
North Side of it; having under his Command Brigadier General *Hamilton*,
the Royal Regiment of *Ireland*, and General *Heukcom*'s Regiment, with
Grenadiers, and 100 Fuſileers, (ſome Accounts ſay 200 of the former and 150
e latter, moſt *Engliſh*,) under a Lieutenant Colonel; as alſo 300 Workmen,
a competent Number of Engineers, under Colonel *Blood*. His Lordſhip's
ers were to make a Lodgment from the Point of the Ravelin to the Baſtion;
ving him at Liberty to proceed farther, if he found it practicable: At the
e Time, the Prince of *Anhalt*, with the ſame Number of Troops, was to
ke an Attack between the Baſtion, and the Ravelin, on the *North* Side, with
like diſcretionary Orders, either to lodge himſelf, or to advance, as he ſhou'd
Occaſion. The Signal for both Attacks was to be, the Blowing up a Barrel
owder, and the Diſcharge of all the Batteries of the Beſiegers, both Can-
and Mortars; which was accordingly made, a little before ſix in the
ning.

Prudent Directions of the Ld. *Cuts*.

He Lord *Cuts*, who, at firſt, had no Thought of taking the Main Fort, had
n Orders, on his Attack, to the Officers who led on the Grenadiers, firſt to
r the Cover'd Way of the Enemy, and then, if they ſaw it practicable, to
m the Ravelin Sword in Hand: aſſuring them, in the Hearing of all the
nadiers, that, *as ſoon as he ſhou'd ſee fifty of the latter, upon the Top of the* Ra-
n, *he wou'd ſacrifice himſelf, and his Troops, rather than not ſuſtain them:*
t, therefore, they might go on undaunted, if they found it poſſible to paſs:
Lordſhip, likewiſe, inſpired them with double Courage, *by promiſing Re-*
ds, in her Majeſty's Name, to all who ſhou'd ſignalize themſelves. His Orders
e, therefore, executed, with inexpreſſible Vigour and Chearfulneſs; and as
as the Grenadiers, whom his Lordſhip, with diſtinguiſh'd Intrepidity, and
irable Preſence of Mind, continually ſuſtain'd with freſh Numbers, had
red the Counterſcarp, with their Fire, and avoided a Mine, which the Ene-
Sprung unſuccesfully, they boldly attack'd the *Ravelin*, Sword in Hand,
uraging and aſſiſting one another, upon the Aſſurance of being ſeconded.

He Lord *Cuts* perceiving this, according to his Promiſe, march'd with all his
ces, engaged the Enemy, and was ſoon Maſter of the *Ravelin*. The *French*
made a great Fire upon the *Engliſh*, from the Rampart of the Fort; upon
ch, the Lord *Cuts* ſent Orders to the Officers, who were at the Head of the
nadiers, to throw in their Grenadoes, and attack the Fort, Sword in Hand,
were poſſible to find a Paſſage. This they did, charging and following

the Enemy ſo cloſe, that they had not Time to break down the Bridge; tho' it was hotly diſputed by Fire, and Puſh of Pike; eſpecially by the Enemy's Grenadiers, from the Flank of one of their Baſtions: But the Bravery of the *Engliſh* Grenadiers ſurmounted all Difficulties, by following the Example of their Officers, and ſome brave *Engliſh*, and other Volunteers of Diſtinction, as Prince *Erneſt Auguſtus*, late Duke of *York*, the Earl of *Huntington*, the Lord *Lorn*, now Duke of *Argyle*, the Lord *Mark Ker*, the Prince *d' Auvergne*, Sir *Richard Temple*, now Viſcount *Cobham*, Colonel *Webb*, and Mr. *Dalrymple*. Some of them attack'd the Bridge, others climb'd up the Ramparts, after having thrown in their Grenadoes, and forced their Way into the Fort.

A Brave Action of the Earl of *Huntington's*

THE Earl of *Huntington*, in particular, call'd out to the Soldiers, who had got over the Palliſades to help him over, and promiſed all the Money he had about him; which he, accordingly, gave them very generouſly, and led them on with great Bravery and Succeſs. The Enemy, however, continued to make a vigorous Defence, until the *Engliſh* poured in ſo faſt upon them, that they were no longer able to reſiſt; which as ſoon as the Lord *Cuts* perceived, he check'd the Fury of the Soldiers, and put a Stop to the Slaughter. The *Engliſh* took, in this Action, about two hundred Priſoners, thirty of whom were Officers, together with a Brigadier General, and the Governour; but all the Reſt, who were in the Fort, to the Number of 600, were either killed, or drowned in endeavouring to eſcape, except twelve (the *French* ſay eighty) who paſs'd the *Maeſe*, in ſmall Boats.

Pretences of the *French* to leſſen the Honour of the Action.

THE *French*, to detract from the Honour, gained by the *Allies* in this Action, and eſpecially by the *Engliſh*, pretend; that being ſenſible of the Weakneſs of the Garriſon of the Fort, Orders had been given them, that Morning, to abandon the Cover'd Way and the Half Moons, to cut off the Draw-Bridges, and to make what Fire they cou'd from the Body of the Place; that they were juſt about executing theſe Orders, when the *Allies* attack'd the Cover'd Way of the Fort; and that the whole Garriſon conſiſted only of Men, juſt come out of the Hoſpitals of *Ruremond* and *Venlo*, and not perfectly recovered.

WHEN the Lord *Cuts* found himſelf entirely poſſeſs'd of the Fort, he left four hundred Men in the Outworks towards the Town; poſted a good Guard at the great Port towards the Town, and a ſmall Guard at each Sally Port; ſeized the Magazines; ſent out a hundred Grenadiers to diſcover whether any of the Enemy were on the Side of the *Maeſe*; drew up the Reſt of his Troops upon the Rampart towards the Town; turned the Enemy's Cannon upon themſelves; made a general Diſcharge to give Notice to the Camp that all was well; and continued under Arms all Night. In the Magazine of the Fort, and round the Rampart were found thirty fine braſs Cannon, ſix Mortar-pieces, and a large Quantity of Powder, Ball, Corn, Meal, Brandy, and other Proviſions.

Bravery of the late Duke of *York*, and of Colonel *Blood*.

NEVER was more Bravery ſhown, than on this Occaſion, by all, both Officers and Soldiers, of the reſpective Nations, under his Lordſhip's Command; but eſpecially by the *Engliſh*. Amongſt the Reſt, Prince *Erneſt* of *Hanover*, late Duke of *York*, paſs'd the Night before the Attack, with the Lord *Cuts* in the Trenches, behaved with a great Deal of Gallantry, and ſtaid moſt of the Night with his Lordſhip in the Fort. Colonel *Blood* alſo, who acted as firſt Engineer, under General *Cohorn*, and was to have made the Lodgment, when he ſaw the Lord *Cuts* had quitted that Deſign, to puſh on farther, performed the Part of a brave Officer, charging with the Men, Sword in Hand, and killing an Officer of the Enemy's Grenadiers, who made a vigorous Oppoſition with his Party. M. *de la Martinerie* likewiſe, a *French* Proteſtant Engineer, who had been ſent from *England* not long before, by his Royal Highneſs, was highly ſerviceable in this Action, both by his Bravery and his Skill. For it was partly by his Advice, the Lord *Cuts* reſolved to make himſelf Maſter of the Fort: rightly judging, that if the Enemy made a vigorous Reſiſtance at the *Ravelin*, as they did, and were beaten off, they would be ſo much fatigued, as not to be able to hold out long in the Fort. This was a bold and glorious Action, chiefly owing to the undaunted Bravery and Conduct of the Lord *Cuts*, who behaved himſelf in ſo gallant a Manner, as juſtly deſerved a general Applauſe.

The Prince of *Anhalt* behaves Gallantly.

WHILST theſe ſhining Actions were performing at Lord *Cuts*'s Attack, the Prince of *Anhalt* behaved with Gallantry ſuitable to his Birth; and his Troops, encouraged by his Example, attack'd the Enemy, with all imaginable Vigour and carried the *Ravelin*, on their Side, Sword in Hand. But the *French* having broke down the Bridge between that *Ravelin*, and the Fort; tho' ſome of the *Pruſſians* leap'd into the *Foſſe* and ſwam over, it was impoſſible for the Reſt of their Troops to paſs.

An odd Circumſtance occaſions the ſurrender of *Venlo*, ſooner then it wou'd have capitulated otherwiſe.

THE Beſiegers employ'd the four Days following, in playing furiouſly from their Batteries, upon the Wall of the Town, in order to widen the Breaches; and all other neceſſary Preparations were made for a general Aſſault, of which the Soldiers expreſſed themſelves eagerly deſirous. On the twenty-ſecond the *Confederates*, having received Advice of the Surrender of *Landau*, which had been beſieged, a conſiderable Time, by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, teſtiſy'd their Joy for that agreeable News, by drawing up in Order of Battle, and making a triple Diſcharge of all their Cannon and ſmall Arms. This the Beſieged, as it was reported, took to be a Signal for ſtorming the Town; becauſe the Attack of Fort St. *Michael*, which had very much intimidated the Garriſon, began in the ſame Manner: Wherefore, they immediately beat a Parley, and ſurrendered the Place on the twenty-fifth. *French* Writers themſelves allow, that the great Motions the Beſieged obſerved in the Camp of the *Confederates*, on the twenty-third in the Evening, which they apprehended was in order to a general Aſſault, determined them to beat a Parley, and deſire to capitulate. Purſuant to this Capitulation, the Garriſon were conducted to *Antwerp*, with their Arms, and Baggage, but without any Cannon, or Mortars, on which they, at firſt, inſiſted, but which the Prince of *Naſſau Saarbruck* would not allow them upon any Account. During this Siege, which laſted four Weeks, the Beſieged are computed to have loſt as many Men, and more commiſſion'd Officers, than the Beſiegers; a Thing very uncommon.

The Deſign of the *French* upon *Hulſt* miſcarries.

WHILST the *Allies* were employ'd about the Siege of *Venlo*, the *French*, to make themſelves ſome Amends for that Loſs, undertook either to ſurprize *Hulſt* in *Flanders*, or to carry it by Storm. To this End, the Marquiſs *de Bedmar* draws together all the Troops under his Command, makes great Preparations at *Ghent*, and advances to the Place. In an Inſtant he made himſelf Maſter of ſome little Forts, which cover the Sluices; but attempting to attack the Fort of the Great *Kykuyt*, which is very near the Town, General *Dedem*, who commanded there, defended it ſo well, and made ſo great a Fire with his Artillery; that the *French* were forced to retire after making four Aſſaults in vain, which coſt them above 600 Men. In ſhort, the Garriſon of *Hulſt*, having received a conſiderable Reinforcement, the Marquiſs *de Bedmar* gave over his Deſign, and returned within his Lines, after having cauſed the Little Forts, had taken, to be demoliſh'd. Let Us return to the Armies upon the *Maeſe*.

Ruremond inveſted, and taken by Capitulation.

THE Earl of *Marlborough* had no ſooner Notice of the Surrender of *Venlo*, than his Active Genius put him upon making the beſt of the Remainder of the Seaſon, and puſhing on for new Conqueſts. He therefore ordered thoſe *Engliſh*, *Dutch* and *Pruſſian* Forces, which had reduced *Venlo*, to inveſt *Ruremond*, or *R rmond*, another Town of *Spaniſh Guelderland*, of equal, or more conſiderable Importance, tho' not quite ſo well fortify'd as *Venlo*. This Place, generally reckoned the ſecond City of *Guelderland*, lying upon the *Maeſe*, at the Con- ence of that River and *Roer*, 11 miles South of *Venlo*, and 21 of *Guelders*, has veral ſtately Monaſteries, amongſt which that of the *Carthuſians* is the moſt nſiderable. It was inveſted the 29th of *September* N. S. the *Confederates*, ſoon as the Trenches were opened, attacking it with a more than common gour, or rather Fury, the Garriſon conſiſted of four Battalions of Foot, com- nded by the Prince of *de Hoorn*, found it was to no Purpoſe to attempt a long ſiſtance. They beat a Parley therefore the ſixth of *October*, and the next y ſurrender'd the Town upon Articles; according to which the Garriſon rch'd out the 9th with four pieces of Cannon, and were conducted to *Lou- in*.

DURING

Steven-ſwaert be-ſieged, and taken by Capitulation.

During his ſhort Siege, *Stevenſwaert*, a ſmall, but very Strong Town, or rather Fortreſs, ſituated on a ſmall Iſland, in the Middle of the *Maeſe*, about five Miles to the South of *Ruremond*, defended by a Colonel with 400 Men, was likewiſe vigorouſly attack'd by General *Scuhtz*, (M. *Rouſſet* ſays the Count *de Noyelles*) with a Detachment, and taken by Capitulation; whereby the Navigation of the *Maeſe* was opened, and ſecured between *Maeſtricht* and *Holland*. All this while Marſhal *Boufflers* ſat ſtill, an idle Spectator of the Reduction of theſe important Places, without making any one Motion for their Relief, or ſo much as aiming at any Enterprize which might take the *Allies* off from puſhing on their Succeſs, by Way of Diverſion.

The Siege of *Liege* reſolved on.

A ſhort Account of the City.

The Deputies of the States, would very willingly have ſat down contented, with theſe conſiderable Conqueſts; but the Earl of *Marlborough*, rightly foreſeeing how valuable a Conqueſt the fine and noble City of *Liege* would be; how highly it would redound to the Honour of the *Confederates* Arms; and the great Importance of it, as he might put great Part of his Army in Winter Quarters there, reſolved to attempt it, and thereby put a glorious End to the Campaign. This Place, which is ranked amongſt the great Cities of *Europe*, has in the City, and Suburbs, above a hundred Churches, eight of which are Collegiate, and thirty two Parochial; it is beſides very rich and populous. It is ſituated in a pleaſant Valley, ſurrounded with Hills; and the River *Maeſe* entring it in two Branches, accompanied with leſſer Streams, forms therein many delightful Iſlands. On the Brow of a Hill, which hangs over it, is a Citadel of great Strength, which commands the Town. It has likewiſe a famous Univerſity, endowed with large eccleſiaſtical Revenues.

The Motions of Marſhal *Boufflers* to prevent its being beſieged.

Marshal *Boufflers*, who ſoon ſuſpected the Earl's Deſign, was, at laſt, rouz'd from his Lethargy, and thought it high Time to do ſomething for the ſecurity of that important Place, which he apprehended to be in no ſmall Danger. Being therefore accompanied by the Duke *de Maine*, and ſome Engineers, he went twice to view the Fortifications of the Citadel *viz.* the 27th of *September*, and the 2d of *October*. He likewiſe viſited the moſt conſiderable Poſts between the City and *Maeſtricht*, as if he had an Intention to incamp between thoſe two Places. But he no ſooner heard that the Earl of *Marlborough* was in Motion, and that he march'd directly towards *Liege*, but he returned to *Tongeren*, with great Precipitation, and intrench'd himſelf there: However, not thinking himſelf yet ſafe enough, upon the farther Motions of the *Confederate* Army, he decamp'd with his Army from thence, and went towards *Brabant*, to cover the Places of that Province; which our brave Hero, at that Time had no Thoughts of attacking.

A memorable Inſtance of the Earl of *Marlborough*'s fine Conduct, and and exquiſite Intelligence.

Here we cannot help obſerving, how much the Earl of *Marlborough* excell'd the Marſhal, in fine Conduct, and exact Intelligence; how much he out-did him in every March; and how active he was in over-reaching him in all his Deſigns; whereof we have the following memorable Inſtance. *His Excellency having Notice where the Marſhal deſigned to be one Day at Noon, marched ſ early, and was ſo well Poſted, that* Boufflers *with his Army, came within Shot of the* Confederate *Forces, before he knew where he was: And he muſt in all Probability, have been utterly ruined, Horſe and Foot, if the two cautious* Dutch *Generals, who were influenced by the Deputies of the States, attending the Army, cou'd have been prevailed upon to venture a Battle.* But this being prevented, the Marſhal ſtole out of the Trap, by the Favour of a dark Night.

The *Confederate* Army come before *Liege*.

Nor was the indefatigable Vigilance of this great Commander leſs conſpicuous, in the extraordinary March, he made from his Camp at *Soutendale* to *Liege*, before which Place he ſat down with his Army the 12th of *October* N. S. The Earl decamp'd, with the Grand Army about One in the Morning, and march'd in two Columns, towards that important City. He croſs'd the *Jecker* a little above the *Maeſtricht*, leaving the *Maeſe* to the Left. About four in the Afternoon he came within Cannon-ſhot of the Citadel; and about Sun-ſet, both Columns joining, the Camp was formed along the Hill near it, on the *North-Side*; by which Means, the City, Citadel, and lower Fort, were, in a Manner, blocked up. The Governour, and Commander in Chief, was Lieutenant General *Violane*, who had twelve Battalions of Foot under his Command; and had, in the two Citadels, near fifty Pieces of Cannon, and Mortars, mounted, with plenty of Ammunition, and all other Neceſſaries.

The City ſurrenders.

THE thirteenth the whole Army decamped, and advanced a little nearer the City. At their Approach they found the Suburb of St. *Walburg* ſet on Fire by the *French* Garriſons, and the Governour with eight Battalions retired into the great Citadel, having put the Remainder into the leſſer Citadel, called the *Chartreuſe*. The Chapter, and the Magiſtracy, having ſent Commiſſioners, the Evening before to the Earl of *Marlborough*, and deſired to treat, their Requeſt was readily granted; the next Day they came out again, and the Articles being agreed on, were ſigned by his Excellency, by the Deputies of the *States-General*, and by the Commiſſioners from the Chapter, and Magiſtracy. M. *Rouſſet* ſays, it was agreed on in the Capitulations, that the *Allies* ſhould not Attack the Citadels on that Side towards the Town, in order to prevent its being entirely deſtroy'd.

The Trenches opened before the great Citadel.

PURSUANT to the Articles, one of the Gates of the City was deliver'd up to the *Confederates* that ſame Night, about ten o'Clock; and on the 14th, they took Poſſeſſion of the whole Town, with three *Engliſh* Regiments of Horſe, and as many Battalions of Foot, under the Command of the Lord *Cutts*; the Keys having been delivered to the Earl of *Marlborough*, with great Submiſſion. On the 18th in the Evening, the Trenches were opened before the Great Citadel, by four *Engliſh* Battalions on the Right, commanded by Lieutenant General *Sommerfelt*, and the like Number of *Dutch*, on the Left, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Fagel*.

THE very ſame Evening, the *Allies* attack'd an Intrenchment of the Enemy's, which occaſioned a great Fire, on both Sides, but at laſt the *French* were beaten off, and attempting again to regain that Poſt, they were repulſed with conſiderable Loſs. On the twentieth, at Sun-riſe, the Batteries of the Beſiegers being compleatly finiſh'd, and mounted with 44 Cannon and twelve Mortars, they began to play againſt the Citadel with great Fury, and thereby blew up a Magazine of the Enemy's, wherein were upwards of a 1000 loaded Bombs, and Grenadoes, with ſeveral Barrels of Powder. The twenty-firſt the Beſiegers continued to cannonade the Citadel more furiouſly then before, and diſmounted all the Enemy's Cannon except two, and two Mortar pieces. The ſame Evening, the *Confederates* throwing ſome Bombs into the Place, ſet on Fire another of the Enemy's Magazines, wherein were 6000 Grenadoes ready fill'd, with a great Quantity of Powder, which blew up with a dreadful Noiſe.

THE Attack was carried on that Night with great Succeſs, notwithſtanding the *French* made a Shew of falling upon the Beſiegers; but ſo hot a Fire was made upon them, that they were glad to retire without effecting their Deſign. The twenty-ſecond, the Beſiegers Batteries, which they had now conſiderably augmented, continued to batter the Citadel with great Fury, and two more Magazines were ſet on Fire by their Bombs. The ſame Evening, their ſmall Mortars for Granadoes, (an Invention aſcrib'd to M. *Cohorn*) being ready, all the Batteries began to Play, with ſo much Order, Diſpatch, and Succeſs, as was almoſt unprecedented till that Time.

ON the twenty-third, M. *Cohorn*, perceiving the Batteries had made a conſiderable Breach, reſolved, with the Approbation of the Earl of *Marlborough*, to attack the Counterſcarp, that Afternoon. Accordingly four Battalions, with a Detachment of 500 Grenadiers, on the Right, commanded by Lieutenant General *Sommerfelt*, and the like Number on the Left, headed by Lieutenant General *Fagel*, were appointed for that Attack; which began a little before four o'Clock. The Cannon, and Mortars having play'd till then with ſuch good Succeſs, that they had blown up four other Magazines.

The Counterſcarp ſtorm'd, and taken, together with the Citadels, Sword in Hand.

THE Signal being given, the *Confederates* advanced, with great Boldneſs and Unconcern, towards the Enemy; obſerving ſuch ſtrict Diſcipline, that not a Musket was diſcharged, tho' the *French* ſufficiently provoked them to it, by a continual Fire on their Side. Being advanced to a proper Diſtance, they attacked the Counterſcarp with ſo much Fury, that the *French* were not able to defend their Poſt, but ſoon abandon'd it. In the mean Time, the *Allies*, inſtead of lodging themſelves upon it, got into the Cover'd Way, paſs'd the *Foſſe*, mounted the Breach, at once, and took the Place, Sword in Hand.

In the Heat of the Action, the Lord *Cuts*, who was in the City, with ten Battalions, detach'd 1200 Men to the Aſſiſtance of the Aſſailants. They ruſh'd ſuddenly, and *unexpectedly* into the Citadel, on that Side next the City, which contributed not a little to the Succeſs of this Attack. For the Enemy were ſo *ſurprized*, and daunted, to find themſelves fallen upon in this Manner, on every Side, that they quitted the Breach, much ſooner than they had othewiſe Reaſon to expect they would.

We cannot help obſerving, that there isit a ſeeming Inconſiſtency between this Account, and what M. *Rouſſet* ſays, that was agreed, by the Capitulation, not to attack the Citadel on that Side next the City.Either M. *Rouſſet* muſt be miſtaken, or the Lord *Cuts* muſt have violated the Articles of the Capitulation, which every one knows his Lordſhip was a Man of too much Honour to have been guilty of. Beſides, Complaint would have been made of ſuch Violation, which we don't find was ever done. And yet, upon the Whole, there ſeems ſome Reaſon for what M. *Rouſſet* ſays, even by this very Account. For, he ſays, they ruſh'd *unexpectedly* into the Citadel, on that Side next the City, which *ſurprized* the Enemy, *&c.* Now if there was no ſuch Agreement, this Attack on the City Side muſt have been ſo far from being *unexpected*, and *ſurprizing* to the Beſieged, that they had all the Reaſon in the World to expect it, and prepare againſt it; and it is a greater Wonder they did not make ſome ſuch Attempt before, than that they did it then. We ſhall not pretend, however; to determine which Account is beſt, but leave our Readers to decide the Matter themſelves, and return from whence we have digreſs'd.

M. *de Violane*, the Governour, who, but five Days before, upon a Summons ſent him to Surrender, gave the Earl of *Marlborough* this haughty Anſwer, *that it would be Time enough to think of that ſix Weeks after*, was ſo ſurprized at this vigorous Attack, and unexpected Daring, that he immediately beat a Parley; but the victorious *Allies*, being already in the Place, would hear nothing of it; but would have killed all they met, if the *French* had not thrown down their Arms, and begged Quarter, which was granted them. At the Concluſion of this glorious Action, a ſmall Miſtake happened, which proved fatal to ſome of the Conquerors. For they firing ſome ſmall Arms, after they were in Poſſeſſion of the Place, it gave Occaſion to thoſe who were in the Batteries to believe that the Enemy had rallied again, on the farther Side of the Citadel; upon which they poured in a whole Shower of Bombs at Random, which falling amongſt both Friends and Foes, did ſome Damage before the Miſtake was diſcovered.

A miſtake produces fatal Effects.

All the Troops, and particularly the *Engliſh*, behaved themſelves to Admiration, and beſides Abundance of Honour, gained a very conſiderable Booty. For, beſides thirty-ſix Pieces of Cannon, and a great Quantity of Arms an Ammunition, in the Caſh of Treaſure alone, the found 300,000 Florins in Gold and Silver, and Notes for 1,200,000 Florins more upon ſubſtantial Merchants at *Liege*, which were as good as Money; as alſo a valuable Parcel of Plate, belonging to the Governour: And it was affirm'd, that *an* Engliſh *Grenadier got a Bag wherein was* 10,000 *Louis d'or.* Amongſt the Reſt, the extraordinary Bravery of the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* (now King of *Sweden*) deſerves highly to be recorded; for his Highneſs went Voluntier in the Attack, at the Head of the Grenadiers, and mounting the Breach the very firſt, wreſted the Colours the *French* Officer.

The great Bravery of the Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel.*

The Loſs of the *Engliſh*, beſides Mr. *Wentworth*, (Brother to the Lord *Raby*, now Earl of *Strafford*) who had formerly been Page to King *William*, and went Voluntier in the ſaid Attack, was one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, ſix Subalterns ſlain; twenty-four Officers wounded; one Hundred and forty-three private Soldiers killed, and three Hundred and ſixty wounded. The Enemy's Loſs was computed at double that Number; beſides which, the Governour, and the Duke of *Charoſt*, (who were carried to the Earl of *Marlborough's* Quarters) with the Remainder of the eight Battalions; whereof three were *French*, which were in the Citadel, and were made Priſoners at Diſcretion.

The Citadel being thus taken, after a Struggle of about three Quarters of
Hour, the Victory of the *Confederates* was ſoon after compleated, by the
rrender of the *Chartreuſe*; which they deſigned to have attack'd two Days
d not the Stormy Weather, which happen'd the 26th, and 27th, damaged
ir Bridge of Boats.

On the twenty-ninth about ten in the Morning, the Mortars began to Play,
ich ſet greateſt Part of the Building in a Flame; and about two in the After-
on, the Cannon began to fire, and batter the Place, upon which the Gar-
on immediately deſired to capitulate. Hoſtages being exchanged, it was a-
eed; that one of the Gates ſhould be delivered to the *Confederates*, in the
orning; and that the Garriſon, which inſiſted upon going directly to *Namur*,
uld march out the thirty-firſt, in the Evening, with their Arms, and Drums
ting, and Colours flying, as alſo with two ſmall Pieces of Cannon, and ſhould
conducted by *Tongeren*, *Vogelſanck*, and *Herenthal*, to *Antwerp*.

The *Chartreuſe* ſurrenders.

Thus ended this proſperous Campaign, the firſt of this War; with ſuch Suc-
, that one may truly ſay, both the *Allies* and the *French* were ſurprized
reat; and that neither the one, nor the other expected any Thing like it.
e Earl of *Marlborough*'s Conduct and Deportment, had entirely gained him
Affection of the Army; the *States* were highly ſatisfy'd, as they had Rea-
to be, with whatever he had done; and what added the more to his Hon-
, the Earl of *Athlone*, did him the Juſtice to confeſs, that the Succeſs was
olly owing to the Lord *Marlborough*, ſince he had differed in Opinion from
Lordſhip, in almoſt every Thing that was undertaken.

This Acknowledgement is greatly to the Advantage of our Hero; but to
mpleat his Glory, we ſhall add one Obſervation more. When he came to
e upon him the Command of the Army, he found it flying before the Enemy,
hardly thought ſecure, tho' under the Cannon of a conſiderable Fortreſs;
no ſooner was he poſſeſs'd of that Command, then that pale Goddeſs, Fear
the *Allies*, and took up her Abode with the Enemy. They were as care-
to avoid a Battle, as he was deſirous of coming to an Engagement; they
n let ſlip Advantages they might have taken; and ſuffered him both to at-
pt, and put in Execution, juſt what he pleaſed himſelf.

This uncommon Succeſs of the firſt Campaign, of her Majeſty's glorious
ign, was the Occaſion of ſtriking a handſome Medal, according to the fol-
ing Deſcription. On the *Face*, is a Buſto of the Queen crowned, with her
l Title. On the *Reverſe* in a Town beſieged, and batter'd with Cannon and
tars, with this *Motto*; VIRES, ANIMUMQUE, MINISTRAT. That is, *She*
s both Strength, and Courage. In the *Exergue*, CAPTIS COLONIA TRAJA-
VENLOA, RUREMONDA, STEPHANVERDA, LEODIO, MDCCII. That is,
ſeſwaert, Venlo, Ruremond, Stevenſwaert, and *Liege* being taken, 1702.

A Medal ſtruck on the Succeſs of this Campaign.

he third of *November*, N. S. The *Confederate* Army ſeparated near *Liege*,
ſo put an End to a Campaign, glorious beyond Expectation. An Accident,
ever, which followed ſoon after, was very near depriving the *Allies* at
both of all the Honour and Advantages gained by it. The very Day the
y ſeparated, the Earl of *Marlborough* went to *Maeſtricht*, where thinking
e eaſieſt and quickeſt, as well as the ſafeſt Way, of returning to the *Hague*,
mbarked the ſame Evening on the *Maeſe* for *Holland*. He had a Detach-
t of twenty-five Soldiers, commanded by a Lieutenant, in the Boat to ſerve
n *Eſcorte*. The next Morning he came to *Ruremond*, where he joined M.
rn; and having dined with the Prince of *Holſtein Beck*, Governour of that
e, they continued their Voyage together, having a Company of ſixty Men
larger Boat, which went before theirs. There was likewiſe a Troop of
Horſe ordered to ride along the Banks of the River, for his Excellency's
rd.

bout ſeven in the Evening they came to *Venlo*, where the Party of Horſe
g relieved by a like Number, out of that Garriſon, they purſued their
y down the River. The Great Boat, in which General *Cohorn* was, out-
d the other; and the Troopers on ſhore, either miſtaking their Way in the
ht, or as M. *Rouſſet* ſays, being come to a Place where they were forced to
at ſome Diſtance from the River; a Party of thirty-five Men, of the Gar-

The Earl of *Marlborough* is taken by a *French* Party.

riſon of *Gueldres*, (the only Town the *French* had left, in the *Spaniſh Guelderland*, ruſh'd out from the Place where they lay in Ambuſh, waiting for an Adventure, ſeized by Surprize on the Rope by which the Boat was drawn, and hauled it aſhore, the Company being all aſleep, it being between eleven, and twelve, at Night. They immediately made a Diſcharge of their ſmall Arms, and threw ſeveral Hand-Grenades into the Boat, by which ſome of the Soldiers were wounded; this done they entered the Boat, and ſeized on all who were in it, before they could put themſelves any Ways in a Poſture of Defence. Thus had a Handful of Men the Luck, to take that General Priſoner, whom the whole *French* Army had not dared to look in the Face, during all the Summer.

THE Earl had in Company with him M. *Obdam*, one of the *Dutch* Generals, and M. *Gueldermalſen*, one of the Deputies of the *States*. Fortunately for the Earl, the *French* were Strangers to his Perſon; but they knew the other two, who had both of them Paſſes, according to a Civility, uſually practiſed by the Generals on both Sides. General *Churchill*, the Earl of *Marlborough*'s Brother, happened to have provided himſelf with one; but his ill State of Health having obliged him to leave the Campaign, it remained in the Hands of his Secretary, and the Earl chanced luckily to have it now in his Pocket. Upon the Officer who commanded the Party's asking, if they were provided with Paſſes, Meſſieurs *Obdam* and *Gueldermalſen* produced theirs, which were according to Form; and the Earl drew out his Brother's, whoſe Date was already expired; but he ſhew'd it with that admirable Calmneſs, and Preſence of Mind, that what with the Hurry they were in, and its being Night, the Officer happily overlook'd that Circumſtance, and allowed it a very good one. Wherefore he only rifled the Boat; ſearched the Trunks and Baggage; took out of them what Plate and Things of Value he found; with Preſents from thoſe whom he believed to be protected by their Paſſes; made the *Eſcorte* of 25 Men Priſoners; and then let them go, after having ſtopt them ſeveral Hours.

A remarkable Inſtance of the Earl's preſence of Mind, when in Danger, by which he got out of their Hands again.

THE Governour of *Venlo* having early Notice of his Excellency's being taken, but not of what followed, preſumed he was carried Priſoner to *Guelders*; wherefore he marched immediately with his whole Garriſon, to inveſt that Place. The News of it reaching the *Hague* likewiſe, in the ſame imperfect Manner, put the *States* under no ſmall Conſternation. They immediately aſſembled, and reſolved to ſend Orders to all their Forces, to march immediately to *Guelders*; to threaten that Garriſon with the utmoſt Extremities; unleſs they deliver'd the Priſoners, and never to leave the Place till they had either taken it, or the Generals were ſet Free. But before theſe Orders could be diſpatched, the Earl of *Marlborough* arrived at the *Hague*; he was receiv'd there with inexpreſſible Joy, not only by the *States*, but by all the Inhabitants; who began to look upon him as their Guardian Angel, and crowded the Streets ſo, on this Occaſion, that it was not without Difficulty he got through them to his Lodgings.

The Conſternation of the *Dutch*, on this Occaſion.

ALTHOUGH it is our Deſign, to confine ourſelves, as much as poſſible, to the Actions of the three Heroes mentioned in our Title; we ſhould be guilty of great Injuſtice to the other great Generals, ſhould we abſolutely paſs over in Silence, what paſs'd in thoſe Places where they were not preſent. Wherefore we ſhall juſt take Notice of the principal Events of each Campaign, in all thoſe Countries where the War raged.

WHILST the *Allies* were puſhing on their Conqueſts, beyond their Expectations, or Hopes, the Prince of *Naſſau Saarbruck* finiſh'd his Courſe gloriouſly near *Ruremond*, which he had juſt before taken; and dy'd, in a manner, Sword in Hand; after having driven the *French* from all the Places in their Poſſeſſion on the *Maeſe*. He dy'd Veldt Marſhal of the Armies of the *States General*, whom he had ſerved thirty-eight Years; and was ſucceeded in that Poſt by the Earl of *Athlone*, who had already render'd himſelf worthy thereof by his Services. Let us now ſee what paſs'd upon the *Rhine*.

Death of the Prince of *Naſſau Saarbruck*; the Earl of *Athlone* made Veldt Marſhal of the Armies of the *States General*.

THE *Emperour*, in the Beginning of the Campaign, had drawn together towards the *Rhine*, an Army of 40,000 Men, commanded by the brave Prince of *Baden*, under the then King of the *Romans*, afterwards the *Emperor Joſeph*. Marſhal *Catinat* headed the Troops of the King of *France*, which were not ſtrong

The Prince of *Baden* lays Siege to *Landau*.

ong enough to act offenſively: Wherefore the Prince of *Baden* began both the Hoſtilities, and the Campaign, by the Siege of that important Fortreſs *Landau*. M. *de Melac*, Lieutenant General, commanded in that Town, and having foreſeen the Deſign of the *Imperial* General, took all imaginable Precautions to make a vigorous Oppoſition: To this End, he raiſed ſeveral Outworks in order to put a Stop to the *Imperialiſts*; and give Time to Marſhal *Catinat*, and Lieutenant General *d'Uxelles*, who commanded in *Alſatia*, to come to his Relief. Theſe Difficulties only animated the Prince of *Baden* the more; the greater Obſtacles he was to ſurmount, the greater Glory was he to acquire. Wherefore having provided for the Defence of the Lines of the *Loutre*, his Highneſs march'd towards *Landau*, the ſixteenth of *June*, and took up his Quarters at *Hartſheim*, within half a League of the Place, with the Margrave of *Bareith*, and the Counts *de Thungen*, *de Frieſe*, and *Vanten*, as Generals under him. The Count *de Leiningen*, who commanded the Right, was at *Merlenheim*, and the Left extended to *Dam*, where Count *Naſſau-Weilbourg* was poſted.

ON the nineteenth of *June*, the Trenches were opened before this important Place. We ſhall not enter in the Particulars of the Attacks, and Sallies. The King of the *Romans* arrived at the Army the twenty-ſeventh where he was received with a triple Diſcharge of all the Artillery. This Siege was very long; and many Officers of Diſtinction had an Opportunity of acquiring Honour there; as the Prince of *Saxony*; Prince *Proſper* of *Furſtemburg*; Prince *Leopold* of *Diedrichſtein*; the Prince of *Darmſtadt*, and the Prince of *Wirtemberg*. Several brave Officers alſo loſt their Lives there; amongſt others, the Count *de Soiſſons*, Prince *Eugene*'s elder Brother, the Prince of *Dourlach*, and one of the Counts *Konigſegg*. The Town ſurrender'd by Capitulation, the 10th of *September*. M. *de Melac* acquired Abundance of Glory by his fine Defence thereof; as did the Prince of *Baden*, by his Activity and Reſolution; which alone were to ſupply the Deficiency of an infinite Number of Things, that are generally wanting in Enterprizes of this Nature, when Recourſe muſt be had to the *Empire* for them. The Count *de Frieſe*, Major General of the *Imperial* Troops, was appointed, by the King of the *Romans*, Governour of this Conqueſt.

Landau ſurrenders.

The Elector of *Bavaria* ſurprizes *Ulm*.

THE Moment *Landau* ſurrendered, the Elector of *Bavaria*, who had not yet declared himſelf, made himſelf Maſter, by Surprize, of the City of *Ulm*, in order, as he pretended, to puniſh the Circles of *Suabia*, and *Franconia*, for having eſpouſed the *Emperor's* Cauſe, notwithſtanding a Treaty of Aſſociation, which they had made with his Electoral Highneſs, to maintain the Tranquility of the *Empire*. This Action, which was unexpected by any one, was followed by Orders ſent by the *Moſt Chriſtian* King, to the Marquis *de Villars*, to advance with Part of the Army beyond the *Rhine*, with Intent to join the Duke of *Bavaria*, who, on his Side was marching through the *Black Foreſt*. This Body of Troops, commanded by the Marquiſs *de Villars*, who had under him the Lieutenant Generals *Desbordes*, and *du Bourg*, with four Marſhals *de Camp*, and eight Brigadiers, conſiſted of thirty-ſix Squadrons, and thirty-two Battalions. The Marquiſs advanced directly to *Huningen*, with Deſign to have paſs'd the *Rhine* there; but Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, always active, prevented him, and rendered the Paſſage of that River more Difficult then had been imagined at *Verſailles*; this gave Riſe to a bloody Engagement, fought between *Fridlingen* and *Etlingen*, where above four thouſand Men on both Sides were left upon the Field of Battle. The following is a fair Account of that Action.

The Battle of *Fridlingen*.

RINCE *Lewis* of *Baden* having Notice that the *French* had ſurprized *New*-*b*, either by Addreſs, or by Chance, gave Orders for his Army to march Way, with Deſign to recover that City, where the *French* intended to paſs *Rhine*. His ſerene Highneſs, therefore, went to confer with the *Dutch* Ge- *Dopff* upon this Head. The Marquiſs *de Villars*, having Information, that Troops were decamping from before *Hunningen*, made his Troops croſs the e, over Bridges he had laid for that Purpoſe, and in Boats, and made them ce into the Plain of *Weil*, along the River, and upon the Riſing Grounds. ooner were our Generals aprized of theſe Motions, then they ranged their lry in Order of Battle, to march to the Enemy, and made the Infantry advance to the Riſing Grounds, where being arrived, they found the Enemy drawn up in Battalia. Upon this our Horſe, puſh'd on by a little too much Fire, fell upon the Enemy, Sabre in Hand, and the Enemy received them with a Diſcharge of their Small Arms, whereby many were killed. Thus the *French* broke our Squadrons, and drove them back upon the two Lines, which were alſo put into Confuſion; inſomuch that our Cavalry made a precipitate Retreat towards *Friburgh*, and never returned to the Onſet.

In the mean Time, our Infantry, which were alſo in Battle-Array, fell upon the *French* Foot, who had ſome Pieces of Cannon, and after a pretty doubtful Struggle, maintained on both Sides, the Prince of *Baden* arrived upon the Spot. The Preſence of that General animated his Troops ſo much, that they ruſh'd upon the Enemy, Sword in Hand, and their Bayonets at the End of their Muſkets, and defeated them; purſuing them, in that Manner above three Quarters of a League, without its being poſſible for them to rally, or the *French* Cavalry's ſtirring a Foot. So that the Prince of *Baden* gained the Field of Battle, upon which he continued ſix whole Hours, waiting the Return of his Horſe to attack the Enemy's Cavalry. If theſe Horſe had appeared, the Prince of *Baden* might have gained a Compleat Victory; but not ſeeing ſo much as one Squadron of them return, he purſued his March towards *Steuſen*, and the Enemy's Cavalry did not ſo much as make the leaſt Shew of following him.

We have gained in this Action ſeven Pieces of the *French* Cannon, and ſeveral Colours; but as we had no Horſes for the Cannon, our Men could bring away but three Pieces, and buried the other four, after having broken their Carriages. Our Soldiers not having given any Quarter, we took no other Priſoners, but the Adjutant General of the Marquiſs *de Villars*. And ſeveral Perſons of Diſtinction loſt their Lives there; amongſt others, Lieutenant General *Desbordes*, a Marſhal *de Camp*, two Brigadiers, and a Colonel. They retreated under the Cannon of *Hunningen*; and hearing the Prince of *Baden* had been joined by the *Corps* commanded by Count *Stirum*, they repaſs'd the *Rhine* with Precipitation. Nevertheleſs the Enemy arrogated to themſelves all the Glory of this Day. The King of *France*, had *Te Deum* ſung at *Verſailles*; and in order to have it believed, he was actually ſatisfy'd his Troops had got the Victory, he made the Marquiſs *de Villars*, who had commanded them, a Marſhal of *France*. The *Imperialiſts* on the other Hand, who remained Maſters of the Field of Battle, and whoſe leaſt Motion obliged the *French* to ſecure the *Rhine* between the two Armies, claimed the Victory as having juſter Title to it, and ſung *Te Deum* with more Reaſon; at leaſt, if we may judge by the Conſequences, which ought to be the true Touchſtone, on theſe Occaſions. It was not only upon the *Rhine*, the *French* aſcribed to themſelves Laurels they had never gathered, the very ſame Thing happened in *Italy*.

The *Empire* declare War againſt the *French* King, and the Duke of *Anjou*.

In the mean While, the Diet of the *Empire* were ſo incenſed at the Elector of *Bavaria*, for his Treachery in ſeizing *Ulm*, that after a Warm Debate thereupon, it was reſolved by a Plurality of Voices, to declare War againſt the *French*, and the Duke of *Anjou*, which was done accordingly; and a Memorial was ordered to be drawn up, requeſting his *Imperial* Majeſty, to proceed againſt the Elector, according to the Conſtitutions of the *Empire*. The Miniſters of the Electors of *Bavaria*, and *Cologn*, were, hereupon, forbid appearing any more in the General Diet. In Return for this, the Elector of *Bavaria* proteſted againſt theſe Proceedings of the Diet, and particularly againſt their Declaration of War; but no Regard was had to his Proteſt; and for the *Empire*'s Declaration of War, it was publiſh'd, and notify'd to the Cardinal of *Lamberg*, the *Emperor*'s Commiſſioner, on the thirtieth of *September*, N. S. by the Directory of the Elector of *Mentz*, in the Name of the Diet of *Ratisbonne*.

Towards the latter End of the Year, Count *Tallard* took the ſtrong Caſtle of *Traerbach*, upon the River *Moſelle*, after an obſtinate Reſiſtance; and on the other Side, the hereditary Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel*, took *Zinch*, *Lintz*, *Briziach* and *Auderrach*, all ſmall Places, of which the *French* had poſſeſs'd themſelves upon the *Rhine*. Thus ſtood Matters at this Time in *Germany*; let us ſee how they went in *Italy*.

The Campaign in *Italy*

WE have obſerved before, in what Poſture the two Armies were, on the Banks of the *Po*, and the *Mincio*. Prince *Eugene* judged, that in order to improve the Advantages gained by a Campaign ſo glorious, as that which was juſt over, he ought not to give the *French* any Reſt, even during the Winter. At firſt he formed the Deſign of attacking *Goito*; but he ſoon gave that over as impracticable, and fix'd upon that of blocking up *Mantua*, where the Count *de Theſſe* was poſted. To this End, it was neceſſary to make himſelf Maſter of *Berſello*, an important Place upon the *Po*, and well fortify'd. It belongs to the Duke of *Modena*, of whom Marſhal *Villeroy* had requeſted it, with great Earneſtneſs.

PRINCE *Eugene*, having been informed of the Proceedings of the *French* General and knowing of what Service the Poſſeſſion of that Place would be to him, negotiated that Affair ſecretly with the Duke of *Modena*, who agreed with him to deliver up the Town, provided he might ſeem to have been forced to it. Hereupon, Prince *Eugene* cauſed the Governour to be ſummoned in the *Emperor*'s Name, and he demanded ten Days to know the Pleaſure of the Duke his Maſter. In the mean While, the Prince threaten'd to put all the Country to Fire and Sword, if the Gates were not opened to him by a certain Time. The Duke of *Modena* pretended to be terrify'd at theſe Threats, and order'd the Place to be deliver'd up to the *Imperial* Troops. Prince *Eugene* took Poſſeſſion thereof, on the ſixth of *January*, and placed therein two Battalions, with two Companies of Grenadiers; he found there a numerous Train of Artillery, and Abundance of Proviſion.

THIS done he ſent to ſummon the Duke of *Parma*, to receive *Imperialiſts* into his Fortreſſes. The Duke anſwer'd, that being a Vaſſal to the *Holy See*, he could not do it without the Leave of the *Pope*; upon which young Prince *Vaudemont* was detach'd; and on the ninth he enter'd the *Parmeſan*; where he put three Regiments of Horſe in Winter Quarters, in Spite of all the Proteſtations made againſt it by the Duke of *Parma*: Prince *Eugene* afterwards apply'd himſelf cloſely to ſtraiten the Garriſon of *Mantua*.

Mantua block'd up by Prince *Eugene*.

To this End, he ſent a Lieutenant Colonel to take a View of the Places in the Neighbourhood of that City; and upon the Account he brought him back, he detach'd ſix Hundred Foot of the Regiment of *Lichſtenſtein*, with two Hundred Horſe, and as many Huſſars, to take Poſſeſſion of the Poſts of *Doſſo*, and *Spinoſa*, on the other Side the *Mincio*: He likewiſe ſent 1400 Infantry, 200 Cavalry, and as many Huſſars to *Governolo*, *Marmirolo*, *Butilano*, and *Ponte-Molino*, which were the Places whither the Garriſon of *Mantua* uſed to come to forage. The ſame Day he ordered the Baron *de Riet* to fix 24000 Palliſades along the *Po*.

Motions of the Marſhal *Villeroy*.

AT the ſame Time Marſhal *Villeroy*, ſet Men at Work in building a Bridge above *Cremona*, over which he paſſed 6000 Men, with ſix pieces of Cannon: This obliged General *Vaubonne*, who was quatered thereabouts, to draw nearer to *Berſello*, for Fear of being ſurrounded. Marſhal *Villery* then made his Men e a Redoubt at the Head of this Bridge, and recalled 4000 of the 6000 beforementioned to go to the Territory of *Alexandrino*, having left the other o to guard the Bridge and the Redoubt.

PRINCE *Eugene*, ſtill apply'd himſelf to ſtraiten *Mantua* more and more, by Troops which he ſent thither, and which poſſeſs'd themſelves of yet more s. He ſet Men at work to render the Roads from *Marmirolo* to *Goito* unable, in order to cut off all Communication between the latter and *Man-* he poſſeſs'd himſelf, likewiſe of *Notre-Dame-de-Grace* which is five Miles n that Place.

AFTER his Highneſs had taken all the Meaſures neceſſary, for blocking up City of *Mantua*; finding he could not do it wholly, not being Maſter of *to*; neither being able to prevent the Garriſon's receiving ſupplies by the *cio*, he ſet about putting in Execution the Deſign he had formed, of ſurprizthe City of *Cremona*. The Undertaking was great and bold; there being a ng Garriſon therein; and if ſucceſsful, it tended to no leſs, then the obliging Army of the two Crowns to abandon *Italy*. This Action was ſo memorable, will make ſuch a Figure in Story in future Ages, that it deſerves to have a particular, and very circumſtantial Account given thereof; eſpecially as M. *Dumont* has only mentioned it curſorily in the firſt Part of our Hiſtory.

An exact and particular Account, of the Surprize of *Cremonia*, by Prince *Eugene*.

Cremona is ſituated in a large Plain, near the *Po*, with which it has a Communication by the Canal of the *Oglio*, which fills its *Foſſez* with Water, which *Foſſez* are five Miles in Circumſtance. The City has five Gates, flank'd with ſome Baſtions, together with a pretty good Caſtle. The Marquis *de Crenan*, and the Count *de Revel*, Lieutenant Generals, commanded there, in the Abſence of Marſhal *Villeroy*, who was gone to *Milan*, to confer with Prince *Vaudemont*, about the Opening of the Campaign. They had under them M. *Mongon*, a Marſhal *de Camp*, and the Marquiſs *de Baſlin*, who commanded the Cavalry; M. *d'Arenes*, General of the Infantry, and moſt of the Head Officers of the Army. The Garriſon conſiſted of twelve Battalions, and as many Squadrons.

In order to his ſucceeding in this Attempt, Prince *Eugene* had entered into a Correſpondence with an Eccleſiaſtick, whoſe Name was *Caſſoli*, Preſident of the Church of *Santa Maria Nuova*, which is one of the Pariſhes of *Cremona*. He promiſed him a conſiderable Reward, in the *Emperor*'s Name, if he ſerved him, on this Occaſion, with Zeal.

There was an Aqueduct, which carry'd the Filth of the City without the Ramparts; and which went under the Houſe of the *Sieur Caſſoli*: He pretended this common Sewer was full of Dirt and Ordure; wherefore he preſented a Petition to the Magiſtracy, wherein he repreſented what Inconveniencies the whole City might ſuffer from thence, and himſelf in Particular. He even went ſo far, as to complain thereof to the Governour, and other Officers who had Authority in the Place. As his Character ſecured him from all Miſtruſt, Orders were given for cleanſing this Sewer, and they began without the City. Prince *Eugene* being apprized hereof, tampered by the Means of his Emiſſaries, with a number of Citizens, whom he had gained over, and had ſome Conferences with ſome of the moſt Intelligent of them, whereby he got a Plan of the City. Therein were ſpecify'd all the Guards; the Number of the Troops; the Quarters, and Houſes of the General Officers; the Situation of the Caſerns; what Forces were in each of them; and the Number of thoſe who were in the Poſts, upon the Ramparts, at the Gates, and in the moſt publick Places.

His Deſign was founded upon the Aqueduct, or Common Sewer, *juſt* before mentioned; through which he intended to introduce Troops into the City, to ſurprize the Garriſon. This Attempt ſeem'd to him of ſuch vaſt Advantage, that he made no Scruple of drawing together a good Body of Men, and even to remove Part of the Blockade of *Mantua*, to put it in Execution.

As ſoon as his Highneſs had well digeſted his Project, he made ſome of the moſt reſolute Grenadiers, with ſome Officers ſteal ſecretly into the City, under ſeveral Diſguiſes, and take up their Lodging with People gained over to the *Imperial* Intereſts, where they waited the Day appointed for the Execution of this Enterprize.

He diſcovers his Deſign to the Council of War, who approves it.

On the twenty-eighth of *January*, the Prince, believing he had taken his Meaſures well enough, not to fail of Succeſs in his Deſign, held a Council of War, with the Prince *de Commercy*, young Prince *Vaudemont*, General *Staremberg*, and ſome other Generrl Officers, wherein he diſcovered it to them. He acquainted them what Correſpondence he had in the Town; and what Meaſures he had concerted to ſucceed in the Attempt; letting them ſee, at the ſame Time, that the Surprize of the Place wou'd put an End to the War in *Italy*: Becauſe it would be eaſy, when he was Maſter of *Cremona*, and of the Troops and general Officers that were therein, to fall upon the other Quarters, and deſtroy them one after another. This important Deſign, having obtained the Approbation of the Council, the Prince *de Commercy*, and General *Staremberg*, were order'd to get ready the Troops appointed for this Expedition, which were to march with Prince *Eugene*.

Prince *Charles*, of *Vaudemont*, was enjoin'd to draw together the Regiments of *Daun*, *Herbeſtein*, *Bagni*, *Lorraine*, and ſome others, which made altogether a Body of about 8000 Men, both Horſe, and Foot, with Orders to be on the firſt of *February*, at Break of Day, within Sight of *Cremona*, on the other er ſide of the *Po*, in order to attack the Redoubt that was at the Head of the dge, and afterwards to join Prince *Eugene*, who, according to the Scheme was e by that Time in the City. Theſe Inſtructions being given, every one ſet to prepare for the Execution thereof.

PRINCE *Charles* of *Vaudemont* went to his Quarters, as did alſo General *Sta-* *berg* to his. They drew together all their Troops; the general Rendezvous at *Uſtiano*; where Prince *Eugene*, who had call'd upon the Prince *de Com-* *cy*, as he paſs'd by *Montignano*, came to join them, the thirtieth of *Ja-* *ry*.

The Troops begin their March.

ON the thirty-firſt the Troops being ranged in Battle-Array, began to file off by the Bridge of *Uſtiano*, with as little Noiſe as poſſible, in the following Or- der. An Under-Lieutenant of the Grenadiers of *Geſchwind*, with twenty-five Grenadiers led the Van; being followed by Major *Hofman*, of the ſame Regi- ment, a Captain, a Lieutenant, and an Enſign, with two Hundred Foot. Af- ter him came the Count *de Maſſari*, Major of the Regiment of *Lorraine*, with as many Officers and Soldiers of the ſame Regiment; then the Company of Grenadiers, and one Hundred Men of the Regiment of *Bagny*. The Count *de Kuffſtein*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Herbeſtein*, march'd next, with the ſame Number of Officers, Grenadiers, and Soldiers; and beſides 100 Men of the Regiment of *Geſchwind*, followed by M. *Scherter* Lieutenant Colo- nel, with the Company of Grenadiers of the Regiment of *Bagny*, conſiſting of 100 Men, as many more of his own Regiment, and the like Number of *Her- beſtein*, and *Bagny*. He had with him the Captain of the Artillery, *Thor*, with his Fuſiliers. The Reſt of the Infantry, amounting to 1100 Men, were divided into as many Companies; at the Head of each of which was a Captain, Lieutenant, and Enſign.

THESE Troops were appointed to enter firſt by the Aqueduct, and had Or- ders to ſeize the Poſts which had been ſpecify'd to them. The Cavalry march- ed in the Manner following.

THE Count *de Mercy*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Lorraine*, was at their Head, with four Captains, five Lieutenants, four Cornets, five *Wacht-Maſters* rteen Corporals, and 225 Troopers. He was followed by the Baron *de* *berg*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Taff*, and 325 Troopers, with Officers, one Kettle Drummer, and ſix Standards of the Regiment. M. *aux*, Major of the Regiment of *Lorraine*, followed theſe, with an equal ber of Officers, Troopers, Standards, and Kettle Drums. Next came *u Pre*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Newburgh*, with the Reſt e Regiment, Standards, and Kettle-Drums. Colonel *Paul Diak*, with Huſſars, brought up the Rear. Prince *Eugene*, General *Staremberg*, and rince *de Commercy*, was with this *Corps*, which amounted to ſeven Thou- Men.

The Horſe begin their March.

HILST theſe were upon their March, Prince *Charles*, of *Vaudemont*, ad- ed on his Side, with the Regiments of Horſe of *Darmſtadt*, *Vaudemont*, and *richſtein* and two Thouſand Foot of the Regiments of *Daun*, *Staremberg*, other Troops, amounting together to almoſt 3000 Men. He took his towards *Forenſola*, and paſs'd the *Po*, with a Deſign to have march'd to Gate of the Bridge of *Cremona*.

INCE *Eugene*'s Detachments arrived in this Order, about three in the ning, on the firſt of *February*, within a Quarter of a League of the City; e his Highneſs halted, to wait the Coming up of the Reſt of his Troops, h had not been able to join him, by Reaſon of the Badneſs of the Roads, he long March they had taken. He there receiv'd Advice, three Times ſſively, that every Thing went as well as he could wiſh in the City, and they waited only his Highneſs's Orders to begin to act.

The City's ſurprized.

s ſoon therefore as all the Troops had join'd him, Prince *Eugene* made advance, which he deſign'd to introduce into the City, through the Aque- Firſt he made 300 Grenadiers, approach with all the Silence poſſible, under Command of the Major of Regiment of *Geſchwind*, together with ſome Car- ers, and Lockſmiths. The Guide, who conducted them, led them to the Side of the *Foſſe*, to lay a little Bridge over the *Canetta*, which was happily performed: This Detachment was immediately followed by another that was larger. After having found that all was quiet in the City, the Detachments got through the Subterraneous Paſſage, without being perceived. As faſt as theſe Troops came out of the Aqueduct, they went and join'd the Grenadiers which were already in the City, and poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Poſts ſpecify'd by Prince *Eugene*. The Major of the Regiment of *Geſchwind*, began by making himſelf Maſter of St. *Margaret's Gate*, which was never opened, and at which, conſequently there was no Guard. He there ſet the Men on to work whom he had brought with him, and they forced it open in a little Time, ſo that there was free Paſſage for our Cavalry, who were waiting near it for that End. It was by Reaſon of this Gate, which was kept faſtened up, and the Aqueduct, that Prince *Eugene* had imagined himſelf ſure of the Succeſs of his Enterprize.

St. *Margaret's Gate* forced open.

WHILST the Major of *Geſchwind*'s Regiment, ſet the Men to work with as little Noiſe as poſſible, at forcing open St. *Margaret's Gate*, being accompany'd with twenty-five Grenadiers, whom he made poſt themſelves at that Gate, the other Officers were employ'd in poſſeſſing themſelves of the Ramparts. They took Care alſo to keep the Avenues well guarded, and to have the high Street which led to the great Place, kept clear for the Paſſage of the Cavalry. As ſoon as the Gate was forced open, the Major of *Geſchwind*'s Regiment made the Signal agreed on, to give Notice thereof to Prince *Eugene*, which was flaſhing off ſome Powder three Times upon the Ramparts. Hereupon the Count *de Mercy*, who led the Van, with 250 Troopers, entered the City immediately on a Gallop, and took his way towards the *Po-Gate*, in order to make himſelf Maſter of that, and of the Artillery that was placed there. The Baron *de Freiberg*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Taff*, at the Head of 325 Horſe, followed him Sabre in Hand, and went to poſt himſelf upon the *Piazza de Sta Agatha*. He then made a Lieutenant, with two hundred Horſe, go upon the Scout, in the Neighbouring Streets. M. *du Havre*, Major of the Regiment of *Lorraine*, entered next, with as many Troopers, half of which he poſted upon the Great Place, and the other upon the *Piazza Piccola*, making Patrols march continually between the one Place and the other. He was followed by the Baron *de Scherzeck*, Lieutenant Colonel, with a larger Detachment, which poſted themſelves in other Places. M. *du Pre*, Major of the Regiment of *Newburgh*, ſtaid without the City, with a like Detachment, towards St. *Margaret's Gate*, and took Care to have two Lieutenants patrolling, on the Right, and Left, with each of them twenty-five Horſe. Colonel *Paul Diack*, with his Huſſars, poſted himſelf on the Right of the Squadrons of *Newburgh*, near a little Bridge, to ſcour exactly the back ways.

The *Imperialiſts* diſappointed of ſeizing the *Po-Gate*.

COUNT *Mercy* found at the *Po-Gate*, an *Iriſh* Officer, who was upon Guard, with thirty-five Men. This Officer ſhut the Barrier as ſoon as he perceiv'd him, which obliged the Count to retire upon the Ramparts, where he ſeized on a Battery of eight Pieces of Cannon.

PRINCE *Eugene* then made the Reſt of his Cavalry and Infantry enter the City, with which he reinforced the Poſts, whereof the *Imperialiſts* had made themſelves Maſters, eſpecially thoſe about St. *Margaret's Gate*, in order to leave himſelf a Retreat in Caſe of Need. The Prince of *Commercy*, and General *Staremberg* enter'd the City with theſe laſt Troops. This General was ſo well informed, of all the Places where the General Officers lodg'd, that he immediately ſent Detachments to ſeize on their Houſes, and prevent their coming out, to draw together the Troops of the Garriſon.

Marſhal *Villeroy* taken Priſoner.

MARSHAL *Villeroy* happened to arrive the Night before from *Milan*, where he had been to conſer with Prince *Vaudemont*. He had riſen early in the Morning, as was his uſual Cuſtom, to ſet about ſuch Affairs as related to the Operations of the Campaign, when he was informed that the *Allies* had got into the Town. Hereupon, he called for his Horſes, and whilſt they were getting ready, burnt all his Papers, which might have been of ill Conſequence if ſeen. Then he went out, followed by a Page, and was going directly to the Great Place. But finding it poſſeſs'd by the *Confederates*, he would have turned

down

wn the Corner of a Street, and was immediately ſeized by an *Iriſh* Captain, med *Mackdonald*, who was at the Head of a Detachment of Horſe. He was the *Emperor*'s Service, and refuſed the Offer of 1000 Piſtoles, and a Regi- nt of Cavalry, which was profered him by Marſhal *Villeroy*, to conduct him he Caſtle. They carried him out of the City, and committed him to the re of the Troops Prince *Eugene* had left there.

The Fidelity, and Generoſity of an *Iriſh* Officer.

As he was taken juſt before the Lodging of the Marquis *de Mongon*, that ficer awaking at the Noiſe, and putting his Head out of the Window, ask'd t was the Marſhal *de Villeroy* who was paſſing by; and upon being anſwer'd t it was he who was marching at the Head of the Cavalry, he came down, d mounted on Horſeback to follow him; but he was hardly got into the reet, before they fired upon him, and killed his Horſe under him. He was n trodden under Foot by the Horſes, and made Priſoner. M. *d'Eſgrigny*, endant of the Army, was alſo taken at the ſame Time, as he was coming of his Lodgings; a great many other Officers, and Soldiers met with the e Fate. The *Imperialiſts* ſent other Detachments, which ſurrounded the giment of Horſe of *Montperoux*, with eight Troops of the Regiment *Dau- n*, the Regiment of *Rovergne*, and ſix Companies of the *Royal Comtois*, ſome whoſe Men were killed.

TILL then the *Allies* had not met with any Oppoſition; and it was to have n preſumed, that with Meaſures ſo well concerted, and ſuch good Intelligence Prince *Eugene* had, he would have made himſelf Maſter of all the Troops o were in the City, and ſecured himſelf in the Poſſeſſion of it. He imagined ſelf ſo much Maſter thereof, that having ſummoned the Senate to the Town- uſe, he demanded of them, to make the Citizens declare in Favour of the *peror*, to take their Oaths to him, and 14000 Rations of Bread. They an- red to the firſt Demand, that as ſoon as he ſhould be abſolutely Maſter of the y, they would willingly do it, and only promiſed what Bread he required.

The Senate refuſe to become Parties in the Struggle.

VERY Thing till then had ſucceeded to a Miracle; but the Chevalier *ntragues*, Colonel of the Regiment *des Vaiſſeaux*, having given orders to his Battalion to draw together by Break of Day, with Intent to ſee them per- m their Exerciſe, *M. d'Arenes*, Major General of the Army, getting on ſeback upon the Noiſe he had heard, found this Battalion under Arms; and ting himſelf at their Head, with the Chevalier *d'Entragues*, they march'd ctly to the Great Place, which they found poſſeſs'd by the *Emperor*'s Cuiraſ- s. They advanced towards them, filling the Street which opened upon m, and when their Grenadiers were but about the Length of a Pike diſtant n them, they fired upon theſe Cavalry, which were broken both on the *ht*, and *Left*; and almoſt left the whole Place clear. Nevertheleſs the *nch* could not poſſeſs themſelves thereof, becauſe a Detachment of the In- ry of the *Allies* were *Maſters* of the Town-houſe, and all the Principal ldings that look'd upon the Place. All they could do then was to barricade mſelves in the Streets which led thither, and to poſt Soldiers in the Houſes t were neareſt, till a Reinforcement ſhould arrive to ſupport them.

The firſt Attack of the *French*.

T was about this Time that the Marquis *de Crenan*, Lieutenant General, e out of his Lodgings. He met ſome Officers and Soldiers who joined him, with whom he would have made his way to the Great Place: But he was ack'd by a large Detachment of the *Confederates*, had his Shoulder broken, was taken Priſoner. The Prince of *Commercy*, who happened to be pre- t, had him carried to a Houſe which had been ſpeciſy'd to him. Some Time er he went to viſit him, and whilſt he was there one of his *Aides de Camp* e to inform him, that the Garriſon were gathering together, and charged *Imperialiſts* on all Sides. Upon this his Highneſs ſaid to the Marquis *Crenan: Here is Buſineſs going forward; I am obliged to leave you.*

The Marquis *de Crenan*, wounded, and taken.

PRINCE *Eugene* himſelf went ſome Moments after to ſee the Marquis, and d him; the beſt Council he cou'd give him, was to get removed to a Caſſine hout the City; becauſe when all the Troops were once entered, it would be in his Highneſs's Power to put a Stop to the Diſorders and Slaughter that ſt neceſſarily enſue: This his Highneſs ſaid, imagining himſelf ſure, that

Prince *Charles* of *Vaudemont* wou'd force the Redoubt at the Bridge, and ſoon come and joi him.

The *French* run to Arms on all Sides.

The Marquis *de Crenan* having been thus wounded, and taken Priſoner, there remained no other General Officers beſides *M. d'Arenes*, beforemention'd, than the Count *de Revel*, Lieutenant General, and the Marquis *de Praſlin*, who got to the Glacis of the Caſtle. The Count *de Revel* then ſent to cry about the City: *Frenchman, to the Ramparts.* This made the Troops take up Arms, and haſten half naked, ſome to the Glacis, and others to the Ramparts of the City, from the *Milan Gate*, to the Battery of St. *Peter*'s Church, whoſe Fire defended the Bridge over the *Po*. The *Confederates* were Maſters of this Battery, and of the Rampart to the Gate of *All-Saints*, on which they had ſeized, and put the Garriſon to the Sword, after having forced open St. *Margaret's Gate*.

The Caſerns of the two *Iriſh* Battalions of *Bourk*, and *Dillon*, were near the *Bridge Gate*. Major *Mahony*, a Reformado Officer, who commanded *Dillon*'s Regiment, in the Abſence of Colonel *Lacq*, had given the ſame Orders as the Chevalier *d'Entragues*, for them to exerciſe that Morning. He had only thrown himſelf upon his Bed, and had enjoined his Servant, and his Landlord, to awake him as ſoon as Day ſhould break. He heard the Noiſe of ſome Cavalry, which obliged him to get up with all Speed, and upon his Complaining to his Landlord for not waking him ſoon enough, the latter told him; they were the *Emperor*'s Cuiraſſiers which were paſſing by the Windows, and that the *Allies* had ſurprized the City. Hereupon he took his Piſtol, and after having taken Notice very carefully what paſſed, in order to chooſe a favourable Opportunity of going out, without being attack'd, he was ſo fortunate as to find one, and to get ſafe to his Regiment.

The *Imperialiſts* are driven from the Battery at the *Po-Gate*.

The Count *de Revel*, had ſent Orders to *M. d'Arenes* to march to the Ramparts on that Side towards the Chapel of *Santa Maria Nuova*, which is at the Gate of *Milan*, and at that of *All Saints*. Juſt at that very Time he ſaw coming towards his Right the two Battalions of *Dillon*, and *Bourk*, who were marching with Major *Mahony* at their Head, towards the *Po-Gate*. Count *Mercy* had ſeized on a Battery of Cannon which was on the Left of this Gate; wherefore *M. d'Arenes*, inſtead of following his firſt Orders, put himſelf at the Head of the two *Iriſh* Regiments, with Mr. *Mahony*. They charged the *Imperialiſts*, who were Maſters of the Rampart on the Left of the *Po-Gate*, and they attack'd them ſo vigorouſly, that after a very long, and very obſtinate Fight, they forced the *Imperialiſts* to abandon that Poſt, with the Battery on the *South*, and killed them Abundance of Men, although the *Iriſh* Soldiers were almoſt all Naked to their Shirts. They poſted there a good Guard of Foot, and made the Reſt of the *Iriſh* enter a Convent of *Franliſcans*, which was on the Left of the Rampart. This done, *M. d'Arenes* went to the *Po-Gate* to poſt the Regiment of *Beaujolois* there. Major *Mahony*, and M. *Wacob*, Lieutenant Colonel of *Bourk*'s Regiment, called him, and preſented to him an *Iriſh* Officer, being the ſame *Mackdonald*, who had taken Marſhal *Villeroy*: He was come thither to parley with them, and to offer them good Quarter in Prince *Eugene*'s Name.

Mr. *Mackdonald* ſeized, and made Priſoner.

This Officer told *M. d'Arenes*, that Marſhal *Villeroy* was taken, and that above five Thouſand of the Garriſon were killed upon the Spot; wherefore he could not hope for any better, than the good Quarter which was offered him, becauſe Prince *Eugene* waited only his Return, to attack, and force them. *M. d'Arenes* anſwered him, that he was very much out in his Reckoning; for that in a little while, Prince *Eugene*, and his Troops, wou'd be driven out of the Town; and that if his Highneſs waited his Return to come and force them, he wou'd not do it in a long Time, ſince they wou'd begin by ſeizing him: Accordingly they did ſo, and ſent him to the Caſtle, with other Priſoners whom the *Iriſh* had taken.

As ſoon as *M d'Arenes* had ſeen the *Iriſh*, and the Regiment of *Beaujolois*, well poſted, he went to join the Count *de Revel*, to give him an Account what he had done, and to receive his Orders. He found the Count upon the Glacis, with the Marquis *de Praſlin*, drawing together as many Troops as they could; and good Part of the Garriſon were got together in half an Hour. The

Count *de Revel* put himſelf at the Head of the Foot, and detach'd ſeveral Parties of them, with Orders to make ſuch and ſuch Attacks.

The *Imperialiſts* are attack'd on every Side.

THE Marquiſs *de Praſlin*, on his Side, had drawn together all the Cavalry he cou'd get out of the Caſerns, drew them up in Battle upon the Eſplanade, and march'd to force the Horſe of the *Allies*, whilſt the Regiment *des Vaiſſeaux* with that of *Medoc*, who had all along maintained themſelves in their Poſts, attack'd the *Imperialiſts* by the little *Piazza*: But they found them ſo numerous, that they could not drive them from the Poſt, It was in this Action that M. *d'Entragues*, and M. *de Montandre*, were wounded and diſabled. During this the Marquiſs *de Praſlin* charged the *Imperialiſts*, at the Head of the Cavalry.

HE found all the Streets full of the *Imperial* Horſe, whom he could not move; but the Marquis *de Fimarcon*, at the Head of his Regiment, took them in the Flank, by a Street which came directly upon them, and charged them ſix Times ſucceſſively, with ſuch good Succeſs, that the *Imperialiſts* began to give Way. Whilſt the Cavalry were thus engaged, the Count *de Revel* was taking Meaſures to clear the Ramparts, and to regain the Poſts in the Poſſeſſion of the *Allies*. He had been joined by *Don Diego de Conchia*, Governour of the City, who had run to Arms upon the firſt Alarm. He fell into the Midſt of a Troop of *Imperialiſts*; and being abandoned by a ſmall Guard he brought with him, received two Wounds from a Musket-ſhot, one in the Belly, and the other in the Left Arm, of which he afterwards died: But this did not prevent his joining the Count *de Revel*, who was now ſeconded by M. *d'Arenes*, with Meſſieurs *de Cailus*, *de la Chetardie*, *de Courlandon*, *de Langais*, and ſeveral other Officers.

THEN the Count *de Revel*, in order to attack the *Imperialiſts* the more regularly, ſettled a Communication with the Poſt poſſeſs'd by the *Iriſh*, and had ſeveral Streets barricaded, to ſecure himſelf from the Cuiraſſiers. He afterwards made the Regiment *des Vaiſſeaux*, with the Remains of the *Royal Comtois*, advance and attack the Church of *Santa Maria Nuova*, and the Houſe of the Preſident *Caſſoli*, which were carried, as well as the Baſtion that was near them, of which the *Germans* had made themſelves Maſters. They followed this Advantage, and the ſame Troops, ſuſtained by four Troops of the Cavalry of *Dauphin*, and a Squadron of the Regiment of *Narbonne*, march'd to the Gate of *All-Saints*, where they attack'd the Troops which guarded it, drove them away, and made themſelves Maſters of it.

THESE Troops march'd afterwards to the Square Tower, which was defended by an old Church, and by Houſes, wherein ſome Infantry were lodged. This Poſt was both attack'd, and defended, with extraordinary Courage. The Count *de Revel* was even obliged, to ſend to the Caſtle, for two ſmall Pieces of Cannon, in order to compaſs his Deſign the eaſier: And as no Horſes were to be got, the Officers, with ſome Soldiers, drew them along themſelves. As ſoon as they were come, they battered the Tower of the Church, and began a ſecond Attack. At laſt, the Marquiſs *de Fimarcon* who had haſtened that way, at the Head of his Regiment, whom he made diſmount, drove the *Imperialiſts* from thence, and poſſeſs'd himſelf thereof.

The *Imperialiſts* almoſt hemm'd in on every Side.

HERE remained now only St. *Margaret*'s Gate to be carried, in order to have ſhut the *Imperialiſts* entirely into the City; but Prince *Eugene*, having ly foreſeen, of what vaſt Conſequences it would be to him to keep that ge ſecure, had taken Care to have all the Avenues to it well guarded, and ake the Troops who defended them, entrench themſelves there ſtrongly. ad likewiſe fill'd all the Houſes about this Gate with Infantry, who made tinual firing. Notwithſtanding this *M. d'Arenes*, propoſed to the Count *vel* the attacking this Gate, and trying to make themſelves Maſters of it, hich the Count *de Revel* conſented. *M. d'Arenes* then ordered a Battalion e Regiment *des Vaiſſeaux* to march, and put himſelf at the Head of a Bat- of that of the *Royal Comtois*. He had all the Streett flank'd which led to Gate; but juſt as he was going to make the Infantry advance, to attack oſts of the *Coufederates*, he received a Musket-ſhot in the Pit of his Stom- upon a large Silver Button, which prevented the Entrance of the Ball.

They maintain their Poſt, however at St. *Margaret*'s Gate.

Although this Wound did not prove dangerous, it hindered him from acting, having entirely taken away his Breath. Nevertheleſs, the Count *de Revel* has the Poſts attack'd by *M. de Beaulieu*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Medoc*, but the *Imperialſts* repulſed them, with all the Courage imaginable, and the *French* were forced to retire. *M. de Revel* made another laſt Effort, but to no purpoſe, it was impoſſible to force the *Allies*.

To return to what paſs'd, in the mean While, on the Side of the *Po-Gate*; after Major *Mahony* had driven the *Allies* from the Ramparts in that Quarter, and had recover'd the eight Pieces of Cannon, with the two *Iriſh* Regiments, he received orders from the Count *de Revel*, at ten in the Morning, to leave a hundred Men in the Battery, and to do his utmoſt to repulſe thoſe that hindered his Paſſage in the Way to the Gate of *Mantua*, where he ſhould have farther Inſtructions what to do. Accordingly he march'd that way with the *Iriſh*, and repulſed about two hundred Grenadiers, to a *Corps de Guard*, where the *Imperialiſts* had a more conſiderable Body, which made a terrible Firing. At the ſame Time, ſeveral Troops of the *Imperial* Cuiraſſiers coming up haſtily at the Noiſe, with other Cavalry and Infantry, attack'd the *Iriſh* both in the Flank and behind. The Baron *de Freiberg*, who commanded the Cuiraſſiers, forced the firſt Ranks, and enter'd *Dillon*'s Battalion. Hereupon Major *Mahon* ſeized his Horſe's Bridle, and propoſed to him to yield himſelf Priſoner, but he anſwer'd fiercely, it was not then a Day for Mercy, and bid him do his Duty; wherefore as would have ſpurr'd his Horſe on to the Charge, he was killed in an Inſtant. The Cuiraſſiers ſeeing the Death of their Commander, began to be ſtagger'd; and the *Iriſh* charged them with repeated Volleys of their ſmall Arms, which made many fall dead at their Horſes Feet, this forced them to betake themſelves to Flight. *Bourk*'s Regiment had ſeven Officers, and forty-two Soldiers killed on this Occaſion, and nine Officers, with fifty Soldiers wounded. *Dillon*'s Regiment had one Officer, and forty-nine private Men killed, and 12 Officers, with ſeventy-three Men wounded.

The Baron *de Frieberg* killed.

MAJOR *Mahony*, however, did not think proper to purſue the *Imperialiſts* any farther, nor yet to continue his march towards the Gate of *Mantua*; rightly foreſeeing that he ſhould meet with ſtill other Impediments, and that the Battery would be infallibly retaken. This Apprehenſion was well grounded, ſince the *Allies* returned with freſh Troops upon the *Iriſh*, and fired upon them, when they ſaw them retiring; they alſo made themſelves Maſters of a Houſe, from whence they fired upon the *Iriſh*: But Major *Mahony*, who had poſted himſelf near the Battery, made the Cannon play upon that Houſe, which obliged the *Imperialiſts* to abandon it. He likewiſe order'd them to fire with Cartridges upon all the *Confederates* that appeared, which diſperſed them immediately. Nevertheleſs they continued firing from the Riſing Grounds, the Angles of the Baſtions, and all places where they were under Cover.

PRINCE *Eugene* heard with Concern of the Loſs of the Baron *de Freiberg* and the Retreat of the Cuiraſſiers. He was likewiſe informed of all the Diſadvantages his Troops had met with on every Side. He endeavoured therefore again, to gain over the Inhabitants of the City to his Intereſts, and would fain have incited them to take up Arms againſt the *French*; and the Prince *de Commercy*, to whom he communicated this Deſign, approved thereof. Wherefore, as he had choſen his poſt at the Town-Houſe, he had the Alarm-Bell rung, to convene the Magiſtrates: But, in ſpite of all his Highneſs could alledge, either to terrify them, by threatning them with giving up the City to be plundered, or to encourage them, by aſſuring them being protected and diſtinguiſh'd by the *Emperor*, he could get no other Anſwer, but that they were not in a Condition to undertake any Thing, in the Situation Things were then in; but that they would receive the *Imperialiſts* when once they were entirely Maſters of the City, as they had before received the *French*.

Pr. *Eugene* endeavours, in vain, to raiſe the Inhabitants in his Favour.

NOTWITHSTANDING all theſe Croſſes and Diſappointments, the *Imperialiſts* might ſtill have ſucceeded in their Attempt, if Prince *Vaudemont* had paſſed the *Po*; but the Duſt raiſed by his Troops, made the Enemy judge, ſome Reinforcements were coming to Prince *Eugene* on that Side; wherefore the *French* took Care, immediately to withdraw the Detachment they had in the Redoubt, and to break down, or rather burn, the Bridge of Boats. This rendered ſix thouſand Men, commanded by Prince *Vaudemont*, entirely Uſeleſs; and put an End to the Efforts, made by Prince *Eugene*, to keep his Footing in the City. For as ſoon as he had Notice that the Bridge was broken, he judged that he muſt think of retreating; which he did with ſo much Temper, and Preſence and Mind, that the Enemy, tho' got together from all Parts, durſt not purſue him, notwithſtanding he halted within a Mile of the Town, and was incumber'd with the number of his Priſoners; amongſt whom were near a hundred Officers, and at the Head of them the Duke of *Villeroy*, a Marſhal of *France*, and the Marquis *de Crenan*, a Lieutenant General, who died of his Wounds; Fate the Marſhal envied, ſo much was he aſhamed of having been ſurprized in ſuch a manner.

The *Imperialiſts* miſcarry in their Attempt, notwithſtanding which Pr. *Eugene* makes an admirable Retreat, and ſecures all his Priſoners.

As for Prince *Eugene*, it may juſtly be ſaid, he acquired as much Glory as if the Attempt had ſucceeded; becauſe it could not have been better concerted; and it only miſcarried by ſuch meer Chances, as it was impoſſible for him to have foreſeen. His highneſs not only gained a great Deal of Glory by this Enterprize, but he likewiſe had the Advantage of making himſelf Maſter of divers important Poſts upon the *Oglio*; for the Marquis *de Crequi*, upon receiving advice that *Cremona* had been ſurprized, had drawn all his Detachments from thence, to form a conſiderable Body, and haſten to the Relief of that City.

THIS Expedition made no Alteration in the Blockade of *Mantua*, which ſtill went on, under the Command of the Generals *Palſi*, and *Gerbeſtein*; during which ſeveral pretty briſk Actions happened, which do not relate at all to our Subject. The Court of *France*, being informed of the taking of Marſhal *Villeroy*, immediately ſent the Duke of *Vendome* to *Italy* with a Reinforcement of Troops; on the other Hand, 15000 arrived by the *Trentine* to Prince *Eugene*'s Army. As ſoon as the Duke of *Vendome* reach'd *Cremona*, on the firſt of *March*, he changed the whole Diſpoſition of the *French* Army along the *Adda*. He made ſeveral Marches and Countermarches; abandoned ſome Poſts, and took others; in ſhort the Duke left nothing undone to puzzle Prince *Eugene*, and prevent his Highneſs's diving into his Deſigns; this laſted till towards the Middle of *May*, when all the Troops of the two Armies were drawn together.

PRINCE *Eugene* was obliged, ſoon after to abandon the Blockade of *Mantua*, in order to unite his Forces againſt thoſe of the Enemy, who were greatly ſuperiour to them in Number; and he was the more obliged to it, becauſe he had n informed, the Duke of *Vendome* had orders to give him Battle, and had aſted, he would not end the Campaign, without clearing *Italy* of all the *perial* Troops. Beſides this, King *Philip* had ſet out ſome Time before, m *Spain* to *Naples*, with Intent, after having ſecured his Authority amongſt t ſeditious and reſtleſs People, by diſtributing his Favours on every Side, to n the Duke of *Vendome* in *Lombardy*, and put himſelf at the Head of the my.

The Duke of *Vendome* boaſts he will clear *Italy* of all the *Imperialiſts*.

ACCORDINGLY that Prince ſet out from *Naples* on the ſecond of *June*, but not reach *Cremona* till the third of *July*, having paſſed by *Leghorn*, and *Fi*-*l*, where he landed, and where he gave ſome *German* Officers, their Liber-, charging them, (with an Air that ſeem'd to ſay, what he promiſed might depended on) to tell Prince *Eugene*; *he ſhould ſee him in very little Time:* evertheleſs it was but at a good Diſtance, and only on the 26th, near *Santa ttoria*, as will be ſeen by the Sequel. In the mean While, the Duke of *Ven-me* was ſo intent upon marching and countermarching all the different *Corps*, hereof his Army was compoſed, and on covering himſelf every where with ivers, and large Intrenchments, that he could not wait on King *Philip* at *remona* till the thirteenth. That Prince immediately ſhut himſelf up with the uke, to concert the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for the future Operations of the ampaign; and it was concluded to divide all the Troops into two Armies; e under the Command of King *Philip*, which ſhould keep the Field; and the her under that of old Prince *Vaudemont*, which ſhould continue intrench'd by e *Foſſa Maeſtra*, over againſt the *Imperial* Army which was at *Montanara*.

King *Philip* ſets ſome *German* Officers at Liberty, and ſends a Meſſage by them to Pr. *Eugene*.

NEVER before were the two Armies encamped ſo near each other; that of the nemy being within Cannon-ſhot of that of Prince *Eugene*; but the Country between them was ſo woody, that neither of them could ſee each other. This did not prevent ſome Skirmiſhes happening, from Time to Time, between the Foragers and the other Detachments of the two Armies, till the 26th of *July*, when the Enemy having paſs'd the *Po* at *Caſl Maggiore*, 30,000 ſtrong, ſeparated into two Bodies, and made a Shew of attacking *Reggio*. Thereupon Prince *Eugene* made General *Viſconti* poſt himſelf between *Broglio*, and *Croſtolo*, with the three Regiments of Cuiraſſiers of *Darmſtadt*, *Commercy*, and *Viſconti*, with Orders to obſerve the Enemy. The 26th about four in the Evening, the *French* to the Number of fifteen Thouſand, with all their *Gendarmerie* and Carabineers, fell on every Side upon the three Regiments, who had but just Time to mount their Horſes. The following is an ingenuous Account of the Action between them.

The *Imperialiſts* ſeeing that their Retreat was entirely cut off; becauſe the Enemy had made themſelves Maſters of the Stone Bridge, the Officers and Soldiers mutually encouraged each other; every one telling his Comrade that they muſt behave valiently, and that now was the Time to do the *Emperor* good Service. In effect, the Engagement was very ſharp; and the three Regiments fought like Lyons, and repulſed the Enemy three Times. At Length, however; the *Gendarmes* having paſs'd the *Foſſez*, made ſo hot a Fire that they could no longer maintain their Ground; when fortunately for them, the Regiment of Dragoons of *Erbeville*, who were coming to paſs the Bridge, having found the Enemy there, the Commanding Officer made Part of his Men diſmount, and drove them from the Bridge with Loſs, which opened a Paſſage for the *Imperialiſts* to retreat. But the Eagerneſs with which ſome would have paſſed, together with the Incumbrance of ſome Baggage Waggons, was the Occaſion of many's falling into the Water. The Enemy remained Maſters of the Baggage of the three Regiments, of two pair of Kettle Drums, and ten Standards. Their Loſs amounted to near 2000 Men; and Deſerters reported that 300, were wounded in this Action, arriv'd at *Caſal Magiorre*, beſides thoſe that have been carried to other Places. But five Hundred of the *Imperialiſts* were left upon the Spot, the Fire of the Enemy's Infantry having for the moſt Part reach'd only the Horſes, for which Reaſon they loſt a Thouſand. Some Cuiraſſiers ſtill arrive every Day at the Camp, who have made their Eſcape a-croſs Moraſſes, and Ditches. General *Viſconti* behaved with Abundance of Courage, and had three Horſes killed under him. The Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *de Commercy* was wounded, as well as the Count *d'Arenberg*, who was taken Priſoner. The *Wacht-Maſter* of the Regiment of *Commercy* was killed, and twelve Captains of Horſe were either ſlain there, or wounded. The Regiment of *Darmſtadt* ſuffered the moſt of the three. The Prince *de Commercy*, who was ſick, at *Guaſtalla*, having Notice of this Action, mounted on Horſeback with ſo much Precipitation, that he did not allow himſelf Time to draw on his Stockings, but put on his Boots bare legg'd; however he did not get thither till it was too late.

A ſharp Encounter between the *French*, and *Imperialiſts*, in which the latter are overpower'd with Numbers.

BEFORE the Fight began, the Duke of *Vendome*, ſent to deſire the young Monarch, to come and ſhare with him in the Glory of that Day; but that Prince, however deſirous of ſignalizing himſelf, and engaging at the Head of his whole Army, finding his Troops could not advance with as much Expedition as he could have wiſhed, tho' he put himſelf, at laſt, at the Head of 400 Horſe, moſt of them *Spaniſh* Noblemen, did not arrive there till towards the End of the Action, at which he had the Mortification of being only a bare Spectator. However, the young Monarch, and M. *de Vendome*, exaggerated to a high Degree the Loſs of the *Imperialiſts*; and look'd upon this Beginning of the Campaign, only as the prelude to a great Number of other Victories; inſomuch that, in their Opinions, all the Conqueſts Prince *Eugene* had made in *Italy*, were upon the Point of dwindling away to nothing.

K. *Phllip* and the D. of *Vendome*, greatly elate at this trifling Advantage.

AFTER this Action which, in the Main, was of no great Importance, the Armies made ſuch Motions, as drew them on inſenſively to a more deciſive Engagement. Prince *Eugene* finding he had two powerful Armies to cope with, which had a young Monarch at their Head, whoſe Preſence might inſpire them with

ith freſh Courage, began to think of reuniting his Forces, and putting him- f in a Condition to oppoſe their farther progreſs. To this End, he gave er the Blockade of *Mantua*, and decamped from *Seraglio*, without Prince *udemont*'s knowing any thing of the Matter, tho' he was encamped but at *Ri-* *lta.* The King of *Spain*, and Duke of *Vendome*, fond of taking Advantage of ir great ſuperiority in Number, bent all their Thoughts upon falling upon *Imperialiſts*, well aſſured (in their own Minds) that they ſhould infallibly n the Victory. With this Aſſurance, they decamped from *Teſta* in the Night, advanced towards *Luzzara.* On the other Hand, Prince *Eugene* having tice of this Motion, march'd his Army alſo the ſame Way, and drew them in Order of Battle. All theſe Diſpoſitions were followed by the bloodieſt Battle that had been fought in *Italy*; as may be ſeen by M. *Dumont*'s Account thereof, in the firſt Part, Page 53, to which we refer our Readers; and more particularly by the Letter, written by Prince *Eugene* himſelf, the Day after the Battle, with which we ſhall not trouble them, for Fear of tiring them h Repetitions.

IT may be ſeen by theſe Accounts, that the *Imperialiſts* remained Maſters of the Field of Battle; that they drove the *French* a full Mile from thence, and conſequently that the Victory was on their Side. Nevertheleſs the Enemy, having received a conſiderable Reinforcement after this Action, and having intrench'd themſelves within their Camp, attack'd *Luzzara*, and *Gua-ſtalla*; two little Places, of which they made themſelves Maſters; becauſe it was impoſſible for Prince *Eugene* to relieve them, by Reaſon of the Situation of the Ground.

THE Taking of theſe two Towns, gave the *French* an Opportunity of claiming the Victory; and accordingly they reported every where, that they had beaten the *Imperialiſts*. Their common Diſcourſe at *Paris*, was, *that ſince Prince* Eugene *had ſuffered* Luzzara, *and* Guaſtalla *to be taken, without offering to relieve them, it was a convincing Proof, that the Victory had not been on his Side; but that on the Contrary, it ought to be aſcribed to the Army of the two Crowns, ſince they were in a Condition, after the Battle, to reduce thoſe two Places.* Thus did the Court of *France*, who are always uſed, to ſet off every Thing, wherein they are concerned, in the beſt Light, ſpare no Pains to exaggerate the Glory of this Day, in order to amuſe the People.

The egregious Vanity, and Diſſimulation of the Court of *France*.

How elſe could they pretend to draw any advantagious Conſequences to themſelves, from Prince *Eugene*'s not thinking it proper, with an Army greatly inferiour in Number, tho' victorious, to attempt to force a formidable Army, reinforced with freſh Troops, and ſtrongly intrench'd; and all this to ſave two celeſs Poſts, which were hardly worth his giving himſelf the leaſt Trouble them? If the Battle had been fought with equal Numbers, there would have more Probability and Foundation for the Inference the *French* would draw from thence; but it is a Matter of Fact well known, that the Army of the two Crowns was vaſtly ſuperiour to that of Prince *Eugene* even before the Battle, and that after it they received a conſiderable Reinforcement. They might, fore, very well ſtand their Ground, by intrenching themſelves near the of Battle, notwithſtanding their Loſs there; and might afterwards make ſelves Maſters of *Luzzara*, and *Guaſtalla*; between whom and the *Impe-* Army they had cut off all Communication.

the Forces of the two Crowns, as formidable as they were, had gained great Advantages at the Battle of *Luzzara*, as the Court of *France* endea- d to inſinuate, what were the Conſequences thereof? And whence comes it did not improve them by ſome notable Attempt? All they did afterwards beſiege *Borgoforte*, which the Count *de Theſſe* inveſted with a Detach- of the Troops of the Garriſon of *Mantua*, which put an End to their aign, if we except *Governolo*, which the Duke of *Vendome* attack'd in *De-* ; whereas Prince *Eugene* certainly formed the fineſt Deſign that could y be imagined: This was, to ſurprize *Mantua*, notwithſtanding its nu- s Garriſon; and the Deſign would infallibly have ſucceeded, had not the of *Vendome* been apprized thereof.

Pr. *Eugene*'s glorious Deſign upon *Mantua*.

To this End, his Highneſs poſted ſeveral large Bodies of Troops, in the Places neareſt to *Mantua*; giving out that he intended to block up that City during Winter. He had diſpoſed his Quarters in ſuch a Manner, that he cou'd draw together above 20,000 Men in one Night. His Intelligence with ſome of the Citizens not being ſufficient, his Emiſſaries attempted to corrupt the Fidelity of one of the Officers of the Garriſon; to the End that when he was upon Guard at one of the Gates, he might let in the *Germans*. The Officer pretended to give Ear to the Propoſal, and accept the Reward offered him by the Prince; but, inſtead thereof, having given Notice of the Scheme to the Duke of *Vendome*, he concerted Meaſures to ſurprize Prince *Eugene*, when he ſhould come to put his Deſign in Execution. Accordingly he took them ſo well, that the Attempt could not have failed of Succeſs; but an old Soldier of *Franche Comte* happening to get Notice of the Plot that was laid, deſerted in the Night, and gave Information thereof to Prince *Eugene*, who was then upon his March, by which means the Deſign miſcarried on both Sides.

The *Houſe of Lords* congratulate the Queen on the E. of *Marlborough*'s Succeſs.

We now return to the Earl of *Marlborough*, who having finiſh'd his Negotiations at the *Hague*, and concerted Matters with the Deputies of the *States*, for the Operations of the next Campaign, ſet out from thence, and arrived at *London* on the 28th of *November*. But before his Return, the new Parliament had met, *viz.* on the 20th of *October*, and three Days after the *Houſe of Lords* waited on her Majeſty with their Addreſs, wherein they congratulated her o *the Proſperous and Glorious Succeſs of her Arms, under the Command of the Earl of* Marlborough. The *Houſe of Commons* likewiſe, in their Addreſs a few Days after, take Notice, *that the wonderful Progreſs of her Majeſty's Arms, under the Conduct of the Earl of* Marlborough, *had ſignally retrieved the ancient Honour and Glory of the* Engliſh *Nation.* Which had ſuffer'd a little Eclipſe, by the Miſcarriage before *Cadiz*.

A publick Thankſgiving appointed for the ſame.

On the twelfth of *November*, her Majeſty attended by *both Houſes of Parliament*, went in great State, to St. *Paul*'s; that Day having been appointed, to be obſerved throughout *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Places adjacent; as a Day of *publick Thankſgiving* for the *great Succeſs* of her Majeſty's Arms, and thoſe of her *Allies*, and *particularly* of *her Troops*, under the *Conduct* of the Earl of *Marlborough*.

The Earl of *Marlborough* receives the Thanks of the *Houſe of Commons.*

Two Days after the Earl's Arrival, a Committee appointed by the *Houſe of Commons* attended upon him with their Thanks, for the Great and Signal Services performed by his Lordſhip for the Nation: To which the Earl anſwered. *That nothing could add to the Satisfaction he took, in the Queen's moſt gracious Acceptance of his hearty and ſincere Endeavours for the publick Service, but the obliging and favourable Senſe which that Houſe was pleaſed to expreſs of them, of which Honour no Man could be more truly ſenſible than himſelf. That our Succeſs was chiefly to be imputed to* God's *Bleſſing on her Majeſty's happy Conduct, and to the Great Bravery of her own Troops, and thoſe of her* Allies.

He is made a Duke, and one of the Commiſſioners for treating of the Union.

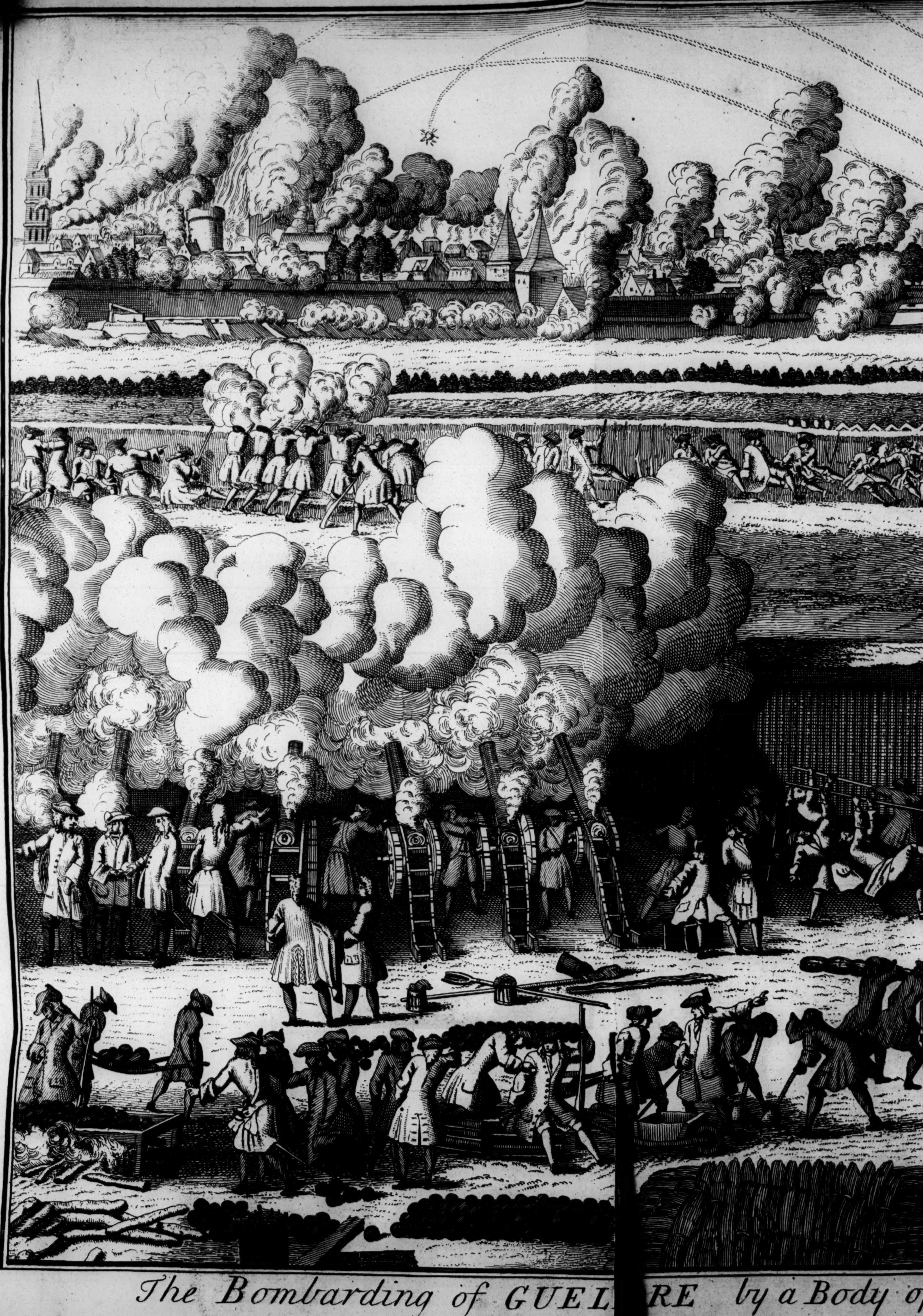
On the ſecond of *December*, the Queen acquainted a Committee of Council, *that ſhe was ſo well ſatisfy'd with the eminent Services of the Earl of* Marlborough *to the Publick, and to herſelf, both in the Command of the Army, and the entire Confidence he had eſtabliſhed between her and the* States General, *that ſhe intended to make him a Duke.* This ſhe did, accordingly, by the Title of Marquis of *Blandford, and Duke of Marlborough.* His Grace was likewiſe appointed, thi Year, one of the Commiſſioners for treating of a Union with *Scotland*.

The Queen ſends a Meſſage to the *Houſe of Commons* in his Favour.

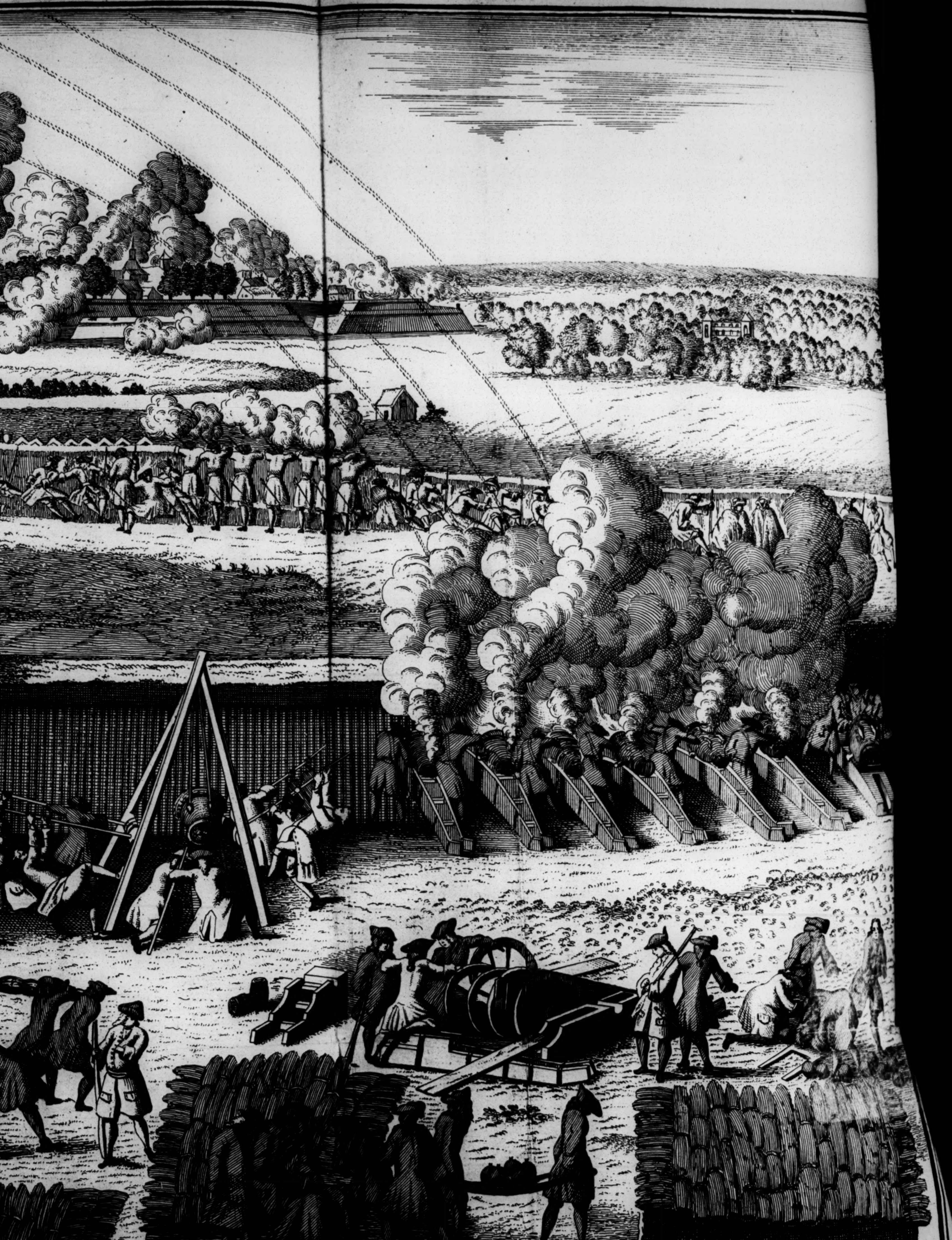
On the 10th her Majeſty ſent a Meſſage to the Commons in his Grace's Favour, whoſe Purport was; that as ſhe had thought fit to make him a Duke, in Conſideration of his great Services, and to grant him a Penſion of 5000 *l. per Annum*, upon the Revenue of the Poſt Office, for the Support of that Honour, during her natural Life; which Penſion her Majeſty, had it been in her Power, would have granted for the ſame Term as the Honour, *viz* to him and the Heirs Male of his Body, ſhe hoped they would think it ſo reaſonable, in tha Caſe, as to find ſome proper methods of doing it.

The Duke deſires the Q. to forego her Meſſage.

This Meſſage occaſioned great Debates in the *Houſe*, of which the Duke o *Marlborough* no ſooner was informed, than he waited on her Majeſty, and *pray her rather to forego her gracious Meſſage in his Behalf, than it ſhould create an Uneaſineſ*



The Bombarding of GUEL RE *by a Body o*



J Roberts Sculp.

ody of Troups belonging to the King of Pruſia. October 1703.

neaſineſs, which might perplex her Affairs, and be of ill Conſequence to the ublick. Upon which ſhe ſent them another Meſſage on the fifteenth acquaint- g them, that *the Duke of* Marlborough *had deſired her to deſiſt from preſſing r Meſſage to them, which ſhe did accordingly.*

NEVERTHELESS the firſt Meſſage produced an Adreſs from the Houſe where- they ſet forth the Reaſons why they could not comply with her Majeſty's rſt Meſſage, notwithſtanding which they acknowledged the Duke of *Marlbo- ugh's* Merit in a very handſome Manner; and aſſure her Majeſty, that when- ver ſhe ſhall think fit to reward ſuch Merit, it will be to the entire Satisfaction ſ her People. A great, and noble Teſtimony of his Grace's uncommon De- erts.

UPON the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Return, a new Demand was made by the *tates General*, for the Augmentation of the *Engliſh* Forces; their *High Migh- ineſſes* being under the greateſt Apprehenſions, from the extraordinary Prepa- ations of *France*, which threatened their Country with immediate Ruin; the *Moſt Chriſtian* King having given out Commiſſions for a vaſt Increaſe of his Ar- nies: They, therefore, moved the Queen to reinforce her Army in the *Nether- ands*, with 10,000 Men more. Hereupon her Majeſty acquainted the Parlia- ment by a Meſſage, *January* the fourth, with the Requeſt of the *States*, and heir Reaſons for it; and both Houſes readily concurr'd therewith, on Condition f the *States* breaking entirely off all Commerce and Correſpondence with *rance*, and *Spain*; to which the *States* willingly conſented.

Death of the Marquis of *Blandford*.

SOON after, *viz.* on the 20th of *February*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, whilſt e was applying himſelf, indefatigably as uſual, to making the neceſſary Prepa- ations for opening the Campaign, met with a very cutting domeſtick Affliction, the Loſs of his only Son, the Marquis of *Blandford*; a young Nobleman, ho promiſed the greateſt Things; but was cut off untimely, juſt as he had en- er'd the 18th Year of his Age, by a malignant kind of ſmall Pox, which car- ied him off in a few Days, at *King*'s College in *Cambridge*, to the inexpreſſible rief of his illuſtrious Parents.

THIS Misfortune happening juſt as his Grace was upon his Departure for *Holland*, put a Stop, as may be reaſonable imagined, to his Croſſing the Seas, or ſome Days longer than he intended. He bore it, however, ſhocking as it as, with his uſual Serenity of Mind, and Conſtancy; and took Care not to let e publick Affairs be neglected for his private Loſs.

Rhineberg taken.

DURING his Grace's Abſence from the *Low-Countries*, *Rhineberg* had been ept block'd up by Count *Lottum*, General of the *Pruſſian* Troops; and on the inth of *February*, it ſurrender'd by Capitulation: after which that Count like- iſe block'd up the City of *Guelders*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* arrives in *Holland*.

ON the 17th of *Marob*, N. S. the Duke of *Marlborough* arrived at the *Hague*, here he was met by *M. d'Auverquerque*, with the Generals *Dopff*, and *Cohorn*, e Lord *Paget*, and ſeveral foreign Miniſteas. The next Day his Grace enter- ined all the General Officers at Dinner; and the 27th he ſet out from the *ague*, with Intent to review the *Engliſh* Forces, in their reſpective Garriſons, d ordered the Troops near *Liege*, to hold themſelves in Readineſs to take the ield immediately. He alſo diſpatch'd General *Cohorn*, to make all the neceſſary eparations for opening the Campaign with a Siege. The ſecond of *April* his Grace turned to the *Hague*, where having conferr'd with the Deputies of the *States*, he nt from thence again, on the ninth to *Nimeguen*, where he met General *Co- n*, and ſet out on the 11th for *Venlo*. The next Day, he paſſed thro' *Rure- n*, *Stevenſwaert*, and *Maeſeyck*, to *Maeſtricht*, at all which Places he was eived with the Reſpect due to his Rank, the Garriſons being drawn out, and nnon diſcharged. The 14th, he viſited *Liege*, where he had a Conference h the Governour Count *Sinzendorf*, and from thence he returned again to *eſtricht*, after having given the neceſſary Orders every where.

His great Care to have the Troops in good Order.

THO' his Grace had been detained, as we have obſerved longer in *England*, n he had expected, he had not been backward, even during that Time, in ing thoſe foreign Princes who had Troops in the *Engliſh* pay, to take Care y might be in a Condition to enter immediately upon Action. Of which, ng many, we ſhall only give one Inſtance.

M. *d'Alonne*

Extract of a Letter from M. *d'Alonne* to M. * * * at *Zell*.

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Brigadier *Palandt*; and the Prince himſelf being there in Perſon, animated the Soldiers with ſo much Courage and Reſolution, that being ſeconded by a continual Fire, both from the Cannon and Mortars of ſeveral Attacks, they forced their Way forwards, drove the Beſieged from their Works, and in leſs then an Hour's Time lodged themſelves upon the Place. In this warm Action, General *Tettau* was wounded, together, with about ten other Officers, and one Hundred and fifty Soldiers killed and wounded, together with the Engineer who commanded in the Works. The *French* pretend the *Allies* had 300 Men killed, and 200 wounded, in this Action.

The City ſurrender'd.

THE *Confederate* Troops ſhewed ſo much Bravery, on this Occaſion, and ſuch an aſtoniſhing Torrent of artificial Fire was poured in upon the Beſiegers, that rather than ſtand another Attack, they beat a Parley the next Day, and ſurrender'd the Place the fifteenth of *May*, on honourable Conditions, which were mutually ſigned by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Governour, the Marqui *d'Alegre*. According to Father *Danie*'s Account, the Marquis defended th Town, till both that and all the Fortifications were demoliſh'd by the dreadfu Artillery of the *Confederates*; inſomuch that the whole Circumference was bu one continued Breach.

A Medal ſtruck on this Occaſion.

A handſome Medal was ſtruck, on this Occaſion, on the Face of which repreſented a Buſto of her Majeſty, with her uſual Title; and on the Reverſe a Plan of the Siege, with the following Inſcription continued in the *Exergu* BONA A MALIS EREPTA, SOCIALIBUS ARMIS, IDIBUS MAII, 1703. Bon *taken from the Wicked, by the Arms of the* ALLIES, *May* 15, 1703.

DURING this Siege, the *French* Marſhals, *Villeroy*, and *Boufflers*, who commanded in *Flanders*, laying hold of the Opportunity of the Duke's being employ'd at *Bonn*, thought to have ſurprized the *Confederates*, that lay diſperſe about *Maeſtricht*, and, after having bombarded that Place, to have fallen upon *Liege*. To this End, they advanced the ninth of *May* N. S. at Night, unexpectedly into the Neighbourhood of *Tongeren*, with an Army of about for Thouſand Men. This Town is in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, and Subject to th Prince. It is ſituated on the River *Jecker*, almoſt eight Miles *Weſt* of *Ma ſtricht*, and thirteen *North Weſt* of *Liege*. Part of their Forces came up und the Command of *Boufflers*, on one Side of the Town, whilſt the Remaind headed by *Villeroy*, advanced on the other: So that the *Confederates*, who we marching with Deſign to have poſted themſelves there, were forced to retre with all the Speed they could, under the Cannon of *Maeſtricht*.

The *French* take *Tongeren*.

IN the mean Time the Enemy fell upon *Tongeren*, where two Battalions Foot, one of *Elſt*, and the other of *Portmore* were quartered: Theſe Troops fended themſelves with extraordinary Bravery, for twenty-eight Hours; then they were forced to yield at Diſcretion; however, this vigorous Reſiſta gave the *Confederates* Time and Opportunity, to draw together before M *ſtricht*; ſo that when the Enemy advanced, deſigning, as was ſuppoſed, have forced the *Confederate* Cavalry to repaſs the *Maeſe* at *Nimeguen*, and Infantry to retire under the Out-works of *Maeſtricht*, and there to have p them with their Bombs; they found the *Confederate* Army, to their great S prize and Mortification, drawn up in order of Battle, under the Command M. *d'Auverquerque*; advantagiouſly poſted; and ready to engage them, they were greatly inferiour in Number.

The *French* come within Sight of the *Confederate* Army.

THIS put the two Marſhals to a ſtand; they knew not what Courſe to t and the *Allies* could eaſily perceive how undetermined they were in their R lutions. Firſt they appeared, about ſeven in the Morning, upon the Hill led *Duyſburgh*, with the greateſt Part of their Army, in Battle-Array. F thence they made ſeveral Motions as if they deſigned to attack the Right W of the *Confederates*; which being obſerved by them, they poſted an *En* Brigade in the Hedges of *Lonaken*, to cover their Right Flank; whilſt a R ment of Dragoons was planted near the Church of *Lonaken*, to ſupport one dred and fifty Foot, who were placed in the Church-Yard, to defend the from the Heath of *Beſſmere*: And, indeed, wherever the Enemy ſeeme bend their Strength, the *Confederate* Generals were careful to double Oppoſition.

As

About ten, the ſame Forenoon, the Enemy made a general Motion with all their Forces, ſending down ſeveral Brigades of Foot, in two Columns, from between *Duysburgh-Hill*, and the Village of *Veltweſſen*. Upon this the *Confe-derate* Generals concluded, they were marching directly towards them. But when they came within Reach of the Cannon, they made a Halt, both with their Brigades, and the main Body of their Army; the Brigades ſtretching themſelves out, with their *Right* towards *Duysburgh*, and their *Left* towards *Veltweſſen*.

In this Poſture, both Armies ſtood obſerving each other, till three in the Afternoon; and then the two Marſhals, finding all their Motions were to no Purpoſe, and not daring to attack the *Confederates*, marched back the ſame Way they came to *Tongeren*; leaving the whole Honour of the Day to M. *d'Au-verquerque*, who by his Prudent Experience, and Valour, prevented the total Ruin of this Part of the *Confederate* Army.

But dare not attack them.

Bonn being taken ſoon after, as we have already obſerved, the Duke of *Marlborough* rejoined the Army of the *Confederates*, which now conſiſted of one Hundred and thirty-ſix Squadrons, and ſixty-ſix Battalions, (tho' ſome Accounts ſay, but one Hundred and thirty of the former, and fifty of the latter) and marched them towards *Liege*; with Deſign not only to ſecure that Place, but to force the Enemy to decamp from *Tongeren*: Nevertheleſs their Army was compu-ed to conſiſt of about ſeventy-one Battalions, and one Hundred and 40 Squadrons, tho' their Accounts own but ſixty Battalions, and little more than one Hundred Squadrons; beſides which, they were very advantagiouſly poſted. The five nd twentieth his Grace purſued his March, from *Hocht* near *Maeſtricht*, and having paſſed near the *Jecker* advanced to *Hautin*, where the Enemy deſigned o have foraged that Morning; but upon Notice of the Duke's Approach, they emoved to a greater Diſtance, and continued upon their Arms that Night. However, next Day, when the *Confederates* advanced to *Nieudorp*, they re-reated, with great Precipitation, to *Bockworm*, not daring to venture a Battle; nd the Duke of *Berwick*, after having blown up the Walls and Tower of *Ton-eren*, where he commanded, quitted that Place likewiſe.

The Duke of *Marlborough* rejoins the *Confederate* Army.

The *French* abandon *Tongeren* again.

Our Hero followed them cloſe, and advanced within half a League of their Camp; but the *Jecker* parted the two Armies, and the *French* had ſecured all he Bridges and Paſſes over that River; notwithſtanding this, they were far om thinking themſelves ſecure, till they had got to *Hannuye*. They did, ndeed, draw up in order of Battle, upon the Duke of *Marlborough*'s advancing o *Thys*, and *Lamyn*; and they ſent away their Baggage, as if they were reſolv-d to try their Fortune in an Engagement; but their Courage failed them a-ain, and they thought it their ſafeſt way to retire within their Lines. In this anner was ſpent beſt Part of the Month of *June*; the Duke of *Marlborough* ſing his utmoſt Endeavours to draw the Enemy to a Battle, and they as care-lly avoiding it; wherefore as nothing very remarkable happened during that ime, we ſhall omit giving an Account of the ſeveral Motions of both Armies om Day to Day.

They retire before the *Confederates*, and ſhelter themſelves within their Lines.

At laſt the Duke of *Marlborough*, finding it was to no Purpoſe to think of rawing on the *French* to a Battle, on equal Terms, reſolved upon attacking hem within their Lines. The Execution of this Deſign was intruſted to Gene-l *Cohorn*, and Baron *Spar*, who performed it ſucceſsfully in the Country of *aes*; whilſt General *Opdam*, (with another Part of the Army) ſtaid on the ther Side the *Scheld*; in order to make an Attempt on the Lines before *Ant-erp*. The *French* at that Time had two Flying Camps, one commanded by e Marquis *de Bedmar*, and the other, which hovered about *Bruges*, by the ount *de la Motte*. The Attack was undertaken in two different Places; that der the Command of General *Cohorn*, was at a Poſt called *Hoeck van Callo*, here he made himſelf Maſter of a Redoubt called St. *Anthony's Hoeck*, and of e *Pearl-Fort*, with little Reſiſtance, and an inconſiderable Loſs; as may be en by the following Letter from M. *Cohorn*, to their *High Mightineſſes* the *ates General*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* reſolvs to force them.

Which is done by General *Cohorn*.

HIGH *and* MIGHTY LORDS,

" HAVING made all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for forcing the Lines, in
" the Country of *Waes*, we made our Attack Yeſterday Morning, and
" I ſoon forced them on this Side, with the Loſs of about three or four Men;
" but General *Spar* had a harder Task, and loſt a great many; of which I don't
" queſtion but he will give your *High Mightineſſes* a particular Account. I am
" at preſent buſy in diſpoſing all Things, for joining the Body commanded by
" Baron *Spar*, or taking ſuch other Meaſures as ſhall be neceſſary, according
" to the Advices I receive from him. I am, &c.

From the Camp at Callo's
Hoeck, *June* 28, 1703.

M. B. Cohorn

The Lines likewiſe forced by Baron *Spar.*

THE other Attack, commanded by Baron *Spar*, was made near the Villag of *Steeken*. The Baron perceiving the Count *de la Motte* watch'd him narrowly, feigned a March towards *Bruges*, in order to deceive him; but turning back on a ſudden, he march'd directly towards the Lines, where a vigoro Oppoſition was made, by eight Battalions of Foot, and ſix Thouſand Peaſants who made a better Defence than the diſciplined Troops, and by their Fire from the Houſes of that Village, very much gall'd the *Confederates*, after they wer Maſters of the Lines; this obliged Baron *Spar* to order no Quarter to be give them. In this one Action Baron *Spar* had 1200 Men of his Detachment either killed or wounded, ſeveral of whom were Officers of Diſtinction. Particularly two Brigadier Generals were wounded, and M. *de Vaſſy* Governour of *Sas-van-Ghent* killed. How many the Enemy had killed is uncertain, but about eigh of their common Soldiers were taken Priſoners. This Action happened the 27t of *June*. Baron *Spar*'s Account thereof, in his Letter to the *States General* was as follows.

From the Camp in the Lines, in the Country of Waes, *between* Krickenhage
and Steenbrugge, *June* 27, 1703.

HIGH *and* MIGHTY LORDS,

A remarkable Eſcape.

" AFTER having endeavour'd for ſome Time to elude the Vigilance
" the Count *de la Motte*, I thought, this Morning, I had, at laſt, me
" with an Opportunity of attacking the Enemy's Lines, which I did betwee
" ſix and ſeven a Clock. The Onſet was very hot and Sharp; and I cann
" ſufficiently expreſs the Ardour and Bravery of the Officers and Soldiers, b
" this will appear better hereafter. I have loſt many gallant Men; two B
" gadier-Generals are wounded; Colonel *Vaſſey*, Commander of *Sas-van-Ghe*
" killed; Colonel *Malsburg* wounded; two Lieutenant-Colonels, two Majo
" and about ten Captains, killed and wounded. I have received but a ſlig
" Wound; my Purſe, though there was but one Piſtole in it, has ſaved m
" Thigh. I have promiſed each Grenadier a Piſtole, and half as much to ea
" Pioneer, which they have very well deſerved; and with the Leave of yo
" *High Mightineſſes*, I ſhall pay them out of the firſt Money, brought me
" the Inhabitants of the Country of *Waes*. I cannot yet learn exactly how m
" ny Men I have loſt, but ſhall know to Night. I have to deal with Co
" *de la Motte*, with fourteen Battalions, and four Regiments of Horſe a
" Dragoons, but cannot fancy he has any Mind to fight me. I expect, t
" Evening, Brigadier *Schratemback*, with three Battalions, and, no Doubt,
" ſhall receive Orders from M. *Cohorn*. All I can do now is, to maintain m
" ſelf in this Poſt, till I have ſent back the wounded Soldiers, received the Ba
" gage, and know what M. *Cohorn* deſigns to do. I recommend to your *Hig*
" *Mightineſſes* Favour, all the Officers, and particularly ſuch as have diſti
" guiſhed themſelves in order to their Preferement; they deſerve it very we
" The Troops have behaved themſelves even beyond Expectation. The Li
" we attack'd was guarded by ſeven Battalions; and covered by a River, i
" ſtead of a Ditch, which we were obliged to fill, and paſs, and then attack

" Fortificati

" Fortification by a narrow Way. I beg your *High Mightineſſes* Pardon, for " the Confuſion of this Letter; for, beſides the Buſineſs I have upon my Hands, " I am obliged to write it upon a Cloak. I congratulate this good Succeſs of " your Arms, and remain, *&c.*

L. W. Spar.

Our Readers will obſerve, that Baron *Spar* mentions only ſeven Battalions, that oppoſed him, but takes no Notice of the 6000 Peaſants, and the *French* Relations agree with him in this particular; nevertheleſs all the *Engliſh* Accounts concur in giving the Enemy eight Battalions, and ſix Thouſand Peaſants.

The Duke of *Marlborough* forms a Deſign upon *Antwerp*.

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Deſign, after having forced the Lines, was to have poſſeſs'd himſelf of *Antwerp*, which was garriſoned by ſome *Spaniſh* Troops, under the Command of the Marquis *de Bedmar*: And this firſt Succeſs made every one, both at the *Hague*, and in the *Confederate* Army, ſo ſanguine, that it was hardly doubted but that important Place would have ſoon fallen into the Hands of the *Allies*: But as nothing can be more uncertain than the Events of War, they ſoon found themſelves deceived in their Expectations. The Grand Army of the *Confederates*, under the Command of the Duke and M. *d'Auverquerque*, was to have attacked the Lines on the Side of *Louvain*, and *Mechlin*; M. *Coborn*, with his Flying Camp, was on the Right of the *Scheld*, towards *Dutch Flanders*, to keep the Marquis *de Bedmar* in an Alarm, on that Side; whilſt Baron *Obdam*, with another Detachment of the Army, of about ten or welve Thouſand Men, (ſome Accounts, and particularly the *French*, ſay fifteen Thouſand) lay incamp'd between *Eckeren* and *Capelle*, near *Antwerp*, with Deſign to act, on that Side, againſt the Lines, which were defended there by the *Spaniards*. The two *French* Generals, rightly judged, there would be no other way to fruſtrate this Project, but by attacking the Body of Troops under Monſieur *Obdam*, and cutting off his Retreat, if poſſible. To conceal this Deſign, Marſhal *Villeroy* made a Motion, with the Army of the two Crowns, and dvanced towards *Dieſt*, upon having Intelligence that the Duke of *Marlborough* was marching towards *Antwerp*.

His Grace holds a Council of War.

His Grace was no ſooner apprized of this, than he held a Council of War, who were unanimouſly of Opinion, that the *Confederate* Camp at *Eckeren*, conſiſting only of thirteen Battalions, and ſix and twenty Squadrons, which were ardly covered on the *Right*, it was eaſy for the Enemy, with a ſuperiour Force, not only to cut off their Communication with *Bergen-op-Zoom*, and *Breda*, but likewiſe that with *Lillo*; wherefore the beſt Thing they could do, ould be to ſend their heavy Baggage to *Bergen-op-Zoom*, and, upon the firſt ntelligence they ſhould have of the Enemy's Motion, to retire nearer towards *Lillo*. Accordingly the Baggage was ſent away that very Night, and upon Advice that the Enemy were come out of their Lines, the 30th of *June*, with conſiderable Body of Troops, the *Confederates* did retire nearer towards *Lillo*. This Body of the Enemy's Troops, as it appeared afterwards, conſiſted of thirtyree Battalions, thirty-two Squadrons, and forty-ſeven Companies of Grenaers, under the Command of the Marquis *de Bedmar*. He was afterwards joind and aſſiſted by M. *Boufflers*, and Prince *Tſerclaes*, which thirty Squadrons, nd thirty Companies of Grenadiers, from Marſhal *Villeroy*'s Grand Camp. These Motions brought on the famous Battle of *Eckeren*; the firſt Account of hich was carried to the *Hague*, by an Expreſs from General *Obdam*, which t all the People there in the utmoſt Conſternation, and not without Reaſon.

For according to General *Obdam*'s Letter to the *States*, " The *French*, near *Antwerp* having received a conſiderable Reinforcement from their main Army, came out of their Lines, the thirtieth of *June* N. S. ſurrounded the whole Body of the *Confederate* Forces, under his Command, and had entirely routed them; inſomuch that he had been obliged to make his Eſcape to *Breda*, with only thirty Horſe, and could give no farther Account of thoſe Troops."

The Truth of the Matter was this: The Motions of the *Confederate* Army, ter the forcing of the Enemy's Intrenchments, gave Room to believe, there was a Deſign upon *Antwerp*; General *Cohorn* was making Advances in the *Dutch Flanders*, and General *Obdam* commanded a ſmall Army on the other Side of the *Scheld*, whilſt the Duke of *Marlborough*, lay with the Body of the Army, near the Lines in *Brabant*. Marſhal *Boufflers* was therefore detach'd from Marſhal *Villeroy*'s Army with a Body, double in number to *Obdam*'s to fall upon him. *Boufflers* marched ſo quick, that the *Dutch* were ſurprized at *Eckeren*, a Village about four Miles *North* of *Antwerp*, where they were put into great Diſorder; and *Obdam*, apprehending all was loſt, fled, with a ſmall Party of his Men, to *Breda*. But the Reſt of the *Dutch* rallied, and maintained their Ground with ſuch Firmneſs, and Reſolution, that the *French* retired, very much to their Diſhonour: Since they were greatly ſuperiour in Number; notwithſtanding which, they let the *Dutch* recover, out of their firſt Confuſion, and keep their Ground, tho' they were forſaken by their General.

The *Dutch* terribly alarmed, but (as it happened) falſly, by an Expreſs from General *Obdam*.

UPON the Arrival of *Obdam*'s Expreſs beforementioned all the *Hague*, as we have already obſerved, were in the greateſt Confuſion. The *Staees* immediately aſſembled, and after ſitting in Conſultation till one in the Morning, diſpatch'd away *M. Gueldermalſen*, with two Deputies more, with Money, and Inſtructions, to prevent, as much as poſſible, the ill Conſequences of this ſuppoſed Diſaſter. But theſe Deputies, in their way towards the Frontiers, meeting with a Meſſenger diſpatch'd by *M. Hop*, Treaſurer General to the *States*, and their Deputy in that Army, with a Letter to their *High Mightineſſes*, they opened it and finding therein a quite different Account of the Matter, they proceeded no farther, but returned with great Joy to the *Hague*.

THIS Action at *Eckeren* being very brave, and remarkable, and redounding greatly to the Honour of the *Allies*, we ſhall give our Readers General *Schlangenburgh*'s Letter to the *States* the Day after the Battle, which is the beſt Account of it that is extant, and was as follows.

General *Schlangenburgh*'s Account of the Battle of *Eckeren*.

HIGH *and* MIGHTY LORDS,

“ AFTER that by the Order of your *High Mightineſſes*, the Army commanded by General *Obdam*, was leſſen'd to thirteen Battalions, and twenty-ſix Squadrons; and it was reſolved, that this ſmall Army ſhould march from *Stabroeck* towards *Eckeren*; Count *Tilly* and I repreſented the bad State of that Camp, with ſo ſmall a Number of Troops, within three Quarters of a League of the Enemy, who, according to General *Cohorn*'s Report could draw together fifty Battalions from *Lier* to *Oſtend*, and be likewiſe reinforced from their main Army; whereas we could expect no Aſſiſtance in any Time, not even from General *Cohorn*. Beſides Count *Tilly* and I farther remonſtrated, that the Enemy, being ſuperiour in Number, might always cut off our Retreat; and we had been informed ſeveral Times that the Enemy were ſtronger in their Lines than we were in our Army, and that our Grand Army had paſſed the *Jecker*, and that of the Enemy ha advanced as far as *Tirlemont*; beſides this we had Advice of the Enemy's expecting more Troops in their Lines; but we could obtain nothing more b all our Remonſtrances, than a Reſolution to ſend away our heavy Baggag to *Bergen-op-Zoom*. This was done, at the ſame Time that Marſhal *Bouffler* arrived in the *French* Lines, with a conſiderable Body of Horſe and Dragoon and, as Priſoners ſay, with ſeventy Companies of Grenadiers. Upon th without Loſs of Time, the Enemy ſent all their Troops out of their Line with the Marquis *de Bedmar*, Prince *Tſerclaes*, Marſhal *Villeroy*'s Son, a many other General Officers; and having march'd with incredible Expedition, they poſted an Ambuſcade of Dragoons before our *Left*, and advance with the main Body of their Army to *Capelle*, behind our Camp, before w were in the leaſt apprized either of their Deſign, or of their March. N had we been informed then, before we had been ſurrounded, but that Cou *Tilly*, and myſelf, with ſome of our Major Generals, making the Tour o our Camp, met their Ambuſcade of Dragoons, about one a Clock, near ou Grand Horſe-Guard. Having diſcovered this Ambuſcade, we judged th Enemy deſigned to attack us, and immediately put our Troops under Arm

“ afte

after which we acquainted General *Obdam* what we had done. One of our Guards on the Steeple of the Church of *Eckeren*, informed us, at the ſame Time, that the Enemy were advancing with a large Body of Troops towards *Capelle*, and continued marching on. Upon this, General *Obdam* reſolved to retire under *Lillo*, and ordered two Squadrons of Dragoons to poſſeſs themſelves of the Poſt of *Houwen*, in order to cover the March of our Army.

“ WHILST General *Obdam* was employ'd in giving Inſtructions for their March, we underſtood that the Enemy were advanced to *Houwen*, and had repulſed the two Squadrons of Dragoons, whereby the Road to *Lillo* was ſtopt. Brigadier *Schuylemburgh* was detach'd at firſt, to poſt himſelf at *Muisbroeck*, and *Gebug*, below *Houwen*, to cover our Retreat; but when he got thither, he found that Poſt ſtrongly guarded by *French* Dragoons and Grenadiers, whereupon he began to charge them; but they being much ſuperiour in Number, he judged a Retreat neceſſary, and try'd to ſeize on the Poſt of *Houteren*, but he found the Enemy poſſeſs'd of that alſo. This obliged him to draw up at *Watering*, between *Houteren* and *Muisbroeck*, and it was reſolved to attack the *French* there, and to oblige them, if poſſible, to retire; but they were ſo advantagiouſly poſted, that it was impracticable. On the other Hand the Enemy advanced towards us, and made a vigorous Charge upon Major General *Erberfeldt*, who commanded the Troops of *Munſter*, beginning a ſharp Battle with the Infantry about three in the Afternoon.

“ PERCEIVING the Enemy to be much ſuperiour in Number, we were obliged to change our Deſign, and to endure a terrible Fire from their ſmall Arms. General *Obdam*, and Count *Tilly*, who were upon the Road with the Cavalry, upon the Dyke that goes to *Willemerdonck*, try'd to continue their March oppoſite to *Houteren*, along the Dykes of the *Scheld* to *Lillo*; and when they arrived found the Enemy poſſeſs'd of *Houteren*, but they were afterwards driven from thence by our Troops. In the mean While, the Foot continued engaged between *Houwen*, and *Eckeren*, with a terrible Fire on both Sides, till eight at Night; eſpecially about, and upon the Dyke between *Eckeren* and *Willemerdonck*, where Lieutenant General *Fagel*, and the Major Generals *Frieſheim*, and *Erberfeldt*, gave ſuch Proofs of their Courage and Conduct, as can never be ſufficiently admired. Lieutenant General *Fagel* being wounded in the Head and Foot, and we not being able to ſuſtain his Regiment, the Enemy perceiving we wanted Infantry, took that Opportunity to force our Troops at *Houteren* to retire; poſting themſelves there, and at ſome Sluices between that Village and Fort *la Croix*. By this means we were ſurrounded on all Sides, having the Enemy's Lines and *Antwerp* in our *Rear*, and Fort *Philippine*, and the *Scheld* on our *Left*, which obliged me to ſend to General *Obdam*, and Count *Tilly*, for their Advice, how to get out of this Labyrinth. Word was brought me, that General *Obdam* had not been ſeen for ſome Time, and that Count *Tilly* ſaid he believed him either killed or taken.

“ UPON this, it was reſolved to try all Courſes, with the utmoſt Vigour. Count *Tilly* detached ſome Cavalry, under General *Hompeſch*, to ſuſtain the Foot, who maintained a bloody Fight, for a conſiderable Time upon the Dyke: The *French* alſo ſent Horſe to ſuſtain their Infantry on this Occaſion. General *Hompeſch*, however, led on his Horſe with ſo much Courage and Conduct, that he broke ſeveral *French* Squadrons, took ſome of their Standards and Kettle-Drums, routed divers Battalions of their Foot, and drove the Enemy back a Quarter of a League.

“ BRIGADIER *Wyke*, and the other Brigadiers and Colonels having ſpent all their Powder and Ball, by their frequent Diſcharges, ordered their Men to fix their Bayonets at the End of their Muskets, and purſue the Enemy in that Manner; and the Battle being ſharp and bloody, the Dyke was covered with the ſlain and wounded.

“ I HAD then taken Poſt, on the Key of a Canal that joined the Dyke, where I placed two Battalions with the Cavalry behind them, to maintain

" that Poſt to the laſt Extremity, if our firſt Troops ſhould happen to be broken; as alſo for the Security of the Reſt of the Regiments which we expected in the Night; but the Enemy were put into ſuch Diſorder, that they had no Inclination to renew the Fight at that Poſt. They had endeavoured, during the Heat of the Onſet abovementioned, to fall upon our *Rear*, having, for that End, charged us with four Battalions from *Antwerp*, and Fort *La Croix*, along the Village, and another Dyke of *Willemerdonck*; but they found that Poſt too well guarded, and their Men were forced to retire, by the dreadful Fire of our Troops. Night coming on, and finding ourſelves ſtill encompaſſed on all Sides, we were forced to open ourſelves a Paſſage by the Dint of the Sword. The *French* had ſeized the Poſt of *Houteren*, with ſeveral others towards the Sluices, which cut off our Communication with *Lillo*. Hereupon Count *Tilly*, M. *Hop*, and myſelf, reſolved to attack that Poſt, with the utmoſt Vigour, and our Infantry wanting Powder and Ball, we ordered them to advance with their Bayonets fixed at the End of their Muskets.

" Major-General *Frieſheim*, and Brigadier *Dhona*, were accordingly detached, with four Battalions, and marching through a Ground full of Ditches, waded up to their Middle, to attack the Enemy, in that Poſt, in *Flank*, and *Rear*. We marched alſo ſome Regiments along the Dyke, and Count *Tilly* advanced with ſome Dragoons, and after firing ſome Cannon, on that Poſt, we attack'd the Enemy in *Flank*, *Front*, and *Rear*, drove them from *Houteren*, took their Cannon, and beat them from the Sluices, where they were intrench'd. We purſued them fighting, as far as Fort *La Croix*, which opened our Paſſage along the Dykes to *Lillo*, where we arrived this Morning, and are now encamped.

" I CAN aſſure your *High Mightineſſes*, that all your Troops, both Horſe, Foot, and Dragoons, fought with a ſurprizing Valour; and that Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, with all the other Generals, whether Majors, or Brigadiers-General, behaved themſelves, in this dangerous Action, with admirable Conduct; I am only ſorry we have loſt ſeveral brave Men. There are ſome made Priſoners, and many wounded, of whom I cannot ſend your *High Mightineſſes* a Liſt till the next Opportunity. We have gained ſome Standards, and Colours; and my Regiment has taken one Piece of Cannon, and a Pair of Colours. I hope your *High Mightineſſes* will conſider the ſmall Number of our Troops; that the Enemy were twice as ſtrong as we; that their Loſs is much greater than ours; and that almoſt all of them retired in Confuſion, and left us Maſters of the Field of Battle; whereas we came hither in good Order. It was the Opinion of Count *Tilly*, and myſelf, and all the Generals who were preſent, that we ought never to have expoſed ourſelves in ſuch a diſadvantageous Camp; however, I hope it will be no ſmall Satisfaction to your *High Mightineſſes*, that this Action will certainly heighten very much the Reputation of your Troops.

" I FORGOT to tell you, that the Count of *Eaſt Friezland*, and Count *Vander Nat*, diſtinguiſhed themſelves highly on this Occaſion; and that Colonel *Yvois* aſſiſted me with his Care, Courage, and good Advice; ſo that, I doubt not but your *High Mightineſſes* will conſider their Merit. General *Fagel* is embark'd to Day for the *Hague*, to have his Wounds better look'd after. General *Coborn* came to *Lillo*, in the Night, with ſome Regiments, after the Battle; but he ſent them back again immediately, under Major General *Dedem*. All our Regiments, eſpecially the Foot, are extremely weakened; ſo that they cannot act in a Body, except your *High Mightineſſes* change thoſe that have ſuffered moſt, with others that are in Garriſons. This Poſt is not ſafe, except the Sluices of Fort *Frederick-Henry* be opened, which cannot be while we are here, becauſe the Salt-Water would occaſion Sickneſs. M. *Obdam* not being preſent, I have taken upon me the general Command, till I receive your *High Mightineſſes* farther Orders."

Lillo, *July* 2. 1703.

THE *States*, having peruſed this Letter, came to a Reſolution, that Thanks ſhould be given to Lieutenant General *Schlangenburgh*, for the great Conduct, Zeal, and Courage, he had ſhown in the Battle of *Eckeren*; and that he ſhou'd be acquainted, how well ſatisfy'd their *High Mightineſſes* were likewiſe, with the good Conduct and Courage of the other General Officers, as alſo with the extraordinary Bravery not only of that ſuperiour and ſubaltern Officers, but likewiſe of the private Soldiers, and for their having maintained the Honour of the Troops of that State, and performed their Duty, in the Service of their Country: And that M. *Schlangenburgh*, ſhould in the Name of their *High-Mightineſſes*, ſignify to every one of them, in the beſt and propereſt Form the Satisfaction they had given upon that Occaſion.

The *States* thank General *Schlangenburgh*, and order him to thank all the Army, both Officers, and Soldiers, for their Behaviour, on this Occaſion.

HEREUPON General *Schlangenburgh* drew up his Troops, and gave them Thanks in the following Terms.

> " THEIR *High Mightineſſes* the *States-General*, and their *Mightineſſes* the
> " Nobles of the Council of State, have ordered me, in their Names, to thank
> " you the Officers, both High and Low, as alſo you the private Soldiers, for
> " the Bravery, Courage, and Zeal, which you have all exerted in the Battle
> " ſo particularly known to you all. I have Orders to tell you, that they will,
> " upon all Occaſions, teſtify their Acknowledgments to you for the ſame."

ACCORDING to the beſt Computation, the *Dutch* had, in this Engagement, 17 Men kill'd, 1003 wounded, and 694 Priſoners, or deſerted, beſides 376 orſes: And the *French* own'd, they had near 1600 Men killed and wounded, eſides 150 Officers: And, notwithſtanding M. *Obdam* went off in the Midſt of e Action, the other *Dutch* Generals maintained the Fight, with ſuch admir-le Preſence of Mind, and Reſolution, that the Enemy were obliged to aban-n the Field of Battle, and march off by Night, without Beat of Drum, or rumpet's Sound, towards their Lines; tho' Marſhal *Boufflers* had, at leaſt, ,000 Men under his Command; the greateſt Part of them choſen Troops, and s accompany'd by a great many General Officers, and young *French* Noble-en, who came, the firſt to aſſiſt him, and the latter to acquire Glory and nalize themſelves; whereas the *Confederate* Army did not much exceed ,000 Men.

A fair Computation of the Loſs on both Sides.

NOTWITHSTANDING all theſe Circumſtances, which the *French*, in their Ac-nt of this Action, printed at *Namur*, in a great Meaſure Confirm, whereby y evidently prove the Advantage to have been on the Side of the *Allies*; tho' they there own their Loſs to be, at leaſt, equal to that of the *Confe-ates*, the *French* King was made to believe, or rather he but pretended to ieve, that his Troops had gained the Victory; accordingly he cauſed *Te um* to be ſung for it in the Church of *Notre Dame* at *Paris*; and all this upon ſingle Circumſtance of the Retreat of General *Obdam*.

The *French* ſing *Te Deum* tho' beaten, as for a Victory.

MO E than this, the *French* Court, to make this Action appear with the ſtre of a compleat Victory, did not ſcruple to affirm; that the *Allies* were eriour in Infantry, and advantagiouſly poſted; and yet were obliged to a-don the Field of Battle, with their wounded, their Tents, Baggage, ſix ce of Cannon, forty-four Mortars, their Ammunition, Proviſion, Artillery ggons, and ſeveral Colours and Drums, with the Loſs of 2000 Men kill'd he Spot, and 500 Priſoners.

The prodigious Partiality, and Falſhood, of the *French* Accounts.

HESE Circumſtances are not only contradicted by the before-cited Letter of *Schlangenburgh* to the *States General*, who had their Deputies upon the , to have confuted him, if he had been guilty of aſſerting a Falſhood, but many others. M. *Rouſſet*, in particular, ſays; the Enemy, at firſt, took Pieces of Cannon, but were ſoon obliged to abandon them; whereas the *federates* carried off one of their Cannon, divers Pairs of Kettle-Drums, two dards of the *Gendarmes*, and ſome Colours. Beſides which they took the nel, and Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment *du Maine* Priſoners, with ral Officers of a leſſer Rank, and a great Number of common Soldiers. Army continued in the Field of Battle all Night, under Arms, and march-ext Morning from *Houteren* to *Lillo*, without the Enemy's making the Offer to diſturb them. He adds, that Baron *Obdam* was cut off from the of the Army, whilſt he was giving out his Orders, and not having ſo much as one of his Men about him, had been obliged to paſs through the *French* Forces, and retired to *Breda*.

We have the following ſhort Account of this Action, and of the Vanity of the *French* from M. *Cardonnel*, Secretary to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

Extract *of a Letter from M.* Cardonnel *to M.* *** *at* Zell, *dated* Tielen, July 6, 1703.

Extract of a Letter from M. *Cardonnel* to M. *** at *Zell.*

" YOU have, undoubtedly, received particular Advice from the *Hague*, " of the Action between our Troops, and part of the *French* Army un-" der the Command of Marſhal *Boufflers*; how the former, tho' not near half " ſo numerous, not only repulſed them, with a conſiderable Loſs, but remain-" ed Maſters of the Field of Battle, and took from them, one Cannon, with " ſeveral Standards, Colours, and Kettle Drums, as alſo a great Number of " Priſoners: And, nevertheleſs, thoſe Gentlemen, according to Cuſtom, have " made great Rejoicings, both in their Towns, and in their Camp, as if they " had obtained a compleat Victory. They probably have taken it from the " Letter, which *M. Obdam* wrote to my Lord Duke, as ſoon as he arrived at " *Breda*; wherein he informed his Excellency, as he, likewiſe, had done the " *States*, that all was loſt, and he alone ſaved, as it were, by a Miracle; " which Letter had the Misfortune to fall into the Hands of the *French*.

" We are going to have a Conference with the Generals of the other Army, " and the Deputies of the *States General*, to concert the Meaſures proper to be " taken, now the two Armies are ſo near each other. All I can ſay thereof is, " that my Lord Duke will endeavour to perſuade them to attack the Enemy's " Lines, in order to get to *Antwerp*, tho' their whole Army is incamped be-" hind them, *&c*.

General *Obdam*'s Vindication of himſelf.

As for General *Obdam*, he afterwards wrote a Letter to the *States*, from *Lillo*, wherein he acknowledges. " That he had made too haſty a Judgment " of the imminent Danger the whole Army was in; and that the Enemy preſ" ing on, with an irreſiſtable Superiority, within Piſtol-ſhot of the Place whe " he was, and whereno Relief could come up, to enable him to keep his Ground, " it had moved him to retire. *He added*; That he would have reaſſumed th " Command of the Army, and that the Generals, and other Officers, made n " Scruple of obeying his Orders; but that finding himſelf leſſened in the gene" ral Eſteem, and look'd upon as unworthy to command the Forces of the States " he had begg'd Leave of the Deputies of their *High Mightineſſes*, to come t " the *Hague*, for a few Days, in order to clear himſelf before their High Mig" *tineſſes*, from the Imputations under which he unfortunately lay.

Accordingly General *Obdam* arrived at the *Hague*, *July* 11. N.S. whe ſhortly after, by the Command of the *States General*, he deliver'd to them writing, his Apology for his Behavour, which was much to the ſame P poſe, as the Letter of which we have given an Extract above.

About a Month after, ſeveral Officers of the *Dutch* Army, which was n commanded by Lieutenant General *Schlangenburgh*, wrote a Letter to M. O *dam*, to this Effect: " That hearing a Report had been ſpread in *Hol* " that ſince the Misfortune which had befallen him, of being intercepted fr " the Army, at the Battle of *Eckeren*, they had ſcrupled ſerving under hi " it was far from their Thoughts; wherefore, they had taken the Reſolu " to aſſure him, they ſhould be very glad, to ſee him again at the Head of t " Army.

The Hardſhip of General *Obdam*'s Caſe.

In Reality there ſeems to be a peculiar Hardſhip in the Caſe of this Gent man, which very well deſerved Compaſſion; it being certain that he had ſe ed his Country, above thirty Years, with unblemiſh'd Fidelity, *Zeal*, Courage; neither does there appear to have been any Want of either of th even in this laſt Action, if the Circumſtances alledg'd in his Vindication true, and we never heard that ever they were contradicted. If M. *Obdam* w really cut off by the *French*, and not able to regain his Army, what be

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Courſe could he have taken, than to keep out of the Enemy's Power? If he had been either ſlain, or made Priſoner, one of which muſt have been the Alterna- ive, what Benefit could the *Allies* have reaped from thence? What a ticklish Thing is Honour! How hardly obtained, and how eaſily forfeited in the Eye of the World! That the Merit of thirty Years painful Service, ſhould be oblite- ated by one Error of Judgment, whereby no one was a Sufferer! It is the Miſfortune of Great Men, that their Actions are liable to the Cenſures of the Meaneſt; and that raſh Judgments are but too often formed of them, not from heir real Motives, but according to the Succeſs they meet with.

HOWEVER, it was not General *Obdam*'s Fate alone, to ſuffer in his Reputa- on, on Account of this Action. The Conduct of Marſhal *Boufflers* was juſtly enſured, for the ſame Reaſon, and it was thought this put the finiſhing Hand his Diſgrace. Nor did the Duke of *Marlborough* eſcape Cenſure at this Junc- re; for it was pretended, he ought either to have ſent a ſufficient Force to pport General *Obdam*, or to have made an Attempt on M. *Villeroy*'s Army, hen it was weaken'd by the conſiderable Detachment ſent with M. *Boufflers*. *Rouſſet* goes ſo far as to ſay; "It muſt be confeſſed the Duke of *Marlborough* was guilty of a great Fault on this Occaſion; in leaving ſo conſiderable a Body of Troops expoſed to be ſurrounded on all Sides by the Enemy, and either to be cut in pieces, or taken, as it were in a Net." We will not pretend to be ſufficient Judges on ſuch a nice Point, to determine whether there any Ground for this Cenſure or not; we ſhall only obſerve, that allowing his race to have been guilty of an Overſight at this Time, we believe it is the on- one he committed during the whole Courſe of the War, which we fancy is re than can be ſaid of any other General whatever: We ſhall alſo add that *Hop*, one of the Deputies of the *States General*, in his Letter to their *High* *ghtineſſes*, wherein he gives them an Account of this Action, informs them, t the Duke of *Marlborough* had written to him two Days before, to adviſe m to be upon their Guard; and it is evident from the very Circumſtances of Action, that his Grace had Reaſon, to expect from theſe brave Command- when thus forewarned, all that could be done by Men of the greateſt rage, and Conduct.

The Duke of *Marlborough* cenſured on this Occaſion.

N the mean Time, the *States*, tho' their Troops gained great Honour, and e Advantage by this Action, had the Mortification of loſing the future Ser- s of two brave Commanders thereby; thoſe of General *Obdam* for the Rea- already aſſigned; and thoſe of General *Schlangenburgh*, becauſe he had en Offence to the Duke of *Marlborough*, by being too free of his Cenſures, this Occaſion; wherefore they were obliged, ſome Time after, to diſpenſe him from ſerving any longer, rather than diſoblige his Grace, of whoſe ice they ſtood more in Need: Thus this brave Officer, who certainly be- ed very gallantly in this Action, wherein he undoutedly ſaved the ſeven vinces from an Invaſion, loſt by his Tongue, the Advantage he had gained his Sword. We cannot help obſerving, however, tho' the Removal of eral *Schlangenburgh*, is aſcribed by moſt Writers, to his being over free his Tongue, on this Occaſion, that he was not diſcharged from ſerving till Years after; and that when he had given his Grace, a very great and freſh vocation, by ſpiriting up the *Dutch* Deputies, to oppoſe his ventur- a Battle, when he had a fair Opportunity of ſo doing, and the Enemy were great Conſternation.

This Action commonly reckoned the Occaſion of the *States* loſing the Service of two Generals.

Reaſons offered why this ſeems to be a Miſtake.

HE *Allies* being deſirous of improving the Advantage they had gained at Battle of *Eckeren*, joined all their Forces together, with Intent to come to Engagement with Marſhal *Villeroy*; who incamping near St. *Job*, rang- is Army in order of Battle, and gave out that, he was reſolved to ſtay there he Duke of *Marlborough*. Hereupon, his Grace, and M. *d'Auverquerque*, ng he would be as good as his Word, march'd with the Troops under their mand, in ſeveral Columns, to *Hoogſtraet*, within half a League of the E- y's Camp, where, to all Appearance, they were making great Prepara- for a vigorous Action. General *Schlangenburgh*, decamping from *Lillo*, h'd all Night, and arrived early in the Morning, between *Eckeren* and *lle*, to attack them on that Side; and the Duke of *Marlborough*, with his Army, advanced into a great Plain, over againſt the Enemy, and cauſed four pieces of Cannon to be diſcharged, for a Signal to General *Schlangenburgh*, to begin the Attack. But, as he advanced, the Marſhal declined the Engagement, and having ſet Fire to his Camp, ordered his Army to retire within their *Lines*, which they accordingly did, with great Precipitation: By this Means they covered the City of *Antwerp*, which was exactly in their *Rear*, and thereby fruſtrated the Duke's Deſign.

The Duke of *Marlborough* views the *French* Lines, and forms a Deſign to force them.

His Grace, failing thus in his Hopes of bringing them to an Engagement, went, on the twenty-ſeventh of *July*, with ſeveral General Officers, and a Guard of four Thouſand Horſe and Dragoons, to view the Enemy's Lines. Lieutenant *Benſon*, of the *Engliſh* Royal Regiment of Dragoons, being detached, with about thirty *Engliſh*, fell in with one of the Enemy's Out-guards, of forty Horſe, who retired after one Diſcharge, and were driven by the *Engliſh* to the very Barrier of their Intrenchments, which gave the *Confederate* Generals an Opportunity of viewing them, within Musket-ſhot: and from that Day, the Duke laid a Scheme to force them, but the Execution of this Deſign was induſtriouſly put off, from Time to Time, by the Deputies of the *States-General*, as will be ſeen in the Sequel.

His Grace, probably, took a view of theſe Lines more than once; for M. *Rouſſet* obſerves particularly, that on the fifth of *July*, the Duke being joined by the little Army, which had been under the Command of General *Obdam*, marched towards the Enemy's Lines, with Eighty-four Battalions, and one Hundred and forty-five Squadrons, in Order of Battle, hoping to bring them to a General Engagement, but in vain, for they would not venture out of their Lines.

Huy inveſted, and the Trenches opened.

On the tenth of *Auguſt*, N. S. Count *Noyelles*, with a Detachment from the Grand Army, arrived before *Huy*, a conſiderable Town of the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, on the *Maeſe*, having a ſtrong Caſtle, three Forts, and four Churches. Upon his Approach, the Governour broke down the Bridge between the two Towns, and retired, with his Garriſon, into the Caſtle, and Fort St. *Joſeph*, Fort *Picard*, and Fort *Rouge*, or the *Red* Fort. Notwithſtanding the Fatigues the *Confederate* Troops had undergone, in a moſt difficult March, all poſſible Diligence was uſed for opening the Trenches, which was done the ſeventeenth in the Night. The Attack againſt Fort St. *Joſeph* was commanded by the Prince of *Anhalt*; and that againſt Fort *Picard*, by Brigadier *Frederick Hamil*-*lon*, the only *Engliſh* Brigadier in the whole Army.

The Trenches againſt the former were carried one Hundred and ninety Paces; but the Engineer, who was to conduct the Workmen to Fort *Picard*, fell into a hollow Way, which carried off from the ſaid Fort, by Reaſon of the Darkneſs of the Night, which occaſioned the opening the Trenches, on that Side, to be deferr'd till the Next. After this, the Approaches were continued with Abundance of Succeſs, and ſome of the Beſiegers Batteries being ready the twenty-firſt, they began to throw ſome Bombs into the Enemy's Works. Next Morning they fired both with Cannons and Mortars upon Fort *Picard*, Fort St. *Joſeph*, and the Caſtle; which continued till three in the Afternoon, when Fort St. *Joſeph* beat a Parley; as did alſo Fort *Picard*, and the *Red* Fo about ſeven in the Evening.

The Garriſons deſired to retire to *Namur*, with their Arms and Baggag but that being denied, and no other Terms offered them, than either to ſurrender Priſoners at Diſcretion, or retire into the Caſtle, the continual Fire of th Beſiegers obliged them, at Length, to abandon the Forts, of which the *Confederates* took Poſſeſſion on the twenty-third, and M. *Millon*, Governour of t Caſtle, refuſing to admit his own Men into it, they were forced to return in the Town, where they were immediately ſeized and diſarmed.

The Forts taken.

Upon the taking of the Forts, the Batteries that had been raiſed againſt the were removed, and they began to play upon the Caſtle, where they did gre Damage to the Enemy. The twenty-fifth, the Diſpoſitions were made for Attack, and all the Batteries firing, without Intermiſſion, in the Afternoon, t Beſieged had above one Hundred Men killed and wounded; in which l Number were reckoned many Officers, and the Governour himſelf. Our Troo advanced, in the mean Time, and placed ſeveral Ladders at the Foot of the Caſtle. This was only deſigned for a Feint; but the Enemy believing we were in earneſt, beat a Parley about ſix in the Evening, and offered to ſurrender, on Condition of their being allowed to go to *Namur*, with the uſual Marks of Honour. The Marquis *de Quincy* gives a long and circumſtantial Account of this Afternoon's Action, and pretends that the *Allies* mounted the Breach twice, with incredible Fury, but were repulſed with great Slaughter, on both Sides; notwithſtanding which the Officers would have ſtood a third Attack, but were obliged by the Soldiers to beat a Parley; but the ſmall Number of Men killed on either Side, make this altogether improbable.

UPON the Enemy's offering to ſurrender, as we obſerved above, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent Word to the Governour, that notwithſtanding the Advantages he was poſſeſs'd of, all that belonged to the Officers and Soldiers ſhould be left them, provided the would lay down their Arms, and they ſhould be exchanged for a like Number of our Men, when ever Marſhal *Villeroy* ſhould deſire it. Time was allowed them till three, next Morning, to ſend a poſitive Anſwer; and upon the Governour's Refuſal, Orders were given for renewing the Aſſault: Hereupon the Soldiers refuſed to defend the Place any longer, wherefore the Governour was forced to accept the Terms offered him. Purſuant thereto, he, and Garriſon, which, including thoſe who were in the Forts, onſiſted of nine Hundred Men, commanded by two Brigadiers General, were o remain Priſoners of War, till the two Regiments, taken ſome Months before, by the *French*, in *Tongeren*, were releaſed. On the twenty-ſeventh of *Auguſt*, in the Morning, the Garriſon march'd out of the Caſtle, and were all iſarmed, except the Officers, whom the Duke of *Marlborough* generouſly allowed to keep their Swords.

The Caſtle ſurrenders at Diſcretion.

THERE was found in the Caſtle, a conſiderable Quantity of Ammunition and Proviſions, of the moſt Valuable of which we find the following Account: Ten Thouſand pounds of Powder; 254 empty Bombs; 159 fill'd; ten Iron Guns; e Mortar; 250 Sacks of Meal; 120 Barrels of Beer; ſeven Hogſheads of Wine; 900 Loaves of Bread, *&c.* During the whole Siege, the *Confederates* ad not above twenty Men killed, and thirty-five wounded, whereas the Loſs the Enemy was very conſiderable above that Number,. The Command of e Caſtle was given to the Baron *de Trogne*, who very well deſerved it; for he ot only diſcharged the Part of Chief Engineer, to entire Satisfaction, but when e Ladders were carried to be ſet up againſt the Caſtle Wall, as we have obſerved above, he led the twenty-five Grenadiers, who were ordered upon that ervice, and himſelf carried a Ladder upon his Shoulder.

A conſiderable Booty taken in the Caſtle.

THREE Days before a Grand Council of War was held, at the *Confederate* amp, at *Val-notre-Dame*, where the Duke of *Marlborough*, M. *d'Auverquer-e*, M. *Schlangenburgh*, the other Lieutenant Generals, and ſeveral Major enerals were Preſent. The Queſtion in Debate was, what ſhould be next un-ertaken after the Reduction of *Huy*? And the Siege of *Limburg* being propoſed, the Duke of *Marlborough*, who, (as we have taken Notice above) had, ith great Care and Diligence, informed himſelf of the Condition of the Ene-y's Lines, and got the beſt Intelligence he could, where they might be forced ith moſt Probability of Succeſs, was againſt that Propoſal: Then his Grace, gether with the other Generals, whoſe Names are thereto ſubſcribed, gave eir Opinion rather for attacking the Enemy's Lines, between the *Mehaigne* d *Leuwe*, as an Enterprize, which would contribute much more to the Glory, d Advantage of the Arms of the *High Allies*: They were alſo of Opinion at *Limburg* might be attack'd, when the Seaſon was more advanced.

The Duke holds a great Council of War.

The D. of *Marlborough* with ſeveral other Generals, for forcing the Enemies Lines.

The Opinion of the Duke of Marlborough, *and ſeveral other Generals.*

"I. THE Enemy having great Magazines at *Namur*, for the Subſiſtence of their Army, and we being by our Superiority in Number, in a Condition to give them Umbrage on that Side, they will be obliged, ſoon after we are poſſeſs'd of *Huy*, to put a large Garriſon into that Place, for the Security of

Their Reaſons for it.

“ their Magazines; Our Superiority will then be ſo much the greater, and they
“ will be the leſs able to reſiſt our Efforts.

“ 2. We having here a Level Ground before us, of above two Leagues and
“ a half in Extent, where the Enemies Lines are weakeſt, it ſeems to be the
“ only Place where we ſhould chooſe to attack them; and ſince our whole
“ Army may act, it is to be believed if the Enemy ſhould ſtand us, it would be
“ impoſſible for them to defend ſuch an Extent.

“ In Caſe they ſhould venture an Engagement with us, ſince it is what we
“ have been ſeeking all this Campaign, we are of Opinion we ought gladly to
“ embrace the Occaſion, becauſe we have a greater Superiority at this Time
“ than ever.

“ 4. If we do not attack the Enemy in this Place, with the fineſt Troops that
“ can be ſeen, and ſuch a Superiority as we cannot expect to have next Year,
“ it will be evident, to our *Allies*, to their great Diſcouragement, and the
“ Enemy may with great Reaſon boaſt, that theſe Lines, which they will
“ make yet ſtronger every Day, are an invincible Barrier againſt the Troop
“ of the *Confederates*.

“ 5. If we do not attack the Lines, there is no other Courſe to be taken
“ than either to retire to the other Side of the *Maeſe*, or to march away to
“ the Right, to be near to the Diſtrict of *Bois-le-duc*, there being no Forage
“ left in theſe Parts. The firſt would be diſhonourable to the Arms of the
“ *Allies*; for their getting the River between them and the Enemy, would
“ look as if they durſt not ſtand them; and the latter might be very dangerous
“ to the *States*: Beſides the Enemy, by the means of their Magazines, would
“ be in a Condition to undertake any Thing: Whereas if we attempt their
“ Lines, ſhould they pretend to defend them, we may, with the Aſſiſtance of
“ the Almighty, hope to gain a Compleat Victory, the Conſequence where-
“ of may be of more Importance than can be foreſeen; and ſhould they think
“ beſt to retire, there is Ground to hope we might puſh forward very ſucceſ
“ fully, and draw great Advantages from thence.

“ 6. We conſider, likewiſe, that the Enemy being ſuperiour both in *Italy*,
“ and the *Empire*, and being outnumbered no where but here, the Eyes of all
“ the *Allies* are fixed on us; and they will have Cauſe juſtly to blame our Con-
“ duct, if we do not all that is poſſible to relieve them, by obliging the Ene-
“ my to call back ſome Forces into theſe Parts, which is not to be done but
“ by puſhing boldly.

Signed by the Duke of *Marlborough*.

Generals of the *Engliſh*, *Cha. Churchill*, *Cuts*, and *Henry Lumley*.
Generals of the *Danes*, *Cha. Rudolph*, Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and *F. Sholten*
Generals of the *Lunenb.* *C. Somerfeldt M. Bulau*, *E. Auguſt*. D. of *Brunſwick*
and the Count *de Novelles*
Generals of the *Heſſians*, *Freder*. Pr. of *Heſſe*, *Spiegel de Dieſenb*. *A. Van Tettau*

The *Dutch* are againſt attempting the Lines.

Having given the Reaſons alledged by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Generals who were of the ſame Opinion with him, for forcing the Lines, it will be but juſt to ſet down thoſe of the contrary Party, who oppoſed them.

Reaſons offered by the Dutch *Deputies and Generals, againſt attempting the Enemy's Lines.*

Their Reaſons againſt it.

“ In the Council of War held Yeſterday, the twenty-fourth, two Things
“ were debated, *viz.* Whether to attack the Enemy's Lines, or to beſiege
“ *Limburg*? Undoubtedly the firſt would be the moſt glorious Attempt. But
“ before it be determined, we judge it neceſſary to examine all the Difficulties
“ of executing it, and afterwards the Advantage that may accrue from ſuc-
“ ceeding therein.

"That Part of the Lines which ſeems the eaſieſt to be attack'd, reaches from *Waſeige*, on the *Mehaigne*, as far as *Janche*, which is an Extent of two Leagues and a half. It lies croſs a Plain, but takes in a riſing Ground at *Meerdorp*: And it is to be enquired, whether the Enemy are really inferiour in Number to us, and whether their Lines are not ſtronger, and in better Repair, than is reported.

"Supposing the Lines forced, it is next to be conſidered, what will come of it, and whether we ſhall then be able to penetrate into the Country, and to march to *Tirlemont*, and *Louvain*. What gives Ground to apprehend we ſhall not is, that the Enemy, a little within their Lines, (of which a Plan lies before us) have Poſts to retire to, that are yet more defenſible than their Lines: For Inſtance that of *Ramillies*, where their *Right* being extended to the *Mehaigne*, near *Taviers*, and their *Left* towards *Ramillies*, and *Autregliſe*, they will have a narrow Opening of but twelve Hundred Paces to defend.

"Should the Enemy abandon their Lines, and take Poſt in that Camp, it will not be in our Power to march towards *Tirlemont*, till we have forced them to decamp; Becauſe we ſhall be obliged to paſs near the Head of the River *Gheet*, between the Enemy's Army and *Janche*, which it will be impoſſible to do, without endangering our *Rear-Guard*.

"If after the Lines ſhall be either forced by us, or abandoned by the Enemy, it ſhould be thought adviſable for our Army to paſs the *Gheet* lower, about *Heilerſheim*, the Enemy would move down along that River to obſerve us; and by extending their *Left* to *Heilerſheim*. would have a ſtronger Part of the Line before them, than that between the *Mehaigne* and *Janche*; and by that means they would hinder us from advancing to *Tirlemont*, and *Louvain*.

"If the Enemy ſhould poſt themſelves, as we have ſaid, about *Heilerſheim*, the Ground between *Ramellies* and the *Mehaigne*, would lie open to us, and we might paſs above the Head of the *Gheet*, and ſo cut them off from all Communication with *Namur*. But it is not poſſible for us, when we are got with the Army, within the Lines, in the Part neareſt to *Hannuye*, to march with Expedition ſufficient, to prevent the Enemy's ſeizing the Poſt of *Judoigne*, where they will have no more than about 600 Paces of Ground to defend.

"If we had all Things neceſſary, in our Places on the *Maeſe*, for the Siege of *Namur*, it is not credible, that they would ſuffer us to cut off their Communication with that Town: But the Body commanded by M. *de Pracontal*, and our Diſpoſitions upon the *Maeſe*, put the Enemy out of Fear of a Siege; and the Works which M. *Cohorn* formerly added, ſufficiently ſecure them againſt the Effects of Bombs.

"We cannot poſitively affirm that the Enemy will do as we have ſaid; but they may do ſo, or may repair and ſtrengthen their Lines before we can be in a Condition to attack them.

"Prudence alſo requires us, to make the moſt ſerious Reflexions, in an Affair of ſo great Importance, and to diſpoſe Things in ſuch a Manner, if we determine to march towards the Lines, that what Courſe ſoever the Enemy takes, we may be in a Condition to purſue our Deſigns: And as the Good of the common Cauſe chiefly depends on the Reſolution we ſhall take on this Occaſion, it becomes us to examine, with the greateſt Deliberation, whether we ought rather to attack the Lines, or to beſiege *Limburg*, which is not a Place of ſo little Conſequence as ſome Men imagine; for when we are Maſters of that Place, which ought to be attack'd in a favourable Seaſon, and not in the Decline of the Year, by Reaſon the Ways will then be unpaſſable, we not only acquire a whole Province, but cover our own Country, and the Provinces of *Juliers*, and *Guelderland*; We likewiſe cut from the Enemy all Communication with our Country, and extend and ſecure our own Quarters, which will make it eaſy to clear the whole Country between the *Maeſe* and the *Rhine*.

" Whatever Reſolution ſhall be taken, we whoſe Names are underwritte
" will not fail to contribute all we can to facilitate its Execution.

Done in the Camp at Vignamont, *Auguſt* 15, 1703.

D. Dopf.	*Auverquerque.*
Dompre.	*Count de Noyelles.*
Oxenſtiern.	*Albemarle.*
D. Rantzau.	*M. Heuckelom.*
	De St Pol.
	D'Anhalt.

These were the Reaſons oppoſed by the Deputies of the *States*, and th *Dutch* Generals, who would not conſent to hazard their Troops, on what the called a *deſperate Action*; which they ſaid, was, at beſt very dubious, an which, if attended with Succeſs, would yield no farther Advantages than find the Enemy retired into their fortify'd Towns: Whereas, on the contrar ſhould the *French* get the Victory, the *United Provinces* would remain expoſ to their Incurſions. However, the Arguments offered by the Duke and h Party were very ſtrong; and beſides theſe, his Grace had his private Reaſon founded upon very good Intelligence, which he had from his Spies; of whom an Officer, who ſerved under him, has averr'd, he had no leſs than three i troduced to him in one Night in his Tent, (after the Fatigue of a hard Da March) the Officer of his Guard having Orders to wake him when they came.

The Project of attacking the Lines being thus laid aſide, the Reſolution w taken to beſiege *Limburg*, a City once very ſtrong, tho' not large, but h been diſmantled at the Peace; notwithſtanding which it was of Conſequenc being the Capital of the Dutchy and Territory of that Name, and having ſtrong Caſtle. It is ſituated on a Rock, amongſt ſhady Woods, on the Rive *Weſdret*, ſixteen Miles *South Eaſt* of *Aix la Chapelle*, nineteen almoſt *Eaſt* *Liege*, and almoſt forty-three *South Weſt* of *Cologn*.

The Siege of *Limburg* reſolved on.

On the fifth of *September*, by Break of Day, the Duke, and M. *d'Auverque* *que*, march'd with the Grand Army, from the Neighbourhood of *Huy*, an pitch'd their Camp at *Hannuye*, within about two Leagues of the *French* Gran Army, conſiſting then of 74 Battalions, and 140 Squadrons, with upwards 120 Pieces of Cannon, and 24 Mortars, all mounted on their Intrenchmen and Lines, in the Front. The *Confederate* Army conſiſted then of 80 Battalion and 142 Squadrons. The Duke, with ſeveral other Generals, and a Guard 40 Squadrons, advanced out of the Front of the Camp, almoſt within Canno ſhot of the Enemy's Lines, to view their Situation, which put the Enemy into great a Conſternation, that they immediately mann'd their Lines, being fu poſſeſs'd with the Opinion that it was his Grace's Deſign to attack them: B tho' it was his earneſt Deſire, his Hands were then ty'd, wherefore he retur in the Evening to the Camp.

The *French* would make us believe, they were ſo little apprehenſive of t *Allies* attacking them at this Time, that only the common Guards of the Li ſtood to their Arms; but that the Reſt of their Troops made no Motion at a Till at laſt, ſome Troops advancing within Musket-ſhot of their Lines, and co tinuing to provoke them, Marſhal *Villeroy* ordered a Detachment of Cara neers, and of the Kings Guards, out of the Line to attack them; which, th pretend, they did with Succeſs, killing and wounding a great Number of the and even diſperſing thoſe Troops, which were about the Duke's Perſon. B this Story does not ſeem to carry any great Probability with it.

March of the *Confederate* Army, in order thereunto.

The ſixth the Army encamped at St *Tron*; from whence the Duke detac Lieutenant General *Bulau*, on the Eighth, with a Body of Troops, towa *Limburg*. The Seventh, the Enemy made a Detachment to intercept a Co voy of the *Allies*; but perceiving two Coaches with ſix Horſes, they imagin the Duke of *Marlborough* to be in one of them, and quitted their other Deſi to purſue thoſe Coaches; But to their Mortification they found it was Du

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Hamilton going to *Aix la Chapelle* with a Paſs. In the mean while the Convoy eſcaped, and left them the Shadow for the Subſtance.

ON the 10th *Limburg* was inveſted by Lieutenant-General *Bulau*, with four and twenty Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons. The Officer, who commanded in the Place, had Orders to abandon it at the Approach of the *Allies*, but firſt to blow up the Caſtle; however, being ſurprized, he was obliged, in Honour, to make ſome Defence. The Garriſon in the Town and Caſtle conſiſted of four Battalions, and they had twelve Pieces of Cannon, and four Mortars mounted. The 12th, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, march'd from the Camp at St. *Jron*, with fifteen Squadrons and twenty-four Battalions, in order to command at the Siege in Perſon; and he arrived there accordingly two Days after. The Beſiegers then conſiſted of twenty-four Battalions of Foot, and thirty-nine Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons. The 20th, the Artillery, with all other Neceſſaries, for the expeditious carrying on the Siege, arrived from *Liege*; and next Day was chiefly employ'd in making and bringing together a great Quantity of Faſcines.

Limburg inveſted.

IN the mean time, the Beſiegers having taken the reſpective Poſts aſſigned them, and all the Artillery and other Neceſſaries being come up, a Lieutenant-Colonel, with three hundred Men, was ordered to attack the *Lower-Town*, from whence the Enemy retired, upon their Approach, with- ut making any Reſiſtance. The Trenches being opened, and the Batteries niſhed, on the 25th, they play'd Night and Day, with twenty-four Pieces f Cannon, and eight Mortars upon the *Upper-Town*. The 27th, the Breach as ſo wide, that the *Confederates* were preparing to give a general Aſſault, hich the *French* perceiving beat a Parley. But the Duke would grant em no better Conditions, than " That the Garriſon ſhould remain Priſoners of War; that the Officers and Soldiers might keep what was their own; and that the Officers ſhould be allowed twelve Waggons to carry their Baggage, provided they delivered up one of their Gates, within half an Hour after this Agreement.

The Trenches opened.

The Garriſon capitulates.

THIS being conſented to by the Beſieged, the Garriſon conſiſting of ſeven ndred Men, according to M. *Rouſſet*, and the *French* Writers, but of four- n hundred according to the *Engliſh* Accounts, laid down their Arms, and rch'd out; upon which the Beſiegers took Poſſeſſion of the Place, and Duke of *Marlborough* appointed the Baron *Van Rechteren* Governor reof. By the Reduction of this Place, the *Allies* became not only entire ſters of the Dutchy of *Limburg*, but ſecured the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, and Electorate of *Cologn*, from the Incurſions of the *French*; and before the of the Year, they were likewiſe Maſters of the whole *Spaniſh Guelder-* , by the Surrender of the City of *Guelders*, on the 17th of *December*, it had been long blockaded, and bombarded by the *Pruſſian* General, nt *Lottum*, and was reduced almoſt to a Heap of Ruins. The Place had ſo ill uſed, that the Governor, M. *de Bethis*, had demanded to capitu- on the 8th of *October*, but they could not agree about the Conditions; refore Hoſtilities were begun again, and it was kept blocked up till the nteenth of *December*, as has been already obſerved, when M. *de Bethis* d himſelf obliged to ſurrender. Count *Lottum*, however, granted him Pieces of Cannon, with all the uſual Marks of Honour, and the Wag- that were neceſſary to carry the Equipages to *Louvain* and *Mechlin*, whe- they were conducted.

Guelders ſurrenders.

o return from whence we have digreſſed, the Duke of *Marlborough* gave ediate Notice of the Reduction of *Limburgh* to the *States General*, by tter; and the following Medal was ſtruck on Account of his Grace's ſs in that Campaign.

N the *Face*, was the Buſto of her Majeſty, with her Titles as uſual; and e *Reverſe* the Duke of *Marlborough*, on Horſeback, and a Nymph, 'd with a Mural Crown, preſenting him three Keys, in a Baſon, with llowing Inſcription, which is continued in the *Exergue*.

A Medal ſtruck on account of the Succeſs of this Campaign.

SINE CLADE VICTOR, CAPTIS BONNA, HUO, LIMBURGO, 1703.
Victori us without Slaughter, by the taking of BONN, HUY and LIMBURG, 1703.

WITH theſe Conqueſts ended the Campaign in the *Netherlands*, which it muſt be own'd was glorious to the Duke of *Marlborough*; but might have been much more ſo, had his Grace been allowed to purſue his own reaſonable and well-grounded Meaſures. He had the ſuperior Army; but what by Reaſon of the cautious Maxims of the *States*, what by Reaſon of the Factions amongſt them, which, at that time, were riſing very high, between thoſe who had been of the late King's Party, and were now for having a Captain-General, and thoſe of the *Louveſtein* Party, who were for governing all by a Deputation from the *States*, no great Deſign could be undertaken by an Army under the Influence of ſuch a divided Adminiſtration.

The Pretences of the *French* to extenuate their Loſſes.

THE *French* make it a Merit in their Generals, and applaud them highly, for having with ſo much Conduct, prevented the *Allies* from extending their Conqueſts farther this Campaign. They even pretend, notwithſtanding what they attempted at the Opening thereof, that they never deſign'd any thing more than to ſtand upon the Defenſive in *Flanders*; to the end they might act with the greater Vigour in *Germany* and *Italy*.

AS we took occaſion, at the Concluſion of the laſt Year, to mention curſorily what paſs'd in the other Parts where the War raged, during the Campaign in the *Netherlands*, ſo it will be highly neceſſary to do the ſame here, eſpecially with Relation to *Germany*, as it will give us an Inſight into the State of Affairs there, and ſerve as the moſt proper Introduction to the glorious actions of the enſuing Campaign.

Summary of the Affairs in *Germany*.

The *French*, and their new *Confederates*, the *Bavarians*, had harraſſed the *Emperor* and the *Empire* miſerably, during the whole Summer. The *French*, on their Side, took Fort *Kiel*, *Old Briſac*, and *Landau*, all conſiderable Fortreſſes on the *Upper Rhine*; and had defeated the *Dutch* and *Germans*, under the Command of the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, at the Battle at *Spirebach*. M. *Rouſſet* ſays, the Prince withſtood the Efforts of the Marſhal *de Tallard* with abundance of Courage and Reſolution; and was only forced to retreat, becauſe Courage avails nothing againſt a ſuperior Force: But Mr. *Lediard* ſays, the *French* ſurprized the *German* Camp, whilſt the Officers were celebrating the Feſtival of St. *Leopold*, in Honour to the *Emperor*, and were in the midſt of their Mirth and Jollity. Perhaps both may be true; every one knows the *Germans* are boon Companions, and 'tis as well known that they are excellent Soldiers; wherefore tho' they might be ſurprized in the midſt of their Mirth, they might make an obſtinate Reſiſtance, and might only give Way at laſt, becauſe overpowered by Numbers.

The Elector of *Baavria* poſſeſſes himſelf of *Ratisbonne*.

THE *Bavarians*, on the other Hand, having been joined in the *Spring*, by the Marſhal *de Villars*, poſſeſs'd themſelves (tho' not without great Difficulty of *Ratisbonne*, a very large, and ſtrong City of *Germany*, in the Circle and Dukedom of *Bavaria*; and in a Biſhoprick of the ſame Name, under the Archbiſhop of *Saltzburgh*. It is famous for the general *Diets* of the *Empire* having been held there ever ſince the Year 1662. It was formerly the Capi tal of *Bavaria*, and afterwards the Reſidence of the *Franconian* Emperors; b was, at laſt, taken from the *Bavarians*, by the Emperor *Frederick* I. in th Year 1180, and made a free *Imperial* City, as it now remains. It has very fine Stone-Bridge over the *Danube*, 1901 Foot long, and 32 broad, ſu ported by Pillars, and adorned with three Towers. It has likewiſe a mag nificent old Cathedral, and a ſtately Caſtle, where the *Imperial* Diets are g nerally held. The River *Regen*, which falls into the *Danube* on one ſide it, has given it the Name of *Regenſpurg*, by which alone it is know throughout *Germany*.

THE *Emperor* having not only refuſed to conſent to the Neutrality *Ratisbonne*, propoſed by the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, but inſtead of that requir the Sovereign Princes and *States* of *Germany*, to furniſh their *Quota*'s, to e able him to prevent the Miſchiefs that threatened the *Empire*; their D puties at the *Diet*, who were indeed no better than the *Elector* of *Bavar* Priſoners, inſiſted upon their Securities; alledging, that the Refuſal of th *Imperial* Court was out of Seaſon, and prejudicial to the Authority of th Princes and States of the *Empire*.

TH

THE Queen of *England*, and the *States-General* of the *United Provinces*, preſs'd with all poſſible Earneſtneſs, that unweildy and lethargick Body, to take effectual Meaſures to prevent the fatal Conſequences of the Conjunction of the *French* and *Bavarians*. But when ſome of the Deputies wou'd have taken into preſent Conſideration, the Ways and Means for every Circle to furniſh their Quota's of Men, Artillery, and Ammunition, for the Army of 120,000 Men, which the *Diet* had reſolv'd to ſet on Foot, the Year before, for the Defence of the *Empire*; others reply'd, That the Conſideration of theſe Things was too late for this Campaign, and too ſoon for the next.

The *Queen* and the *States General* endeavour in vain, to rouſe the *Germanick Body* from their Lethargy.

THIS ſupine Negligence of the *Diet*, the Cauſe of all the ſucceeding Diſtractions of the *Empire*, encouraged the *Elector* of *Bavaria* to publiſh a *Manifeſto*, wherein he complains "of the *Emperor* and his *Allies*, whom he accuſes of exorbitant Plundering, extorting Contributions, and burning his Country; from thence inſinuating, that he took up Arms lawfully in his own Defence. He denies his having any Deſign (as the Houſe of *Auſtria* gives out) of joining with *France*, to attack the *Empire*; and avers, That he left the *Netherlands*, and retired to his own Country, meerly to keep himſelf out of this new War, and to join his Endeavours, with thoſe of the Circles of *Suabia* and *Franconia*, firmly to eſtabliſh the Peace made by the Treaty of *Ryſwick*. He adds, That the Miniſters of *France*, having not only by Memorials, but by Word of Mouth, repreſented to the *Diet* at *Ratisbonne*, and the Circles of the *Empire*, that their Maſter was diſpoſed to keep the Treaty of *Ryſwick* inviolably, and the *Circles* having expreſs'd a like Inclination in their Anſwers, he had agreeably thereunto declared on the Side of *France*, and entered into a Treaty with that Crown. That he wiſhed the *Imperial* Court, when they began the War in *Italy*, for the Succeſſion to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, had had the Conſent of the *Empire*, or at leaſt of the Electoral College: As alſo, when they declared againſt the Dukes of *Savoy* and *Mantua*, and againſt the Elector of *Cologn*, whoſe only Crime was, that he would not be ſubſervient to the Deſigns of the *Houſe of Auſtria*. That his *Electoral* Highneſs had Cauſe ſufficient to complain of ſuch Proceedings of the *Imperial* Council, but had 'till then ſmother'd his Reſentments in reſpect to the *Emperor*; but, when the *Circles* of *Auſtria*, *Suabia*, and *Franconia*, without waiting the Reſolutions of the *Diet* of the *Empire*, engag'd in the War, and conſequently became unqualify'd to give an impartial Vote in the Diet, his *Electoral* Highneſs finding his Country left naked and expoſed; his Enemy grown more formidable, and the Houſe of *Bavaria* in Danger of being oppreſſed, judg'd it high Time, for his own Security, and for the Preſervation of his Country, to poſſeſs himſelf of ſome advantageous Poſt, particularly *Ulm*, and *Memmingen*, to prevent being cruſh'd by the Monarchical Adminiſtration, 'till now unheard of in the *Empire*. This *Manifeſto* was preſented to the Diet at *Ratisbonne*, by the *Bavarian* Miniſter, with another Writing, to this Effect: That the *Elector* wou'd think himſelf no longer oblig'd to evacuate that Town, even tho' the *Emperor*'s Ratification of the Reſolution of the Diet for a Neutrality, ſhou'd be confirmed by his *Imperial* Majeſty. However, he aſſured the publick Miniſters reſiding there, that they ſhou'd enjoy all manner of Freedom and Security in that Place, with which Aſſurance he hoped they wou'd reſt ſatisfy'd, and not demand any Thing farther."

Abſtract of the *Elector* of *Bavaria*'s *Manifeſto* publiſhed *June* 1, N.S.

The *Elector* declares he will not evacuate *Ratisbonne*.

THE Marſhal *de Villars*, (who was then the Favourite-Hero both of wis XIV, and of Fortune, and had ſo great an Opinion either of his own ilities, or his good Luck, that whenever he heard of the ill Succeſs of any er General, he uſed to cry out, VILLARS *cannot be every-where*) remain'd on the *Danube*; where, fortunately for his Honour, he had neither the ke of *Marlborough*, nor Prince *Eugene*, to oppoſe him. In the mean ile, the *Elector* of *Bavaria* invaded *Tyrol*, and poſſeſs'd himſelf of *In*ck, and divers other Places, with ſuch Rapidity, as amazed all *Germany*, very much alarmed the Court of *Vienna*. He made his publick Entry *Inſpruck*, from which he demanded Homage, and a monthly Contribution

The great Vanity of Marſhal *Villars*.

The *Elector* of *Bavaria* invades *Tyrol*.

tion of 120,000 Florins, beſides a large Quantity of Ammunition and Proviſions.

THE Emperor's Forces were ſo broken into ſmall Armies, in different Places, that he had not one which could be call'd good any-where. He had none at all in *Tyrol*; and all the Prince of *Baden* could do, was to watch the Motions of the Marſhal *de Villars*; but he did not dare attack him even during this Separation; for which Miſconduct he was very much blamed. Some call'd his Courage in Queſtion, and others his Fidelity; whilſt many endeavoured to excuſe him, by ſaying, his Army was not only weak, but ill ſupplied in every Reſpect. The Duke *de Vendoſme* had Orders to march from the *Milaneſe* to *Tyrol*, to join the Elector of *Bavaria*; which Junction muſt have made all *Germany* tremble, and was one of the fineſt Schemes the Court of *France* had laid, to favour the powerful Diverſion that Elector was making in Favour of the two Crowns, and muſt have reduced the Houſe of *Auſtria* to the loweſt Extremity.

But is forc'd to abandon it.

The *Elector*, as we have obſerved, had, at firſt, made himſelf Maſter of the greateſt Part of *Tyrol*; but the *Boors* riſing, attack'd his Forces with ſo much Reſolution, that he was forced to retire out of the Country with conſiderable Loſs, before the Duke *de Vendoſme* could join him: And the Duke *de Vendoſme* had the Mortification to be forced to return back, without effecting any thing (the *Boors* being now animated by their Succeſs againſt the *Elector*, and being well ſupported by *Imperial* Officers and Troops) after having in vain bombarded the City of *Trent* for four Days, and loſt Abundance of Men before it. All the Comfort he had, was to make himſelf Amends at laſt, by what he plundered in his Retreat.

The *Elector* of *Bavaria* takes *Augsburgh.*

THE *Elector* afterwards rejoined Marſhal *Villars*, and deſigned immediately to have ſeized on *Augsbourgh*, in which, however, he was then prevented, by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*. But the *French* and *Bavarians* having afterwards defeated Count *Stirum*, near *Hochſtet*, with a conſiderable Body of *Germans*, the Prince could no longer hinder the *Elector* of *Bavaria* from attacking *Augsburg*, which he ſoon took, and delivered into the Hands of the *French*. This City, the *Auguſta Vindelicorum* of the Ancients, is a very large, populous, and rich Place, one of the moſt celebrated in *Germany*; and a free Imperial City, adorned with magnificent Churches and Palaces, and Magazines exceedingly well furniſh'd, beſides ſeveral excellent Hoſpitals. It is famous for ſeveral Imperial Diets held there, particularly in the ſixteenth Century, after the *Reformation* in *Germany* by *Luther*; but above all, for the famous *Confeſſion of Faith* made there by the *Proteſtant* Princes of the *Empire*, call'd from thence the *Confeſſion* of *Augsburgh*.

His farther Succeſs.

NOT long after that, the *Elector* turn'd his Arms *Eaſtward*, took *Naſſau*, march'd into *Auſtria*, and made himſelf Maſter of *Lintz*, a very conſiderable City, and the Capital of *Upper Auſtria*. He even threatened to join *Ragotski*, and the *Hungarian* Rebels, who ravaged *Auſtria*, *Stiria*, and *Moravia*, and made Incurſions almoſt to the very Gates of *Vienna*. To this fatal Extremity was the Houſe of *Auſtria* at that time reduc'd; and wh would have been the End of it, if our Illuſtrious Hero, the Duke of *Mar borough*, had not come to their Relief, the enſuing Campaign, as we ſha ſee in the Sequel, no one can tell; but by all Circumſtances it muſt have be deſtructive.

The miſerable State of the Houſe of *Auſtria.*

The State of Affairs in *Italy.*

IN the mean While, Affairs in *Italy*, wore, at firſt, but an indifferent A pect this Year. Prince *Eugene* had been recalled from thence in *Januar* and made Preſident of the Council of War at *Vienna*, in the Room of Cou *Mansfeldt*, who had deſired to be diſmiſſed. After the Prince's Departu from *Italy*, the Court of *France* reſolved to make three ſeparate Armi act there; the one commanded by the Duke *de Vendoſme*, the other by th *Grand Prior*, his Brother, and the third by Prince *Vaudemont*. Theſe thr Armies were to ſurround the *Imperialiſts* on all Sides, who were but a han ful, in Compariſon of their Enemies, and to force them in their Poſts. G neral *Staremberg*, however, who commanded in Prince *Eugene*'s Abſen without being diſcouraged, or diſturbed, had incamp'd his Troops above t

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Secchia, and waited the Duke of *Vendoſme*'s paſſing that River, and coming to attack him, without ſtirring. Nevertheleſs, that he might be the leſs incumber'd, he ordered the heavy Baggage, and Equipages to retire into the Territories of *Ferrara*. In this Diſpoſition were the Armies at the Beginning of the Campaign; nevertheleſs, the *French* did nothing anſwerable to the great Preparations they had made. The Siege of *Berſello* took them up a conſiderable Time; on the contrary, the *Imperialiſts* maintain'd their Poſts, and, which is more, defeated the Deſign the *French* had formed upon *Oſtiglia*; beat General *Albergotti* near *Mirandola*; made ſurprizing Incurſions into the Country; and kept their footing with that Valour and Intrepidity, which had made them admired ever ſince the Beginning of the War.

The Duke of *Savoy* breaks with *France*.

BUT the greateſt Mortification the *French* met with in *Italy*, was occaſioned by the exquiſite Addreſs of Prince *Eugene*, as far abſent as he was from thence. This was the Rupture of the Duke of *Savoy* with the Court of *France*, the Ground Work of which Prince *Eugene* had laid before his Departure for *Vienna*, and undoubtedly he was not wanting to advance it afterwards. This was a great Loſs, and a ſenſible Shock to the King of *France*; and yet it muſt be owned, the Court of *Verſailles* themſelves contributed very much to the rendering Prince *Eugene*'s Deſigns ſucceſsful, by their raſh and precipitate Conduct, on this Occaſion; in treating the Duke of *Savoy*, after Manner, never practiſed amongſt Sovereign Princes. In Effect, as ſoon s that Court had diſcovered the Correſpondence between the Duke and Prince *Eugene*, they ſent Orders to the Duke of *Vendoſme*, to diſarm all the Duke of *Savoy*'s Troops, and to ſeize the Officers as Priſoners of War: That General executed the Orders of his Court. His Royal Highneſs reſolving to o himſelf Juſtice for ſo unworthy a Treatment, immediately ſummoned his Council to meet, and there took ſuch Reſolutions as ſuited with the pre- nt State of his Affairs. As ſoon as his Royal Highneſs came out of Coun- l, he diſpatched Couriers to the different Courts of *Europe*, and cauſed the mbaſſadors of the two Crowns to be put under an Arreſt. The Gates of *urin* were likewiſe ſhut, with an Injunction not to ſuffer any one to go ut, without an expreſs Order from the Marquis *de St. Thomas*.

Which is unanimouſly applauded by all his Officers.

THIS done, his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy* appeared at the Palace, and clared, in the Preſence of all the Court, *the Neceſſity he was under of nouncing War againſt* France, *to maintain his juſt Prerogatives as a Sove- ign.* This Intention of their Prince's was follow'd by the Applauſes of l his Officers, who anſwered unanimouſly; *That they were ready to ſacri- the very laſt Drop of their Blood, to revenge the Injury done to their So- reign, in the Duke of* Vendoſme'*s Camp.* This done, the Duke of *Savoy* ve Orders for arreſting all the *French* Officers that ſhould be found in his minions. Accordingly, a Regiment of Horſe which were paſſing near *rin* were diſarmed, and the Officers conducted over the *Po-Gate*. The rtreſſes of his Royal Highneſs were then provided with every thing ne- ſſary for their Defence; the Couriers coming from *France* were imme- tely ſeized; and the twelve Provinces of *Piedmont* had Orders each of m to raiſe a Regiment. Count *Torini* was likewiſe ſent to the Court of *nna*; and was charged with Letters, not only for the *Emperor*, but alſo ſeveral Princes of the *Empire*; wherein his Royal Highneſs gave them tice, *that he had declared War againſt* France, and *at the ſame Time demanded r Aſſiſtance.* In a Word, never was ſeen ſuch a Revolution, and that nce never ſeem'd ſo highly incens'd againſt *France*, as he was then. This werful Diverſion, from which the *Allies* reap'd conſiderable Advantages he Courſe of this War, was owing to the Policy and Addreſs of Prince *ene*, who by this ſingle Negotiation, did the *Emperor* and his *Allies* e Service than if he had continued in *Italy*, at the Head of their Armies, had gain'd ſeveral Battles.

The King of *Portugal* accedes to the *Grand Alliance.*

HE King of *Portugal* acceded likewiſe, about this Time, to the *Grand ance.* This Campaign was alſo the firſt of his Serene Highneſs *John iam Friſo* Prince of *Orange*, and hereditary *Stadtholder* of *Friezland*,

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Father to his Serene Highneſs the preſent Prince of *Orange*, tho' that young Hero was then but ſixteen Years old. King *William*, his Couſin, took a particular Care of the Education of this young Prince, who was Grandſon to his Aunt, and was ſo fond of him, that judging him worthy of inheriting his Title, and his great Riches, he declared him his Heir, by his Will made in 1695, of which the *States-General* were left Executors. This Prince was brought up with Abundance of Care, and was endued together with a natural Sweetneſs of Temper, and Goodneſs, with all that Valour, Intrepidity, and other great Qualities, which make conſummate Heroes. Such was the young Prince when he came to the Army, to learn under the Duke of *Marlborough*, and M. *d'Auverquerque*, that glorious Art, wherein his Anceſtors had ſo ſignally excelled, to the Advantage of the Republick, and the Happineſs, and Liberty of *Europe*.

The Arch-duke of *Auſtria* declar'd K. of *Spain*.

THE Campaign in the *Netherlands* being over, as we have obſerved above, the Duke of *Marlborough* having given the neceſſary Orders for the Diſpoſition of the Troops, was preparing to return to *England*. In the mean Time, the Archduke *Charles* of *Auſtria* (who is now Emperor) having been declared King of *Spain* at *Vienna*, by the Reſignation of his Father, and Brother, had aſſumed the Title of *Charles* III. King of *Spain*, &c. and was arrived at *Duſſeldorp*, in his Way, through *Holland* and *England*, to that Kingdom.

The Duke of *Marlborough* waits on him there.

ASSOON as the Duke of *Marlborough* was informed of the King of *Spain*'s Arrival at *Duſſeldorp*, his Grace went thither, to congratulate his Majeſty, on his Acceſſion to the *Spaniſh* Throne, in the Name of the Queen of *Great-Britain*. On this Occaſion the Duke told him, amongſt other Things, *He was juſt come from putting his Majeſty in Poſſeſſion of* Limburg. To which the young Monarch anſwered, *That he hoped to be much more indebted to his Grace's Valour, and Conduct, in the Reduction of other Places and Territories to his Obedience.*

His Majeſty makes him a Preſent of a Sword of great Value.

As that Prince had had Notice given him of the Duke's coming, he put on, the Day he expected his Viſit, a Sword of great Value, which he deſigned to preſent to his Grace; accordingly he did ſo, in the following agreeabl and polite Manner. Whilſt they were diſcourſing together, his Majeſty took it from his Side, and giving it into the Duke's Hand, with a graceful Air *My Lord* (ſaid he in *French*) *I am not aſhamed of owning that I am but a poo Prince* (Je n' ai que la Cape, & l'Epee) *I have nothing but my Cloak, an my Sword; a younger Brother's Fortune; the latter may be of Uſe to your Grac and I hope you will not think it the worſe for my wearing it one Day.*——S *far from it* (anſwered the Duke) *that it ſhall always remind me of your Majeſty's juſt Right and Title, and of the Obligations I lye under to hazard m Life, and all that is dear to me, to make you the greateſt Prince in Chriſt dom.* We ſhall find in the Sequel, that his Grace was ever mindful of th Promiſe, as far as lay in his Power. The Duke accompanied his Maje from thence to the *Hague*, where he arrived the Second of *November*, N. and his Grace, after ſome Stay there, to concert proper Meaſures for t enſuing Campaign, went over to *England*, where he arrived the Thirtieth *October*, O. S.

He comes over to *England*.

THE King of *Spain* followed him the Third of *December*, N. S. and rived at *Spithead* the Twenty-ſixth, from whence he was invited by the Qu to *Windſor*; and was conducted thither by the Duke of *Marlborough*, was ſent to *Spithead*, to compliment him on his Arrival, and by Prince Geor who met him on the Road. He was entertained at *Windſor* with gr Splendor, and Royal Magnificence, and after a Stay of two Nights, return to *Portſmouth*, and went on board the *Royal Catherine*, commanded by *George Rooke*, who was appointed to carry his Majeſty to *Liſbon*. This Ye likewiſe, the Duke of *Marlborough* was appointed Governor of *Greenwi Hoſpital*.

BEFORE we conclude our Account of the Tranſactions of this Year, we juſt mention one, which happened in the *Netherlands*, after his Grace the Army under his Command. When the Troops, on both Sides, thought to be very quiet in their Winter-Quarters, the Count *de Noy*

march

marched, unexpectedly, on the Twenty-ſixth of *December*, in the Evening, from *Liege*, with a Detachment of thirty Men out of each Company of Foot, in Garriſon there, notwithſtanding the Inclemency of the Weather, which was very bad and foggy, to *Marche en Famine*, where he was joined by a good Number of Troops, drawn out of *Maeſtricht*, *Viſet*, *Ruremond*, *Aix la Chapelle*, *Venlo*, and other Places, which together made a Body of 13,500 Men, beſides 1000 more drawn out of *Huy*, who were commanded by the Baron *de Trongue*, Governor of that Place. They continued their March, next Day, and on the Twenty-eighth, betimes in the Morning, arrived before the Enemy's Lines, between the Villages of *Waſeige* and *Merdo*.

The *Confederates* force the Enemy's Lines.

THE Baron *de Trongue*, was ſent foremoſt with his Detachment, and was the firſt who forced the Lines; inſomuch that when the Count came up, he found him poſted in the Church-yard of *Waſeige*; the *French* Forces which were there, having been obliged to retire, after a ſhort Reſiſtance, and many of them having been either killed, or taken Priſoners. The Count *de Noyelles* immediately gave Orders for demoliſhing the Lines, which was done in leſs than twenty-four Hours, for the Extent of a League and a half, tho' they conſiſted of a Ditch twenty Foot deep, and twenty-four broad, with a *Parapet* proportionable. In the mean Time, a Detachment was ſent out to lay the neighbouring Country under Contribution, who brought away the principal Inhabitants as Hoſtages, for the Payment of 300,000 *Guilders*, which were demanded of them, and which they engaged to raiſe in three Weeks time. The Twenty-ninth they marched to *Haneff*, from whence the Count *de Noyelles* returned to *Liege*, with the Forces he took with him from thence, as did the reſt of the Troops to their reſpective Garriſons.

And lay the Country adjacent under Contribution.

THIS Expedition, which was executed with the greateſt Secreſy, very much alarmed the Enemy, who were far from apprehending any ſuch Thing, at that Time of the Year: And Marſhal *Villeroy* went thereupon from *Bruſſels* o *Leewe*, with a ſmall Detachment of Horſe and Dragoons, being followed y the Sieur *de Ximenes*, with a Body of Troops drawn out of ſeveral of their arriſons, between the *Sambre* and the *Maeſe*. But the *Allies* being returned o their Winter-Quarters, they did the like, and left the repairing of their ines to a more ſavourable Seaſon.

1704.

WE come now to the ever-memorable Year 1704, a Year as famous, in the nnals of the Reign of Queen *Anne*, for the unparallel'd Succeſs that atnded her Arms therein, as the Year 1588 in thoſe of the Reign of her ajeſty's great Predeceſſor, Queen *Elizabeth*.

WHILST our modern Hero, the Duke of *Marlborough*, who would have ined with great Luſtre, even in that Reign, ſo fertile of illuſtrious Heroes, as employed in Parliament, for the Good of the Common Cauſe, the *States neral* were ſo highly ſenſible of his prudent Conduct, and ſo deſirous of his eſence amongſt them, that they repreſented to her Majeſty, by their Eny Extraordinary at *London*,———*Of how great Advantage his Excellency's ning to the* Hague *would be to the* Confederacy, *by concerting there with m, the Meaſures proper to be taken at that Juncture.* Accordingly they ded her Majeſty to give his Grace Leave to croſs the Seas for a few Days. ereupon, her Majeſty was pleaſed, on the Second of *January*, to give rections for that Purpoſe. Purſuant thereunto, the Duke embarked on ard the *Mary* Yacht, in the River, the Fifteenth of the ſame Month, in der to ſet ſail for *Holland*, and arrived in three Days at the *Hague*, where received the Compliments of all the Publick Miniſters, General-Officers, and er Perſons of Diſtinction.

The Duke of *Marlborough* goes for *Holland*.

A Plan formed for the Operations of the enſuing Campaign.

HIS Grace had there ſeveral Conferences, with the Deputies of the *States eral*, in which a Scheme was formed for the Operations of the next Sumr: And it was reſolved, that inſtead of a fruitleſs Campaign in the *Netherds*, they would only have a ſmall Army there, to lye upon the Defenſive, ich ſhould be commanded by M. *d'Auverquerque*; and that, ſince the *ine* was open, by the taking of *Bonn*, quite up to the *Moſelle*, their in Army, which ſhould be commanded by the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſhould act there. More was not underſtood to be deſigned, at that Time, except by thoſe few, who were let into the Secret.

HEREUPON all the Preparations for the Campaign were ordered to be carried to the *Rhine*, that every Thing might be in Readineſs againſt the Duke's Return. The real Secret was in few Hands, and the *French* had ſo little Miſtruſt of it, that they ſeemed to have no manner of Apprehenſions that tended that Way. All Matters being thus ſettled, his Grace left the *Hague*, the Eleventh of *February*, and arrived at *London* on the Fourteenth.

The deplorable State of the *Emperor*, and *Empire*.

THE Affairs of the Empire were, at this Time, in a very deſperate Condition. The *Emperor* was reduced to the very laſt Extremity. The *Elector* of *Bavaria* was Maſter of the *Danube*, quite down to *Paſſau*, and the *Malecontents* in *Hungary* were making a formidable Progreſs, The *Emperor* was not in a Condition to maintain a defenſive War long on both Sides; nor was he able to make any Oppoſition at all againſt them, ſhould they have come once to act by Concert. Thus his Affairs had a very melancholy Aſpect, and utter Ruin was to be apprehended: *Vienna* was in an apparent Danger of being beſieged on both Sides, and was not in a Condition to have made a long Defence: So the Houſe of *Auſtria* ſeemed loſt, beyond all Proſpect of a Recovery: In this Exigency, Prince *Eugene* prudently adviſed the *Emperor*'s imploring the Queen of *Great-Britain*'s Protection. This was agreed to, and Count *Wratiſlau* tranſacted that Matter at the *Engliſh* Court, with great Application and Secreſy. The Duke of *Marlborough* ſaw the Neceſſity of undertaking the *Emperor*'s Relief, and reſolved to uſe all poſſible Endeavours to put it in Execution. When he went into *Holland*, as we obſerved above, he propoſed it to the *Penſionary* and (*as ſome ſay*) to a few others, in whom he was aſſured he could repoſe the greateſt Confidence. They approved thereof, but it was not thought adviſable, as yet, to propoſe it to the *States*. At that Time, many of them would not have thought their Country ſafe, if their Army ſhould have been allowed to have been ſent ſo far from them. Nothing could have been long a Secret, which was propoſed to ſuch an Aſſembly; and the main Hope of ſucceeding in this Enterprize, lay in the Secrecy with which it was put in Execution. Therefore, unde the Pretence of carrying the War to the *Moſelle*, every Thing was prepared, that was neceſſary for the carrying on the true Deſign.

The *Emperor* implores the *Queen*'s Protection.

WHILST Things were in this Condition, Count *Wratiſlau*, the *Emperor'* *Envoy* Extraordinary, to the Queen of *Great-Britain*, preſented a Memorial to her Majeſty, on the Second of *April* 1704, the Subſtance whereof was;

Count *Wratiſlau*'s Memorial to the *Queen*.

" THAT having, at ſeveral Times, repreſented to her Majeſty's Miniſters,
" by Word of Mouth, the urgent Neceſſities of the *Empire*, by the Irrup
" tion of a conſiderable Body of *French* into *Bavaria*; which together wit
" the Inſurrection in *Hungary*, had reduced the *Imperial* Hereditary Cou
" tries to an incredible Perplexity and Confuſion; ſo that it was to be feare
" an entire Revolution, and the Deſolation of all *Germany* would enſue, u
" leſs ſome ſpeedy Remedy were applied, proportionable to the great Da
" ger wherewith they were threatened; he was extremely well ſatisfie
" with the Zeal of her Majeſty's Miniſters for the Common Cauſe, a
" with the Attention they gave to his Remonſtrances: But nothing bei
" as yet reſolved on, tho' the Seaſon was far advanced; and the final Re
" lution, on the ſeveral Schemes, which had been preſented, being deferre
" 'till the Arrival of the Duke of *Marlborough* at the *Hague*, this Envo
" thought himſelf obliged, before his Grace's Departure, to do his laſt E
" deavour, by repreſenting, in Writing, the Danger wherein the *Emper*
" and *Empire* were at preſent, involved; and praying, That her Majeſty
" through the ſame Zeal for the Preſervation of the Liberties of *Europ*
" for which ſhe was ſo much famed, amongſt the Potentates in Allian
" with her Majeſty, would be pleaſed to order the Duke of *Marlboroug*
" her Captain-General, ſeriouſly to conſult with the *States-General*, abo
" the ſpeedieſt Method for relieving the Empire; or, at leaſt, to condu
" Part of the Troops in her Majeſty's Pay beyond Sea, *to preſerve* Germa
" *from a total Subverſion*; it neither being juſt in itſelf, nor any ways adva

" tagio

tagious to the Common Cauſe, that her Majeſty's Troops ſhould remain on the Frontiers of *Holland*, which were not in the leaſt threatened by the Enemy, and were defended by large Rivers, and ſtrong Fortreſſes, whilſt the *Empire* was laid waſte by the *French* with Fire and Sword. (In the Concluſion Count *Wratiſlau* ſaid;) That the Requeſt he moſt humbly preſented was grounded on the Alliance between the *Emperor*, *England*, and *Holland*; purſuant to which he hoped, that her Majeſty would give ſuch Orders as were neceſſary for the Aſſiſtance of *Germany*; by the Want of which he foreſaw the Miſchiefs that would befal the Common Cauſe; eſpecially if the Orders of the *States General*, to recal their Troops from the *Empire*, ſhould take place at a Time when *France* endeavoured to ſend a powerful Reinforcement to their Army in *Bavaria*."

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

To this Memorial, the Queen was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer, by Mr. Secretary *Hedges*. "That the Duke of *Marlborough*, Captain General of her Armies, had received Orders from her Majeſty, to take the moſt effectual Methods, with the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, her good *Allies* and *Confederates* to ſend ſpeedy Relief to his *Imperial* Majeſty, and the *Empire*, and to preſs the *States* to take the neceſſary Meaſures to reſcue *Germany*, from the imminent Danger to which it was now expoſed."

Prudent Secreſy of the Duke of *Marlborough*

EITHER the foregoing Memorial was but Matter of Form, or the *Emperor's* Envoy was then unacquainted with the glorious Scheme the Duke of *Marlborough* had already formed to deliver the *Empire*. It is ſaid, indeed, he had communicated it to three Perſons in *England*, viz. the *Queen*, Prince *George* of *Denmark*, and the Lord *Treaſurer*; not to above two Perſons in *Holland*; and not to any one of the *Imperial* Court, before it was ready to be put in Execution.

He embarks for *Holland*.

IN order hereunto, his Grace embarked at *Harwich*, the Eighth of *April*, O. S. with his Brother, General *Churchill*, Lieutenant General *Lumley*, the Earl of *Orkney*, and other General Officers, and landed ſafely at *Maeſland Sluys*, the Twenty-firſt of the ſame Month, N. S. His Grace went the ſame Evening to the *Hague*, where he received the Compliments of the Foreign Miniſters, General-Officers, and other Perſons of Diſtinction. On the Twenty-third of *April*, N. S. his Grace was attended by a Deputation of the *States General*, with whom he had a preliminary Conference, about the Meaſures thought moſt proper to be put in Execution that Summer. The ſame y, Part of the Garriſons of *Leige*, and *Maeſtricht*, with the Troops which been quartered for ſome Time in that Neighbourhood, conſiſting of enty-three Squadrons, and about forty Battalions, were ordered to aſſem- on the Riſing Ground of *Leon*, and to encamp, with the *Left* at the Vil- e of *Harcourt*, and their *Right* near the River *Jaer*.

And has a Conference with the Deputies of the *States*.

ABOUT the ſame Time the *States General* regulated the ſeveral Poſts of ir General-Officers; M. *d'Auverquerque*, their Field-Marſhal, was appoint- to command their Forces on the *Maeſe*, having under him the Counts *Tilly*, and *Noyelles*, as Generals; M. *Schlangenburgh* was named to head ſe on the *Moſelle*; Lieutenant-General *Saliſch* to command in *Brabant*; utenant-General *Spar*, and Lieutenant-General *Fagel* in *Flanders*; and jor-General *Belcaſtel* in *Savoy*.

He has a ſecond Conference wherein he partly opens his Deſign to them.

ON the Second of *May*, his Grace had another long Conference with the puties of the *States General*, wherein he partly opened to them the Scheme ad concerted long before, and of which he had only given ſome Hints, uch of them as he repoſed moſt Confidence in, when he went laſt to the ue, at the Deſire of the *States*. He added, that he thought his marching *Germany* would be moſt conducive to the Advantage of the *Confederacy*, he weakening the Common Enemy; wherefore he did not queſtion, upon Report of this Matter to the *States General*, but they would readily ur with him, and join their Forces with thoſe of the Queen of *Great-ain*, in ſo glorious a Cauſe. They ſpent a whole Day in Conſultation the Duke's Propoſal, to which ſome Members of that wiſe and potent mbly were ſomewhat backward in giving their Concurrence; being apprehenſive,

henſive, that by dividing their Forces, in this Manner, they might loſe, in one Summer, all the Advantages they had gained, by his Grace's Conduct, and Valour, in the two former Campaigns.

The *States General* concur with the Duke's Propoſal.

Next Morning, his Grace had a Conference with the *States General* themſelves, and the *Council of State*, to whom he made a very lively Repreſentation of the imminent Danger which threatened the whole *Empire*, and indeed all *Europe*, if an immediate Check were not given, to the Progreſs of the *French*, and *Bavarians* in *Germany*: He added, that being now entire Maſters of the *Maeſe*, and all the *Spaniſh Guelderland*, a ſmall Number of Forces were ſufficient to ſecure their Frontiers. Theſe Reaſons, ſupported by the Reputation of the Perſon that delivered them, and alſo by the Influence of thoſe who had been intruſted with the Secret, made ſo great an Impreſſion on the Minds of the whole Aſſembly, that all Affairs relating to the Operations of the enſuing Campaign, were happily determined and adjuſted in this Conference. His Grace ſoon after took his Leave of them, and ſet out in a Yacht for *Utrecht*, on the Fifth of *May* at Night.

The Duke's admirable Prudence & Caution in the tranſacting this Affair.

THE conſummate Prudence of the Duke of *Marlborough*, in the tranſacting of this important Affair, on which the Fate of all *Germany* depended (and indeed, we may ſay, of all *Europe*, without exceeding the Bounds of Truth) can never be ſufficiently admired. The Plan thereof was entirely his own, and was long treaſured up in his Breaſt alone. When Matters were ripe for that Purpoſe, and the Way prepared, he opened his Deſign to his Sovereign, whoſe Approbation and Conſent was primarily neceſſary; but he truſted no one elſe with the Secret, excepting the Lord Treaſurer, in whom he knew he could confide, and who muſt neceſſarily have a Knowledge of it. Having obtained the Queen's Conſent, he was ſenſible that of the *States* was likewiſe requiſite, as ſo large a Body of their Troops was under him, and to be inſtrumental in the Execution thereof. He then diſcloſed ſome Part of his Mind to one or two only of the Aſſembly of the *States*, in his firſt Voyage to *Holland*, but prudently kept the Main Deſign ſtill a Secret. At his Return to *Holland*, theſe his Confidants having paved the Way for it, he opened ſo far of his Mind to the whole Aſſembly of the *States*, and by the Strength of his Arguments, gained their Conſent to act with their Troops in *Germany*, that is on the *Moſelle*: But they had not as yet any Knowledge of his real Deſign, to march into the Heart of the *Empire*, and ſtrike there at the Root of the Evil, which threatened, and muſt have compleated, its entire Ruin, without this ſeaſonable, and effectual Relief.

His Grace ſets out from *Utrecht* for *Ruremonde*.

NEXT Day, his Grace's Coaches met him at *Utrecht*, and carried him that Evening to *Vortz*, a Seat belonging to the Earl of *Albemarle*; from whence he proceeded to *Ruremond*, giving Orders for the *Engliſh* Troops and other Forces poſted thereabouts, to join and march towards *Coblentz*. The Eighth he came to *Ruremond*, where he was ſaluted with a triple Diſcharge of all the Cannon, and complimented by the Biſhop and Magiſtrates of the Place, who met him at ſome Diſtance from the Town. The ſame Evening, his Grace gave the neceſſary Orders, for the building a Bridge over which the *Engliſh*, and other Troops, deſigned (as it was induſtriouſly given out on Purpoſe) for the *Moſelle* were to paſs. Thoſe Forces were in the mean Time, drawing together, towards *Bois-la-duc*, under the Command of General *Churchill*, in order to proceed on their March to *Ruremonde*.

And goes from thence to *Maeſtricht*

ON the Tenth, the Duke went on to *Maeſtricht*, where he had the ſame Honours paid him as at *Ruremonde*; and M. *d'Auverquerque*, with ſeveral other General-Officers, having waited upon his Grace, he accompanied them to the Camp; and having reviewed the *Dutch* Army, was entertained by them at Dinner, and then returned to *Maeſtricht*. On the Sixteenth, his Grace ſet out from thence, and the ſame Evening, joined the Detachment, commanded by Brigadier-General *Ferguſon*, with five Squadrons of the *Dutch* Horſe, and eleven Pieces of Cannon of the *Dutch* Train. On the Eighteenth the Duke marched to *Bedburg*, and was there joined by General *Churchill*, with the *Engliſh* Forces, and Train of Artillery, and the Army encamped with the *Left* at that Place, and the *Right* at *Caſter*. On the Nineteenth the Prince of *Heſſe*, and the Prince of *Saxe-Zeits*, Biſhop of *Raab*, with other Canons of the Chapter of *Cologn*, came from thence to the Camp, to wait upon his Grace: As did alſo Count *Briancon*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Savoy*, to the Queen of *Great-Britain*.

The *French* miſtake the Duke's Deſign.

BY this Time, the *French* in *Flanders*, began to be alarmed; tho' they were far from ſuſpecting the Duke's real Deſign. His marching towards *Coblentz*, and the great Preparations which were making in that Place, induced them to believe his Grace deſigned to open the Campaign with the Siege of *Traerbach*; and then to endeavour to advance, along the *Moſelle*, into *France*. Upon this Suppoſition, they detached eight Battalions, and ſixteen Squadrons towards that River, and gave out, that they intended to beſiege *Huy*, vainly imagining that by this Report, they might ſtop the Progreſs of the *Engliſh* General. This Feint was too thinly gloſſed over, to have any Effect on the Duke; beſides, he very well knew, the Forces he had left in *Flanders*, under M. *d'Auverquerque*, were ſufficient to fruſtrate any Attempt the *French* could make on that Side: His Grace, therefore, continued his March, according to the Reſolution he had too firmly taken, to be diverted from it by ſuch weak Stratagems, and on the Twentieth of *May*, advanced from *Bedburg* to *Kerpen*.

The Duke continues his March.

NEXT Day, his Grace advanced as far as *Kalſecken*, where he received an Expreſs from Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, giving it as his Opinion, that the *French* might force their Paſſage through the *Black-Foreſt*, and bring a new Reinforcement to the *Elector* of *Bavaria*. This was confirmed by Letters from the Prince of *Heſſe*, M. *Bulau*, and Baron *Hompeſch*, who all agreed in the ſame Opinion. About the ſame Time, his Grace received Advice from the *Netherlands*, that the Court of *France* had ſent poſitive Orders to Marſhal *Villeroy*, to march towards the *Moſelle*, with 35 Battalions, and forty-ſix Squadrons, being ſtill firmly perſuaded his Grace would act on that Side. Thereupon, he gave immediate Orders for his Forces to march on, and for the greater Expedition, to prevent the ill Conſequences, that might attend the Junction of the *French*, and *Bavarians*, he advanced himſelf with the Horſe, and left the Infantry to march after him, with the Artillery and Baggage, under the Command of his Brother, Lieutenant-General *Churchill*; who likewiſe was very expeditious in following the Duke, tho' in ſuch a Manner, as not to over-fatigue the Troops. The Method he took, for this End, was, to be- n his March, every Morning, by Break of Day, and pitch the Camp a-new before the intenſe Heat of the Mid-Day Sun incommoded them; ſo that the remaining Part of the Day's Reſt, 'till next Morning at Break of Day again, was almoſt as refreſhing to the Men as a Day's Halt.

He receives News of the Junction of the *French* & *Bavarians*.

ON the Twenty-third, his Grace left his Troops on a full March, and went view the Fortifications of *Bonn*; where having given ſome Directions to the Governor of that Place, he returned in the Evening to the Army. There received certain Advice, that the Recruits for the *French* Army in *Bava-* , with farther Reinforcements, had actually joined the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, ee Days before at *Villingen*. As this Junction added greatly to the Difficul- s our Illuſtrious General had to incounter, tho' it could not ſhake his dy Reſolution, nor abate his undaunted Courage, we muſt beg Leave to ke a ſmall Digreſſion, in order to give an Account of this no leſs difficult, n important Enterprize.

A fine Stratagem of Marſhal *Tallard*'s which ſucceeds.

The *Imperialiſts*, nnder the Command of the Prince of *Baden*, General *ngen*, and the Margrave of *Bareith*, were not only Maſters of the ſtrong es of *Stolhoffen*, with thoſe of *Kinch*, and *Biehl*, but alſo of all the Paſſes he *Black-Foreſt*, inſomuch that there was no Paſſage left for Marſhal *Tal-* but by the *Red-Houſe* in *Swiſſerland*. Wherefore he ſpread a Report great Addreſs, that he intended to take that Rout, and the Marquis *de* *eux*, Miniſter of *France* to the *Swiſs* Cantons, acting in Concert with Marſhal, and joining in the Report, alarmed the *Swiſs*, which obliged to make Remonſtrances, and this Affair began to occaſion a great

Noiſe, ſo that it was no wonder the Generals of the *Empire* were over-reached; accordingly they left other Poſts unguarded, on Purpoſe to ſtrengthen themſelves on that Side.

How this Junction was effected.

IN the mean Time, Marſhal *Tallard* ſent into the *Lower Alſace* forty-five Boats fit to make a Bridge; the Sieur *Laubanie*, Governor of *Landau*, poſted himſelf at *Gemerſheim*, with ſeven or eight hundred Men, and a great Train of Artillery. The Troops brought from the *Moſelle* by the Count *de Coigny* ſeemed to bend their March the ſame Way; and the Army of Marſhal *Tallard* were ordered likewiſe to march thither. Theſe Preparations obliged the *Germans* to withdraw Part of the Forces, they had beyond the Mountains, to re-inforce thoſe appointed to guard the Lines of *Stolhoffen*, and the Banks of the *Rhine*.

The *Germans* retire before the *Elector* of *Bavaria*.

They likewiſe quit their advantageous Poſts, and retire as the *French* advance.

THE Recruits deſigned for *Germany*, to the Number of twelve thouſand Foot, three thouſand Horſe, and one thouſand Officers, were drawn together at *Newburgh*, and the Marquis *de Courtebonne* was poſted on the other Side of the *Rhine*, near *Hurningen*, with a Flying-Camp, to keep the *Germans* under an Alarm for the Foreſt-Towns, and the Lake of *Conſtance*. In the mean while, the *Elector* of *Bavaria* marched from *Ulm*, the Fourth of *May*, N. S. with an Army of near thirty thouſand Men, and uſed ſo much Expedition, that on the Thirteenth he arrived within eight Leagues of the Head of the *Danube*; the *Germans*, who were ſurprized, quitting their Lines, and retiring as faſt as that Prince advanced. The ſame Day the Troops commanded by the Marquis *de Courtebonne*, and the Recruits fell down the *Rhine*; and the Armies of Marſhal *Tallard*, and Count *Coigny*, advanced that Day to the Bridges laid at *Briſac*, and *Rheinau*, where they paſſed the *Rhine*. The former arrived, the Fourteenth, at *Langendentzling*, at the Entry of the Valley of *Waldkirch*, through which there was likewiſe a Paſs. The ſame Day Marſhal *Tallard* cauſed a Road to be made, on his *Right*, leading into the Valley of *St. Peter*; on the Fifteenth he commanded a Detachment of Grenadiers, with ten Men out of each Troop of Horſe and Dragoons; and one hundred and ten out of each Battalion, under the Command of M. *Surlauben*, to poſt themſelves at *Kirchzarten*. On the Tenth, the *Right* Wing of the Cavalry, with two Brigades of Foot, marched to poſſeſs themſelves of the Camp of M. *Surlauben*, who advanced towards the Mountain of *Tornee*, ſituated in the Middle of the Paſſage. The *Germans* had built a Fort upon that Mountain, but had abandoned it, as well as ſeveral Redoubts, and Intrenchments; and two Regiments they had poſted in the Abbey of *St. Peter*, quitted that Poſt, likewiſe, with great Precipitation.

MARSHAL *Tallard*, who had joined the Detachment of M. *Surlauben*, pu ſome Troops in thoſe Poſts, for the Security of five hundred Waggons, which followed the Recruits, and to favour their Paſſage. The Marquis *de Courtebonne*, marched on to encamp at *Capel*, at the Entrance of the Valley of *Friburgh*, and arrived the Seventeenth at *Falkenſtein*, where the Equipages an Waggons met together, having paſſed, in the Night, under the very Cann of *Friburgh*. Theſe Waggons were laden with Ammunition, Arms, Pr viſion, and Money, for the Army, and the *Elector* of *Bavaria* reach *Donau-Eſchingen*, the Source of the *Danube*, on the Sixteenth, where Ma ſhal *Tallard* went to pay him a Viſit. He continued there the Eighteenth confer with him, and on the Nineteenth rejoined his Army near *Friburg* Having giving his Army two or three Days Reſt there, he decamped fro the Neighbourhood of *Friburgh*, and marched back towards *Offenburgh*, as his Intention had been to attack the Lines at *Biehl*.

The Conduct of the *Imperialiſts* is greatly blamed.

THE Conduct of the *Imperialiſts*, on this Occaſion, was very much blame both in truſting the Defence of the important Paſſes of the *Black Foreſt*, the *Militia* alone, and in not taking the Opportunity of Fighting the *El tor* of *Bavaria*, when they might have done it with a viſible Advantag M. *Rouſſet*, makes light of the Reinforcement brought to the *Elector* of *B varia*, by Marſhal *Tallard*, and ſays; All that came thereof is, that the Ju tion ſucceeded, but the *Elector* derived no Advantage from thence; for of ten thouſand Recruits (our Accounts ſay ſixteen thouſand) which the *Fr*

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Army eſcorted, not one Third got ſafe to him, the others either died by the Way, or deſerted.

HAVING mentioned the *Imperialiſts* not fighting the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, when they had a viſible Advantage, it will not be improper to inform our Readers how that happened. The *Elector* of *Bavaria*, and Marſhal *de Marſin*, being advanced towards *Dütlingen*, General *Thungen* thought fit to withdraw the *Confederate* Troops from the Lines, between the *Danube*, and the Lake of *Conſtance*, and poſted himſelf the Thirteenth at *Rotweiler*, with eight Regiments of Horſe, nine Battalions of the *Dutch*, and two of *Wolſenbuttle*. He was reinforced, the Fourteenth, with another *Dutch* Battalion, and three others, beſides three Regiments of Horſe, of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*'s. On the Fifteenth, the Margrave of *Bareith*, and Count *Stirum* arrived in the Camp with twelve thouſand Men, beſides four Battalions, and nine Squadrons of the King of *Pruſſia*'s Forces.

HEREUPON, theſe Generals, ſeeing they had now a fine Army conſiſting of ninety-nine Squadrons, and forty two Battallions, reſolved to attack the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, the Seventeenth, near *Villingen*; but Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* ſent them particular Orders not to ſtir from their Camp 'till his Arrival. On the Nineteenth his Highneſs came to the Camp, and having held a Council of War, it was reſolved to attack the Enemy, next Day; but it was then too late; the Opportunity was neglected; the Army broke up, indeed, according to the Reſolution of the Council of War; but the *Bavarians* having Advice of their Motion, quitted their Camp with great Precipitation, leaving ſeveral Things behind, and retired to *Donau-Eſchingen*; the Armies being ſo near, that ſome of the *Bavarians* were obliged to paſs, almoſt within Musket-ſhot of the *Imperialiſts*, who ſaluted them with ſeveral Vollies of Cannon. The Fourteenth, the *Elector* marched to *Huſingen*, and dvanced the Twenty-ſecond to *Furſtemberg*, and the Twenty-third to *Engen*.

The *Imperialiſts* reſolve to attack the *Elector* of *Bavaria*; but are hindered by the Prince of *Baden*.

The *Bavarians* retire, in their Turn, before the *Imperialiſts*.

PRINCE *Lewis* not being able to attack the *Bavarians*, becauſe they were parted by a deep River, and a Moraſs, marched to *Dutlingen* the Twenty-firſt, and having paſſed the *Danube*, advanced to *Liptengen*, on the Twenty-third, to ſtreighten the *Bavarians*, between the Lake of *Conſtance*, nd his Army, and oblige them to fight. The Twenty-fourth, General *Bira* joined the Prince with ſeven thouſand Men, from the Lines of *Stolhoffen*, d both Armies moved towards *Stokach*, the only Paſs, through which the *Bavarians* could make their Retreat. The Twenty-fifth they cannonaded ach other; but during that Cannonading, the *Bavarians* marched through a efile, which was ſo narrow, that only two Men could paſs it in Front, and e Twentieth in the Morning, their whole Army was got through, and arched to *Pfuhlendorff*, and from thence to *Saulgen*, having found a great Quantity of Proviſions at the firſt, which they ordered to be laid up there, in eir March to *Donau Eſchingen*: This done, they burnt that Place, and di- ers others. The *Imperialiſts* having thus ſuffered the *Bavarians* to eſcape, arched towards *Moſchkirken* and arrived, the Twenty-eighth in the Eveng, at *Riedlengen*. The *Bavarians* had been three Days without Bread; d had the *Imperialiſts* ſecured the Paſs of *Stokach*, they muſt of Neceſſity ve laid down their Arms, and diſbanded themſelves. Some have laid the ult upon the Guides, who led the Army a great Way about; but more ribe it to the Heavineſs and ill Conduct of the *Germans*, and Prince *Lewis* *Baden*, who were highly blamed on this Account. But, whoever was in ult, it is certain the *Imperialiſts* loſt a very favourable Opportunity, which caſioned great Murmurings in the Army, and rendered the Arrival of Prince *gene* very agreeable.

The *Bavarians* have a narrow Eſcape.

For which Pr. *Lewis* of *Baden*, and the *Germans* are highly blamed.

Pr. Eugene comes to the *Imperial* Army.

WE now return to the Duke of *Marlborough*, upon whoſe Motions, the es of all *Europe* were, by this Time, fixed. Notwithſtanding the late Junc- n of the *French* and *Bavarians*, by the Number of the Troops the *French* behind them, and by Marſhal *Tallard*'s marching back, with the Reſt of Army, towards the *Rhine*, his Grace was confirmed in his Opinion, *That Enemy were ſtill wholly ignorant of his Deſign.* He therefore continued

The D. of *Marlborough* purſues his March.

his March, with unwearied Diligence, and advanced, by the Twenty-fifth, to the Camp of *Neudorff*, near *Coblentz*, where M. *Davenant*, the Queen's Agent at *Frankfort*, and M. *d'Amelo*, Envoy Extraordinary from the *States General*, came to compliment his Grace. Count *Wratiſlau*, late Envoy from the *Emperor* to her Majeſty of *Great-Britain*, attended likewiſe on his Grace there, to ſettle all Things for his farther March, and his Junction with the *Imperial* Army.

Viſits the *Elector* of *Triers*.

And is viſited by the Pr. of *Heſſe Darmſtadt*.

On the Twenty-ſixth, whilſt the Horſe and Dragoons were paſſing over the *Rhine*, his Grace made a Viſit to the *Elector* of *Triers*, at his Caſtle at *Ehrenbreitſtein*, where he was ſaluted with a triple Diſcharge of all the Cannon round the Place, and having dined with the *Elector*, marched in the Afternoon with his Troops to *Braubach*, a Town belonging to the Prince of *Heſſe Darmſtadt*. Next Day, that Prince made a Viſit to the Duke, who encamped that Night at *Neuſtadt*, and on the Twenty-eighth removed to *Schwalbach*. In the mean Time, the Foot marched the Twenty-ſeventh, from *Coblentz* to *Braubach*, and next Day to *Neuſtadt*, having Orders to follow the Horſe and Dragoons, as cloſe as was conſiſtent with the March of the Artillery and Baggage. During the Time the Army lay encamped at *Neuſtadt*, Mr. *Cardonnel*, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Secretary, wrote the following Letter to M*** at *Zell*.

From the Camp at Neuſtadt, *May*, 28, 1704.

A Letter from M. *Cardonnel* to M. *** at *Zell*.

SIR,

"My Lord Duke diſpatched his *Electoral* Highneſs's Meſſenger, laſt "Night, in order for his Departure early next Morning, as I believe he "did before Five. Not having Time then, to write to you, I would not "detain him, but ſhall ſend this to your Agent at *Frankfort*, to be forwarded "to you. This comes chiefly to thank you for your two Letters, which "accompanied M. *de Chamillard*'s Memorial, and *Du Breuil*'s Examination. "With Regard to the Former, you know already, that the moſt conſiderable "Point concerted therein, *viz.* the Junction, has taken Effect, without a "Blow's being ſtruck; before the Prince of *Baden* joined the Troops, and "while he had given poſitive Orders, that they ſhould not act before his Arrival: "We find, however, the utmoſt Deſigns of the Enemy, in this Memorial, "and I hope we ſhall be able to defeat them.

"We have been theſe two Days in Expectation of another Courier from "the Prince of *Baden*, to inform us of the Succeſs of ſome Action between "him, and the *Elector* (of *Bavaria*) as he gives us Reaſon to hope by his "Letter, of which the incloſed is a Copy: But to tell you the Truth, I "expect no great Matter from the Management of that Prince. My Lord "Duke has likewiſe ſent a Copy of it to his Highneſs the *Elector* of Ha"*nover*.

"Upon M. *Villeroy*'s March, we wrote to the *Hague* for a Reinforcement "of Troops, and if it comes quickly, I flatter myſelf, with the Aſſiſtance "of the Almighty, we ſhall have a proſperous Campaign.

"We continue our March To-day, and ſhall be To-morrow at *Mentz*, "where we ſhall halt but one Day, and then march on to join our Troops "at *Philipsburgh*: But our *Engliſh* Infantry, which marches with the Artillery, "could not be quite ſo expeditious."

I am, &c.

A. Cardonnel

Little or Nothing to be hoped for from the *Imperialiſts* under Pr. *Lewis* of *Baden*.

Tho' Mr. *Cardonnel*, in this Letter is pretty modeſt in his Cenſure of Princ *Lewis*, (and indeed he did not then know all that had paſſed) yet he give us ſufficiently to underſtand, that little, or nothing, was to expected from the *Imperialiſts*.

Whilst the Duke of *Marlborough* was encamped at *Schwalbach*, Lieu- enant-General *Bulan*, Commander in Chief of the *Lunenburgh* Forces, came o pay his Reſpects to his Grace; who received Letters, the ſame Day, from he Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe*, and General *Hompeſch*, informing him *they ere come to* Mentz, *and expected his Orders.* The Duke had ſcarce read theſe Letters, when he received another Expreſs, from the *States General*, to aſ- ure his Grace, *That according to his Deſire, they had given Orders for a Reinforcement of eight Battalions, and twenty-one Squadrons, to be ſent after his Grace, with all Speed, from the Army on the* Maeſe, *and that M.* d'Auverquer- que *had appointed ſixteen Squadrons of Horſe, and five of Dragoons, with ſeven Battalions of* Daniſh *Forces, and one of* Heſſe, *for that Service.*

The *Dutch* promiſe the D. of *Marlborough* a Reinforcement.

On the Twenty-ninth the Duke purſued his March from *Schwalbach* to *Caſſel*, a Village on the *Rhine*, over againſt *Mentz*; and immediately upon is Arrival there made a Viſit to the *Elector* of *Mentz*. At the Landing Place, on the other Side of the River, ſeveral of his *Electoral* Highneſs's Coaches attended, to carry his Grace, and his Retinue to the Palace; and n the mean Time, he was ſaluted by a Diſcharge of all the Cannon round he City. The *Elector* entertained his Grace and his Retinue very magnifi- ently, and after Dinner, a Conference was held between the Generals, about he Motions of the *Confederate* Armies in *Germany*. Next Day the Duke al- lowed his Troops ſome Reſt, and, in the mean While, being attended by the principal Officers of the Army, he viewed the Fortifications of *Mentz*, was gain ſaluted by a Diſcharge of all the Cannon, and dined a ſecond Time ith his *Electoral* Highneſs; who intended to have croſſed the River, to re- rn his Grace's Viſit, and view his Troops, but was prevented by the bad Weather.

His Grace viſits the *Elector* of *Mentz*, who entertains him magnificently.

On the Laſt of *May*, the Foreign Miniſters who had waited on the Duke om *Coblentz* to *Mentz*, having taking their Leaves of him, the neceſſary ders were given, for the Troops to paſs the *Mayn*, which being done, ith all Expedition, his Grace purſued his March towards the *Neckar*, en- mped, that Night, at *Grootgerhout*, and advanced, the Firſt of *June*, to *ingenberg*. Next Day, the Duke marched with his Army, to *Weinheim*, and Day after went on to *Ladenburgh*, where he, and the other Generals, took their Quarters, and the Troops paſſed the *Neckar*, over a Bridge of Boats, d encamped on the other Side, over againſt the Town. Here his Grace ought fit to hait two whole Days, both to give his wearied Troops ſome freſhment, and that the reſt of the Auxillary Troops, which were to ve under him, might not be left too far behind.

The *Confederate* Army paſſes the *Mayn*.

And the *Neckar*.

From *Ladenburgh*, the Duke, who had now got ſome Days the Start of *French* Troops, wrote to the *States*, and thought he might venture to in- m them of the whole Secret; that he had the *Queen*, his Miſtreſs's Order, march to the Relief of the *Empire*, with which he hoped they would agree, d allow of his carrying their Troops to ſhare in the Honour of that Expe- ion. He had their Anſwer as quick as the Courier could carry it, by ich they approved of his Deſign of carrying their Troops with him, and eed they could not now well do otherwiſe; ſo that the whole Army was n at his Diſpoſition without Controul.

The Duke informs the *States* of his whole Deſign; of which they approve.

The Duke's bending his March towards the *Danube*, was a terrible Sur- ze to the *French*; who, after their firſt Miſtake, in judging that his Grace's ew was to act on the *Moſelle*, had ſurmiſed, that he intended to advance to *Upper Rhine*, and might have a Deſign on *Landau*. This Suſpicion was firmed, both by his Grace's March to *Mentz*, and by the Governor of *lipsburgh*'s making a Bridge over the *Rhine*. Upon this Suggeſtion, Mar- l *Tallard* repaſſed the *Rhine*, the Second of *June*, at *Altenheim*, in order er to join Marſhal *Villeroy*, or to oppoſe the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Paſ- e over that River. His Grace was informed thereof the Fourth, by an preſs from the Count *de Vehlen*, General of the *Palatine* Horſe, who com- nded the Forces in the Lines of *Stolhoffen*.

The *French* again miſtaken in their Judgment of the Duke's Deſigns.

On the Fifth of *June*, N. S. the Count *de Frieſe* came to the Duke's my, to inform his Grace, from Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, whom he had left, with his Forces at *Ehingen*, on the hither Side the *Danube*, that the *Elector* of *Bavaria* was ſtrongly incamped near *Ulm*, on the other Side. He likewiſe received Intelligence, that Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, was arrived in the *Imperial* Camp; and that the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, was marching with the Troops of *Heſſe*, and *Lunenburgh*, towards the *Danube*. Upon this Count *Wratiſlau*, who, during this whole Campaign, had made it his Buſineſs, with indefatigable Induſtry, and admirable Conduct, to create and cheriſh a good Correſpondence between the Duke and the *Imperial* Generals, went from his Grace, to confer with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, on Account of the Enemy's Motions on the other Side the *Rhine*: As alſo to concert an Interview between his Grace and Prince *Eugene*, which was equally deſired by both thoſe illuſtrious Captains.

The prudent Behaviour of Count *Wratiſlau*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* purſues his March.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* having given Orders, to his Infantry and Artillery, which paſſed the *Mayn* the Fourth, to follow, with the Reinforcemen of Horſe and Foot, which was marching from the *Maeſe*, under the Command of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, his Grace decamped from *Ladenburg*, th Sixth of the ſame Month, and marched to *Wiſtock*. On the Seventh, he arrived at *Eppingen*, and next Day, purſued his March to *Great Gardach*; durin which, ſeveral of the reſt of the Auxiliary Troops joined his Grace. Th Remainder, particularly the Foot, and Artillery, which that Day paſſed th *Neckar*, at *Heidelberg*, under the Conduct of General *Churchill*, receivin Orders to meet his Grace, at the Rendezvous at *Gielingen*.

M. *Villeroy* marches to the *Upper Rhine*.

HEREUPON the Marſhal *de Villeroy* marched with all poſſible Speed towards the *Upper Rhine*; and at the ſame Time, a Detachment of ſeven Battalions, and twenty Squadrons, from the *Confederate* Army in *Flanders*, under the Command of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, followed his Grace the Duk of *Marlborough*. Whilſt the latter was encamped at *Great Gardach*, the Baron *de Staffarol*, Grand Marſhal to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, came to compliment his Grace, in the Name of the Duke his Maſter, and to aſſure him all poſſible Aſſiſtance ſhould be given to the Troops under his Grace's Command, in their March through his Maſter's Territories.

The firſt Interview between Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*.

On the Ninth the Duke of *Marlborough* marched, with the Horſe, fro *Great Gardach* to *Mondelſheim*, where he halted next Day; and, in th Morning, received Advice, by an Adjutant-General, that Prince *Eugene* o *Savoy*, with Count *Wratiſlau*, were on the Road to his Camp, intending t dine with his Grace. About Three in the Afternoon, his Highneſs arrive at the Duke's Quarters, at *Mondelſheim*, where he was received with all th Honour, and Civility, due to his Rank and Quality.

Some Account of what paſſed therein.

POSTERITY, as well as the preſent Age, will, in all Probability, b curious to know what paſſed at the firſt Interview of theſe two Competito for Glory; the greateſt Generals of this Age; equal in their Merit, an Fame; both for their Courage and Conduct in the Shock of Armies; their Pr dence in Council; their Dexterity and Addreſs in the Management of Affair and their Politeneſs, Temper, and Affability. What is come to our Kno ledge, we ſhall faithfully relate, and wiſh it were in our Power to grati them farther. After Dinner, which was as magnificent as the Time and Pla would admit of, the remaining Part of the Day was ſpent in Conſultations o the preſent Poſture of Affairs, which laſted ſeveral Hours together; and th mutual Opinion they at that Time conceived of each other's Prudence a Capacity, muſt unqueſtionably have been very great, ſince the reciproc Eſteem they had before conceived for each other, from the Voice of Fam grew from that Time, to ſo ſtrict a Friendſhip, and Confidence, as very mu contributed to the glorious and continual Succeſs, which attended the Ar of the *Allies*, during the whole Courſe of the War.

Compliments paſſed between the Prince and the Duke.

NEXT Day, his Highneſs marched with the Duke to *Great Heppa* where his Grace having ordered his Army to be drawn up in *Battalia*, befo the Prince, his Highneſs expreſſed his Surprize, to find them in ſo excelle a Condition, after ſo long and ſpeedy a March. Upon which Occaſion is reported to have ſaid: *My Lord, I never ſaw better Horſes, better Cloath or finer Belts, and Accoutrements; yet all theſe may be had for Money; but th* *is a Spirit in the Looks of your Men, which I never ſaw in any, in my Life.* His Grace, who could but be extremely pleaſed with this Compliment, was not, however, behind-hand with his Highneſs in Politeneſs, but is ſaid to have anſwered: *Sir, if it be as you ſay, that Spirit is infuſed into them by your Preſence.*

Pr. *Lewis* of *Baden* comes to the Duke of *Marlborough.*

ON the Twelfth, Advice was brought from the Army commanded by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, that three Regiments of Horſe were ſent from thence on the Eighth to the Lines at *Stolhoffen*; and that, on the Tenth, they were followed by nine thouſand of the *Pruſſian* Forces, in order to oppoſe the *French* on that Side. The Thirteenth, in the Morning, the Duke was informed by Count *Wratiſlau*, that Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, was coming Poſt to meet him his Grace; upon which ſent Colonel *Gadogan*, with a Compliment tohis Highneſs, whom he found at *Eſlingen*, with Prince *Lobkowitz*, his Nephew, and conducted them to *Great Heppach.*

Compliments paſſed between his Highneſs & his Grace.

AMONGST other Expreſſions of Civility, which paſſed between Prince *Lewis*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, his Highneſs ſaid; *That his Grace was come to ſave the* Empire, *and give him an Opportunity to vindicate his Honour, which, he was ſenſible, was, in ſome Meaſure, at the laſt Stake, in the Opinion of ſome People.* To this his Grace is ſaid to have anſwered; *That he came to learn from his Highneſs how to be of Service to the* Empire; *for they muſt be very ignorant, who did not know, that the Prince of* Baden, *when his Health would permit him, had not only preſerved the* Empire, *but even extended its Conqueſts.* Mutual Civilities being over, a Conference was held between the three Generals, wherein it was reſolved, *That the Auxiilary Troops in the Neighbourood, ſhould join the Army on the* Danube, *for ſome Days; and that Prince* Lewis, *and the Duke of* Marlborough, *ſhould have each of them his Day of Command alternatively, as long as they continued together; whilſt Prince* Eugene *hould repair towards* Philipsburg, *to defend the Paſſage on the* Rhine, *tke Lines f* Stolhoffen, *and the Country of* Wirtemberg, *or act otherwiſe according to e Motions of the* French.

A Conference between the three Generals, with its Reſult.

A particular Honour done the Duke of *Marlborough.*

THUS the Duke of *Marlborough*, to his own, and his Country's Honour, btained a Poſt, which equalled him to the firſt General in Chriſtendom; iz. to command by Turns with Prince *Lewis*, and afterwards with Prince *ugene*, and that in the Heart of *Germany*, where the Forces of the *Empire* ad, always 'till then, had the Pre-eminence.

NEXT Morning early, the Horſe marched from *Great Heppach*, whilſt his race ſtaid behind to entertain Prince *Lewis*, and Prince *Eugene*, at Dinner; ter which the former returned to his Army on the *Danube*, and Prince *Eune* went Poſt for *Philipsburgh*, to Head the Army on the *Rhine*. In the Eveng the Duke joined the Troops under his Command, in the Camp at *Eberach*, where the Prince of *Heſſe*, with M. *Bulau*, and Baron *Hompeſch*, atnded, to give his Grace an Account, that all the Forces were in the Neighurhood, ready to march to their appointed *Rendezvous*. The Sixteenth, s Grace marched with the Horſe from *Eberſpach* to *Groſz Seinſſen*; the other uxiliary Troops advancing at the ſame Time, in two Bodies, under the ommand of the Prince of *Heſſe*, and M. *Bulau*, and encamped at ſome Dince from the Duke; but in ſuch a Manner, that the whole might be able join Prince *Lewis* in one Day's March, as ſoon as he ſhould make a Motion th his Army towards his Grace.

Farther Motions of his Grace's Army.

THE ſame Day, the Duke had Advice from *Ulm*, that the *Elector* of *Baria* had marched the Fifteenth with a conſiderable Detachment; and a Deter, who came in the Eighteenth, reported, that ſome Regiments of his rces were daily paſſing the *Danube*. This was confirmed, by the Information the Grand Marſhal to the Duke of *Wirtemberg* received from *Ulm*; t the Reſt of the *Elector*'s Army had paſſed the *Danube*, and that he had t his heavy Baggage into that City. The Twentieth, his Grace the Duke of *arlborough* had an Account from the *Rhine*, that ſix Days before, the Marls *de Villeroy*, and *Tallard*, had a Conference at *Landau*, but had not as t undertaken any Thing. M. *Rouſſet* ſays, that in this Conference they med the Deſign of attacking the Lines of *Stolhoffen* in divers Places, but

The Marſhals *Villeroy*, and *Tallard* have a Conference at *Landau.*

that the Court of *France* did not approve thereof; and that during the Time they ſpent in ſending Couriers to and from *Verſailles*, the Generals of the *Allies* had Leiſure, to make their Diſpoſitions; as alſo that the Orders Marſhal *Tallard* received, were to paſs the Mountains, and rejoin the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, which he rightly obſerves was eaſier to command, than to execute.

Farther Motions of the Duke's Army.

THE ſame Day, *viz.* the Twentieth of *June*, Prince *Eugene* was joined by the *Pruſſian* Forces, which made his Army on the *Rhine* near thirty thouſand Men. The Twenty-firſt of *June*, the Duke of *Marlborough* decamped, with the Horſe from *Groſz Seinſſen*, and in his March was joined, by the Auxillary Troops of *Lunenburgh*, *Hanover*, and *Heſſe*. The Army encamped the Twenty-firſt between *Launſheim* and *Urping*, and on the Twenty-ſecond made a Motion in order to join Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, at *Weſterſtetten*, at which Place, the Right of his Grace's Camp then lay. Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* having deſired of the Duke a farther Reinforcement, for the Security of the *Rhine*, and the Lines of *Stolhoffen*, his Grace ſent Orders to Lieutenant General *Scholten*, to march to the *Rhine*, with the ſeven Battalions of *Daniſh* Foot, which were coming from the *Maeſe*, and were by that Time advanced as far as *Frankfort*, to receive Orders from his Highneſs.

IN the mean While, the *Elector* of *Bavaria* ſent a conſiderable Detachment to *Dillingen*, and *Lawingen*, with Intent, that upon the advancing of the *Confederate* Forces towards the *Danube*, his whole Army might poſſeſs themſelves of that Camp. The Twenty-third, Prince *Lewis*, and the Duke, continued in the Camp near *Launſheim*, to form the Line of Battle; and the ſame Day, his Grace reviewed twelve Regiments of Foot, which came into thoſe Parts the Year before, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Goor*, with the four Battalions of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*'s Troops, in the Pay of the *States*, which appeared compleat, and in very good Order. Next Day, the Army marched from *Launſheim*, and *Weſterſtetten*, and encamped with the Right at *Elchingen*, near the *Danube*, and the Left at *Langu*, where they halted three Days. The Twenty-eighth they marched again, and encamped with the *Right* at *Herbrecting*, and the *Left* at *Gingen*, on the River *Brentz*, within two Leagues of the *Elector* of *Bavaria*'s Army; which lay between *Dillingen* and *Lawingen*, with the *Brentz* between the two Armies.

Motions of the united *Confederate* Army.

THE Twenty-ninth, the *Engliſh* Foot and Artillery, under the Command of General *Churchill*, who had been joined, in their March, by a Battalion of the King of *Pruſſia*'s Forces, arrived in the Camp, and took their Poſt in the Line, where an Interval had been left for them; ſo that all the Troops the Duke of *Marlborough* expected, had now joined him, excepting the *Daniſh* Horſe, which were detached after him, from the *Netherlands*. The whole Army then conſiſted of ninety-ſix Battalions of Infantry, and two hundred and two Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons; having with them forty-four Field-Pieces, four *Hawbitzers* or ſmall Mortars, and twenty-four *Po toons*.

A Council of War held.

THE ſame Day the Generals held a Council of War, wherein it was r ſolved to draw near *Donawert*; whereupon the laſt of *June*, the *Conf rate* Army marched from *Gingen*, and *Herbrecting*, and encamped with the *Right* at *Lanthauſen*, and their *Left* at *Balmerſhoffen*. They marched ſo ne the *Bavarian* Camp, that Lieutenant-General *Bulau* was ſent out, the Ni before, with a Detachment of two thouſand Horſe and Dragoons, to ſecu the Paſſes, by which the Enemy might have diſturbed the March of the *A lies*, who by this Means advanced without any Oppoſition. The Enemy Army was then reckoned to conſiſt of eighty-eight Battalions, and one hun red and ſixty Squadrons, having ninety Pieces of Cannon, forty Mortars a *Hawbitzers*, and thirty *Pontoons*.

The Duke reſolves to attack the Enemy in their Intrenchments

THE Firſt of *July*, the *Confederates* continued their March, in Sight the *Elector* of *Bavaria*'s Army at *Dillingen*, and encamped with their *Rig* at *Amerdingen*, and their *Left* at *Onderingen*. The Camp being pitched, Duke of *Marlborough* advanced a little in the Front of his Army, with Guard of ſixty Squadrons, to take a View of the ſtrong Situation of t

Enemy; and returning ſoon after, gave the neceſſary Orders, for preparing every Thing during the Night, for attacking the Enemy's Intrenchments next Day. Some Officers were of Opinion, that after ſo tireſome a March, the Troops ought to have ſome Reſt before the Attack; but the Duke would not hear of any Delay.

WHILST the Camp was at *Langenau*, Mr. *Cardonnel*, the Duke's Secretary, wrote the following Letter to M. *** at *Zell*, which we preſume will not be unacceptable to our Readers.

A Letter from Mr. *Cardonnel* to M. *** at *Zell*.

From the Camp at Langenau, *June* 25, 1704.

SIR,

"Since my laſt, I have been honoured with your two Letters of the Twelfth and Fifteenth Inſtant, which I read to my Lord Duke, and can aſſure you, that his Excellency is intirely of your Sentiments: He has likewiſe cauſed all the *Daniſh* Infantry, which was on the March to join us, from the *Maeſe* to go to the *Rhine*, to ſerve under Prince *Eugene*, and they may join him in ſix or ſeven Days; ſo that as we have no News of any Motion of the *French*, we are not under any Apprehenſions of them on that Side. We joined the Prince of *Baden* two Days ago, and there ſeems to be a pretty good Harmony between him and my Lord Duke. Our Infantry, with the Artillery, will join To-morrow at *Gingen*; to which Place we ſhall advance, in order to be nearer the Enemy, who are retired, with the greateſt Part of their Troops, to their former Camp between *Lawingen*, and *Dillengen*. But they have another Body, on the other Side the *Danube* at *Leipheim*, conſiſting chiefly of Cavalry, and they ſeem to be under ſome Conſternation. I do not ſee, however, that we can pretend to attempt any Thing, 'till the Arrival of the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, with the *Daniſh* Cavalry; who march very ſlowly, notwithſtanding the re-iterated Orders ſent them by my Lord Duke, to make all the Expedition poſſible. He hardly ſet out from *Frankfort* 'till Yeſterday, and cannot join us in leſs than ſix or ſeven Days; tho' my Lord Duke diſpatched an Expreſs to him Yeſterday, with Orders to leave his heavy Baggage behind him, that he might march with the greater Speed. As ſoon as theſe Troops join us, we ſhall form two Armies, and as far as I can perceive of our Deſigns, my Lord Duke will march directly to *Donawert*, and endeavour to open, by the Reduction of that Place, a free Paſſage for our Army, into *Bavaria*. It is very probable, as you obſerve, that the *Elector* will ſoon be attempting to amuſe us by a Negociation; but I dare venture to aſſure you, that no ſuch Endeavours will in the leaſt ſlacken our Efforts, to reduce him to Reaſon, by the Force of Arms. The continual Rains, which have fallen, for a Fortnight paſt, have very much incommoded our Infantry, and cauſed ſome Diſtempers amongſt them; but we ſend our Sick to *Heydenheim*, where they ſoon recover. As for our Cavalry, and, in general, all our other Troops, in the Pay of *England*, and *Holland*, they are in a very good Condition. I reckon my Lord Duke's Army will conſiſt of about fifty Battalions, and eighty Squadrons, all very good Troops; when the Line of Battle is formed, I will ſend you a Copy of it. The Hereditary Prince, and M. *de Spiegel*, ſhew ſome Signs of Diſcontent, and talk of ſerving as Voluntiers, becauſe they are not advanced; but I hope it will paſs over."

I am, &c.

A. CARDONNEL.

P.S. With Regard to the General you mention, I have long ſince had not beſt Opinion of him, and cannot alter my Mind yet; I wiſh I may e Reaſon to do it before the End of the Campaign.

HILST the Duke of *Marlborough* was thus exerting himſelf in the ld, and uſing his utmoſt, we may ſay uncommon, Diligence for the Good of

The D. of *Marlborough* traduced at Home.

of the Common Cauſe; there was not wanting a Set of People in *England*, who being his profeſſed Enemies, were putting the worſt Conſtruction upon his Actions, and were forming Parties to ruin him both in his Reputation and his Intereſt, if his great Deſigns for this Campagin, had miſcarried. We ſhall have occaſion to ſay more on this Head below. In the mean While, the following Copies of a couple of Letters, relating to this Matter, being dated about that Time, may not improperly find a Place here.

The Copy of a Letter from the Earl of Stamford *to M.* *** *at* Zell. *June* 2, 1704.

A Letter from the Ld *Stanford* to M. *** at *Zell.*

SIR,

" Tho' I am ſorry to find by yours of the Third Inſtant, that five of our " Mails came to you together, becauſe my Letters were thereby delayed, " and eſpecially that to her Royal Highneſs, the *Electreſs*, yet ſince ſhe " will have it, and is too good a Judge to impute it to my Neglect; I can" not but be pleaſed it eſcaped the Fate, which that of the Twenty-fifth " of the ſame Month met with, in being taken by the *French*. That you " have mine, and ſo good an Account of our Proceedings in *Parliament*, and " that they are ſo highly approved of, does very much rejoice me. I can " aſſure you, it has been a very great Mortification to the Party, to be ſo " croſſed, and expoſed; when nothing could ſtand againſt them in the *Houſe* " *of Commons*.

" I muſt own your Reaſonings upon the Changes at Court, to be the ſame " with thoſe of our moſt judicious, and honeſt Men here, that is, that they " are very chimerical; and they will not, in all Probability, attain the " Ends aimed at, but may have a contrary Effect: Whatever my Lord *Marl*" *borough* does Abroad, (which, for the Sake of *Europe*, I heartily wiſh may " be well) yet his Foundation being rotten here, and his not increaſing the " Number of his Friends, may exaſperate his Enemies to that Degree, that " it may puſh them on beyond the Rules, and Meaſures, they have obſerv" ed hitherto. You know, when two Sets of People agree in a third De" ſign, tho' they perſonally hate one another, they may ſtill concur in the " Main, to prevent a Third's reaping any Benefit: But ſuch Things may be " done, as may occaſion an entire Breach, and ſo thoſe Rules may be no " more thought on. This I look upon to be our Caſe. My Lord *Jerſey* be" ing out, has diſcovered ſuch Things, as rather cauſe Contempt, and Rail" ing, than create any Sort of Pity; which I believe it will be out of the " Power of Mr. *Prior*'s Eloquence or Poetry to allay. Alas! poor Man, he " is himſelf at a low Ebb!——Believe me to be, *&c.*

STAMFORD.

AN *Engliſh* Gentleman, then at the Court of *Hanover*, in a Letter to Gentleman of Note, in the Court of another Prince in *Germany*, dated *Ju* Eighteen, has the following remarkable Paſſage, on this Occaſion.

Extract of a Letter from an *Engliſh* Gentleman at *Hanover*, &c.

" I AM ſure, there is a greater Party forming againſt my Lord Treaſurer, " and my Lord *Marlborough*, than ever there was againſt King *William*'s Mi" niſters, and what the Conſequence may be I cannot tell. Affairs will g " yet worſe, if their Enemies prevail, but moſt will depend upon my Lord' " Succeſs in *Germany*, and *no King could wiſh for a more noble Opportunity t* " RELIEVE, *not only* GERMANY, *but* EUROPE, *than this that he is employe* " *upon, or that could be more glorious for himſelf.* If the *Elector* of *Bavari* " is reduced, it will ſtop the Mouths of his Grace's Enemies, and they wi " not be able to hurt him, in *England*; but if he fails, he will be railed a " in *Holland*, and accuſed in *England*, for the Loſs he muſt ſuffer in ſuch a " Expedition, and I much apprehend the Conſequence every-where."

Another Extract from a ſecond Let-

AND in another Letter to the ſame Perſon, of the Twenty-fifth of *Jun* this Gentleman ſays: " My Lord *Marlborough* has joined the Troops unde " Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, not far from *Ulm*, and the Succeſs of this Affa

" wi

“ will either gain him a great Reputation, and very much ſhelter him from “ his Enemies (which are not a few) or be his Ruin.”

ter of the ſame Gentleman's.

IF this was the Caſe, the Duke ſtood a very ticklish Chance at that Time; for tho' his Enterprizes were undoubtedly grounded upon Reaſon, and formed with the moſt mature Judgment; yet as many Things might have occaſioned a Miſcarriage, his Grace, if he was apprized of his Enemies Deſigns, as no Doubt he was, had but a melancholy Proſpect; the very Thoughts thereof was enough to have daunted a Man leſs reſolute than himſelf, and conſequently, that alone was enough to have ruined all his Meaſures.

In another Letter of the Fifth of *July*, the ſame Gentleman has the following Paſſage.

An Extract of another Letter from the ſame Gentleman.

“ There is no Doubt, but a very great deal depends upon what Succeſs my “ Lord *Marlborough* has in *Germany*, and I wiſh him the beſt: But I muſt “ tell you, that both he and my Lord Treaſurer, have very much provoked “ all thoſe who are for the Succeſſion, by their never doing any one Thing, “ that declared to the World, they were againſt the Prince of *Wales*.

“ I am of your Opinion to ſupport them with all our Friends, and when “ the Campaign is over, I will do any Thing towards it, that they deſerve, “ before the *Parliament* meets. I muſt ſay, I think they have played a more “ nice then wiſe Game, and have committed very groſs Faults.”

Deſcription of the Enemys' ſtrong Intrenchments at *Schellenberg*.

TO return from whence we have digreſſed, the *Elector* of *Bavaria* judging rightly, from the Duke's March, that he intended to attack *Donawert*, ſent a conſiderable Detachment of his beſt Troops, to re-inforce the Count *d'Arco*; who was poſted at *Schellenberg*, a riſing Ground, on the *North* Side of that Place; where he had already caſt up large Intrenchments, with ſaliant Angles, and employed ſome thouſands of Pioneers, for ſeveral Days, to perfect thoſe Works which cover *Donawert*, on the Point between the River *Brentz*, and the *Danube*: This Intrenchment joined the Covered Way of the City of *Donawert*, and was defended by eighteen Battalions of Foot, and ſix Squadrons of Dragoons, of the beſt Troops of *Bavaria*, with ſixteen Pieces of Cannon; ſo that all the Advantages of Situation and Art were on the Side of the *Bavarians*; but, notwithſtanding theſe great Advantages, the Duke of *Marlborough* reſolved to drive the Enemy from that important Poſt.

The Duke marches to attack them.

ACCORDINGLY, the neceſſary Orders being given to the Army, his Grace advanced, the Second of *July*, at Three in the Morning, with a Detachment of ſix thouſand Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Goor*, and thirty Squadrons of *Engliſh*, and *Dutch* Cavalry, beſides three Battalions of *Imperial* Grenadiers: the reſt of the Army, under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* followed, with all poſſible Expedition. But the Way being very bad and long, the Detachment led by his Grace, could not come to the River *Werntz*, or *Wernitz*, which runs by *Donawert*, 'till about Noon; and it was three a Clock before the Bridges were finiſhed, that they could get over the River with their Artillery.

THE Duke having paſſed the ſame, and being deſirous of having all the Honour of that Day, becauſe it was his Turn to command, would not ſtay for the Arrival of the Prince of *Baden*; but putting himſelf at the Head of the Cavalry, advanced about five o'Clock, as near the Intrenchments as was poſſible with any Safety, and having well viewed them, made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for the Attack. The Infantry being by this Time come up to a proper Diſtance, were drawn up before the Horſe, and led on to the Attack by Lieutenant-General *Goor*, and Brigadier *Ferguſon*; the reſt of the Infantry which were to ſuſtain them, were led by Lieutenant-General *Horn*. The whole Body was ſupported by the thirty Squadrons abovementioned.

THE Attack being thus regulated the *Engliſh*, and *Dutch* Infantry drew near the Intrenchment, which were covered on one Side by a Wood, and on the other by the City. In the mean While they began to cannonade each other very briskly on both Sides for about an Hour, and it was judged by the Enemy's Diſpoſition, that the Action would be very hot. The Duke then thought proper for his Troops to begin the Attack on all Sides, without loſs of Time, even before the Arrival of the *Imperialiſts*. Accordingly the

The Onſet begins.

The Intrenchments are forced.

A rich Booty taken and diſtributed amongſt the Soldiers.

Attack was made with unparalelled Vigour and Intrepidity, by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Foot before-mentioned, but they met with ſuch a vigorous Defence, having the greateſt Part of the Enemies Forces to cope with, that they were twice repulſed. However after an Engagement of near an Hour and half, the *Imperialiſts*, who had made all poſſible Haſte, being by that Time come up, the Prince of *Baden* led them immediately on to the Charge, and their Cavalry broke into their Intrenchments: The *Engliſh* and *Dutch* breaking in about the ſame Time, the *Confederates* made a terrible Slaughter of the Enemy; purſuing them even to the *Danube*, where a great Part of them followed the Example of the Count *d'Arco*, and other General-Officers, who ſaved themſelves by ſwimming over that River. They took ſixteen Pieces of the Enemy's Cannon, with all their Ammunition, Tents, and Baggage; as alſo thirteen Colours beſides the Count *d'Arco*'s Plate, and other rich Booty, which was diſtributed amongſt the victorious Soldiers.

The gallant Behaviour of the Ld *Mordaunt*.

ALL the *Confederate* Troops, which engaged, behaved themſelves with a great deal of Bravery and Reſolution, and the Horſe and Dragoons ſhared the Glory of the Day with the Infantry: But the firſt Attack being begun by a Battalion of the *Engliſh* Foot-Guards, and the Regiments of *Orkney*, and *Ingoldsby*, they ſuffered more than any others. Be it recorded, to the immortal Glory of the Lord *Mordaunt*, only Son to the Earl of *Peterborough*, that of a Detachment of fifty Grenadiers, of the *Engliſh* Foot Guards, which he led on to the Attack, only himſelf, with ten of his Men, eſcaped unhurt.

THE Forces of the Enemy conſiſted of two Battalions of the *Elector's* Life-Guards, one of the Grenadiers, thirteen other *Bavarian* Battalions, fi *French*, four Regiments of *Cuiraſſiers*, of eight hundred Men each, and thr Squadrons of Dragoons, making in all about eighteen thouſand Men: The were all choice Troops, commanded by the Count *d'Arco*, Field-Marſhal to th *Elector* of *Bavaria*'s Forces, Lieutenant-General *Lutzemburgh*, and Cou *Maffei*, Generals of Battle, beſides two *French* Lieutenant-Generals.

The Loſs of the Enemy at this Battle

THE Duke of *Marlborough* gained great Honour in this Action, givi his Orders with the greateſt Preſence of Mind imaginable, and expoſing hi Perſon to the utmoſt Danger: Nor was Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* wanting i performing the Part of a brave and able General. The Loſs of the Enem killed, wounded, Priſoners, and deſerted, was computed at five thouſa Men; ſome Accounts ſay ſix thouſand; and M. *Rouſſet* goes yet farther; fo after having ſaid that the Troops which defended this important Poſt, co ſiſted of ſixteen *Bavarian*, and five *French* Battalions, with eighteen Squ drons of the *Elector*'s choiceſt Forces; he adds, that greateſt Part of the were either killed, drowned or taken Priſoners.

The Loſs of the *Confederates*.

THE Loſs of the *Confederates* was not much leſs then that of the Enem however, that was abundantly made up, by the gaining ſo compleat a Victo which gave them free Entrance into the *Elector* of *Bavaria*'s Country, a forced that Prince to quit his advantagious Camp, and retire under the C non of *Augsburgh*. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, General *Thungen*, the Heredi Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg*, with the Major-G nerals *Wood*, and *Pallandt*, and Brigadier *Bedmar*, were ſlightly wound Lieutenant-General *Goor*, the Prince of *Beveren*, and Major-General *Brin* were killed; Count *Stirum* alſo died, not many Days after, of his Wounds

Donawert abandoned.

NEXT Day the *Bavarian* Garriſon quitted *Donawert*, upon the Appro of the *Confederates*, and broke down the Bridges; but had not Time to ſtroy their Ammunition, and Proviſions, as they intended. The Electo *Bavaria* no ſooner heard of the Defeat of his Troops, than he repaſſed *Danube*, with the utmoſt Precipitation, and marched towards the *Lech*.

An unpardonable Neglect in the *French*.

THE Neglect of the *French* Officer, who commanded in *Donawert*, m the obtaining of this Victory the more eaſy; for he might have put th *French* Battalions, which were in the Place, in the Covered Way, wh joined the Left of the Intrenchments; and as the *Allies* made their firſt tack on that Side, he might have galled them terribly from their Poſt. Fr Writers lay great Streſs upon this Omiſſion, as the Occaſion of that Mi tune; and the Count *d'Arco*, the *Bavarian* General, attributes his Defeat ſolely, and wholly thereunto.

DURING the whole Time of the Action, the *Confederates* ſtood to their Arms; in a Readineſs, either to aſſiſt the Aſſailants, if Need had been, or to oppoſe the *Bavarian* Army, if they had attempted any Thing againſt the Camp, in the mean While: And all the Troops, excepting thoſe which had been employed in the Attack, reſted on their Arms during the whole Night. Next Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* gave an Account of this important Victory to the *States General* in the following Letter.

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Letter to the *States General.*

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS, *July*, 3, 1704.

"UPON our Arrival at *Onderingen*, on *Tueſday*, I had notice that the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, had detached the beſt of his Foot, to guard the Poſt at *Schellenberg*, where he had been caſting up Intrenchments for ſome Days, becauſe it was of vaſt Importance. I reſolved, therefore to attack him there, and accordingly marched, Yeſterday Morning by three a Clock, at the Head of a Detachment of ſix thouſand Foot, and thirty Squadrons of our Horſe, with three Battalions of *Imperial* Grenadiers; upon which the Army began their March to follow us. But the Way being very long, and bad, we could not get to the River *Wernitz*, 'till about Noon, and it was full three a Clock before we laid Bridges, for paſſing over our Troops and Cannon. All Things being ready, we attacked them about Six in the Evening: The Attack laſted a full Hour; and the Enemy defended themſelves very vigorouſly, being mighty ſtrongly intrenched; but, at laſt, were obliged to retire by the Valour of our Men, and the *Good GOD* has given us a compleat Victory.

"WE have taken fifteen Pieces of Cannon, with all their Tents and Baggage: The Count *d'Arco*, with the other Generals that commanded them, were obliged to ſave themſelves by ſwimming over the *Danube*. I heartily wiſh your *High Mightineſſes* good Succeſs from this happy Beginning, which is ſo glorious for the Arms of the *Allies*, and from which, I hope, by the Aſſiſtance of HEAVEN, we may reap many Advantages. We have loſt a great many brave Officers, and cannot enough lament the Loſs of the Heern *Goor*, and *Beinheim*, who were killed in the Action. The Prince of *Baden*, and General *Thungen*, are ſlightly hurt; Count *Stirum* has received a Wound a-croſs his Body, but 'tis hoped he will recover. The Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel*, Count *Horn*, a Lieutenant-General, with Major-General *Wood*, and the Heer *Pallandt*, are alſo wounded. I can, at preſent, give your *High Mightineſſes* no more Particulars, but will not fail to do it the firſt Opportunity.

"A little before the Attack begun, the Baron *de Moltenburg*, Adjutant-General to Prince *Eugene*, was ſent to me by his Highneſs, with Advice, that the Marſhals *de Villeroy* and *Tallard* were marched to *Straſburgh*, having promiſed a large Reinforcement to the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, by the Way of the *Black Foreſt*: And I had notice from another Hand, that they deſigned to ſend him fifty Battalions, and ſixty Squadrons of their beſt Troops. As I was Witneſs how much the Heer *Mortagne* diſtinguiſhed himſelf, in this whole Action, I could not omit doing him the Juſtice to recommend him to your *High Mightineſſes*, to make up to him the Loſs of his General; wherefore I have pitched upon him to bring this to your *High Mightineſſes*, and to inform you of the Particulars.

I remain, &c.

Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

P. S. "The Detachment above-mentioned was ſupported by fifteen Battalions from the *Right*, and as many from the *Left*."

General *Hompeſch* gave likewiſe an Account of this Action, in a Letter to the *States*, which as it not only confirms the above, but contains ſome Circumſtances, not mentioned before, and does great Honour to our Hero, we ſhall add.

A Letter from General *Hompeſch*, to the *States General.*

High and Mighty Lords, *July* 3, 1704.

“ I cannot omit giving you an Account, of the Advantage we have gained, by the Bleſſing of God, over our Enemies, at *Donawert*; and ſending the *Aid de Camp*, who was with me, upon this Occaſion, to give your *High Mightineſſes* a more ſatisfactory Relation of the Particulars.

“ Our Army marched Yeſterday from *Amerdingen* (which is ſix Miles from *Donawert*) and altho' we had marched two or three Days ſucceſſively, and had not Time to clear the Roads; yet by the Diligence and Care of the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Troops made the ſame Day the intended March, and paſſed the River *Wernitz* Yeſterday at *Ubermargen*. The Cavalry and Dragoons got over by a Bridge, and by a Ford; and we made uſe of *Pontoons* which we brought with us, to lay over another Bridge, upon which the Infantry paſſed with all Expedition. The *Van Guard*, where my Lord Duke was in Perſon, with the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, Lieutenant-General *Lumley*, my ſelf, the Generals *Boneſau*, and *Wood*, the Prince of *Homburg*, the Count *d'Erbach*, and M. *Schuylemburg*, was compoſed of thirty-two Squadrons. (*The* Duke's *Letter mentions but thirty Squadrons, tho' this repeats it that there was thirty-two, in which i agrees with M.* Rouſſet.)

“ The Infantry, conſiſting of five thouſand eight hundred and fifty Men, (*his* Grace's *Letter ſays ſix thouſand*) were led, according to the Duke' Order, by Lieutenant-General *Goor*, and thirty Battalions, under Lieutenant-General *Horn*, who had with him the Major-Generals *Withers*, *Luyck*, *Pallandt*, and *Beinheim*, with Orders to ſupport them.

“ The Cavalry having paſſed the River, the Duke of *Marlborough* too them with him, to view as near as poſſible, the Enemy's Camp, and Intrenchments. The Infantry, being arrived, on the other Side of the River, and ready for the Attack, marched before the Cavalry; and was le on to the Attack by Lieutenant-General *Goor*, ſupported by the reſt of th Foot, which the Duke of *Marlborough* had ordered to reinforce him, u der the Command of Lieutenant-General *Horn*: The whole was followe and ſupported by the aforeſaid thirty-two Squadrons.

“ The Attack being thus diſpoſed, the *Engliſh*, and *Dutch* Troops dre nearer the Intrenchments, having the Town on one Side, and a Wood o the other. The Enemy and they cannonaded each other for about a Hour, whilſt they waited the coming up of the *Imperialiſts*. As ſoon a they arrived, the *Engliſh*, and *Dutch* began the Attack with great Vigou and the Enemy defended themſelves with Abundance of Bravery. T *Imperialiſts* then advanced, as expeditiouſly as they could, in good O der; and the Prince of *Baden*, having alſo attacked them, the Intrenc ments were forced, after a very obſtinate Fight, of about an Hour and half. The Dragoons were at the Head, to ſuſtain the Infantry, under t Command of the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe*, and he continued expo to the Enemy's Fire, 'till he was wounded in the Side. Lieutenant-G neral *Lumley*, and my ſelf, General *Wood*, the Prince of *Homburg*, Cou *d'Erbach*, and M. *Schuylemburg*, commanded the Cavalry. Lieutenan General *Goor*, (who commanded the Infantry) was killed, and alſo M jor-General *Beinheim*.

“ They who were wounded, amongſt the Infantry, are, Lieutenant-G neral *Horn*, in the Leg; Major-General *Pallandt*, in the Groin; but wi out Danger; and Brigadier *Tobias*, in the Belly. Amongſt the Cavalr are, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe*, and General *Wood*. The Count *Erbach* had one Horſe killed under him, and another wounded. T Prince of *Saxony* is wounded in the Arm, without Danger, and Brigad *Bedmar*. Of the *Imperialiſts*, the Prince of *Baden* is wounded in t

“ Fo

“ Foot; he had alſo a Horſe killed under him. Count *Stirum* has had a
“ Shot croſs the Body. The Veldt-Marſhal *Thungen* is wounded in the
“ Hand; Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg* is wounded in the Leg; and the
“ Prince of *Beveren*, a Major-General, is killed.

“ As ſoon as we have an exact Liſt of the Officers and Soldiers killed and
“ wounded, I ſhall not fail to give your *High Mightineſſes* an Account there-
“ of. I judge we have about ſix or ſeven hundred Men killed (of the *Dutch*
“ we preſume he means) and one thouſand dangerouſly wounded. The
“ Duke of *Marlborough* gave Orders throughout the whole Action, with the
“ greateſt Prudence, and Preſence of Mind. The Prince of *Baden* every
“ Body muſt own, has done all that could be expected, from a great and
“ brave General; ſo far, that we owe him, upon this Occaſion, all poſſible
“ Praiſe and Honour. *I am, &c.*

R. V. Baron Van Hompeſch.

P. S. *We haven taken ſixteen Braſs Field-Pieces, the greateſt of them Six-Pounders, and thirteen of the Enemy's Colours.*

BY one Part of this Letter, one would think the *Engliſh*, and *Dutch*, did not begin the Attack, 'till the *Imperialiſts* came up; but the Matter of Fact, as it has been affirmed by ſome Officers who were preſent, was this. The *Engliſh*, and *Dutch*, began the Attack on the *Left*, half an Hour before the *Imperialiſts* could come up to charge on the *Right*. And M. *Rouſſet* expreſsly ſays, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* engaged on all Sides, even before the Arrival of the *Imperialiſts*; and premiſes, as a Reaſon for their ſo doing, that the Duke of *Marlborough* was deſirous of engroſſing all the Honour of the Day to himſelf. It may be true, perhaps, that the *Imperial* Cavalry broke the firſt into the Intrenchments; but it was becauſe the Enemy's Forces being almoſt all employed before againſt the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*, the others found but little Reſiſtance.

The *French* Account of the Loſs on both Sides.

THE *French*, tho' they could not deny the *Confederates* the Honour of his Victory, endeavoured to leſſen the Advantage of it, by pretending their Works were not near finiſhed, and exaggerating the Loſs of Men and Officers n the *Allies* Side in this Action. The *Confederates* (ſay their Writers) tho' e loſt but one thouſand Men in the Engagement, had ſix thouſand killed, their Attacks, and a far greater Number wounded; and ſome of their egiments were almoſt entirely cut off. Several of their Generals were lled or wounded, and Count *Stirum* died of his Wounds after the Battle. the former Part of their Account they exceed the Truth ſhamefully; but the latter, it is certain the *Allies* loſt a great Number of brave Officers; d indeed it could not well be otherwiſe, in ſo deſperate an Attempt. But e find by all impartial Accounts, that the *French* loſt at leaſt five if not thouſand Men, and an Officer then in the Army has given us the following Liſt of the Killed and Wounded on the *Allies* Side in this Action.

impartial Liſt of the Killed *and* Wounded *on the Side of the* Confederates *in the Battle at* Schellenberg.

	Killed.	*Wounded.*
Lieutenant-Generals	6	5
Major-Generals	2	2
Brigadiers	0	1
Colonels	4	7
Lieutenant-Colonels	7	9
Majors	3	15
Captains	26	62
Subalterns	46	181
Soldiers	1329	3599
	1423	3881
		1423
Total killed and wounded,		5204

THE *Dutch*, ſtruck a Medal, on this Occaſion, on the *Face* of which is a *Buſto* of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*. (*Tho' they might, with much greater Pro-priety, as well as Juſtice, have put that of the Duke of* Marlborough, *eſpeci-ally as it was his Turn to command that Day.*) On the Reverſe are repreſent-ed the Intrenchments of *Schellenberg*, with a Plan of the City of *Donawert*, whoſe Antiquity is denoted by the Figure of an ancient Man, leaning on an Urn, out of which the Water flows, to repreſent the *Danube*, on which it is ſituated. The Inſcription is as follows, and is continued in the *Exergue*.

HOSTE CÆSO FUGATO; CASTRIS DIREPTIS AD SCHELLENBERGAM, DONAVERDAM; 1704.

The Enemy defeated, and put to Flight, and their Camp taken, at Schellen-berg, *near* Donawert; 1704.

THE Great Mr. *Addiſon* gives us an admirable Deſcription of this glori-ous Action, in his incomparable Poem, called the *Campaign*, to which we refer our Readers.

The *Elector* quits his ad-vantagious Camp.

THE *Elector* of *Bavaria*, as we have obſerved above, was no ſooner in-formed of the Defeat of his Forces at *Schellenberg*, than he quitted his advan-tagious Camp, between *Dillingen*, and *Lawingen*, and went to the other Side of the *Danube*, the Third, in his March to the River *Lech*, to prevent the *Confederates* cutting off his Retreat to his own Country. The ſame Nigh he ſent Orders to his Garriſon at *Donawert*, to ſet Fire to the Town, to bur their Bridges and Magazines, and then to retire. For this End, they ha put Straw into every Houſe, but the *Confederates* being advanced into the Sub urbs, and laying their Bridges to paſs into the Town, the Garriſon durſt no ſtay, for Fear of having their Retreat cut off, and therefore preferre their own Safety, before the Execution of their Maſter's cruel Orders, b which Means the Townſmen ſaved their Houſes: The Enemy, therefore, had only Time to burn their Bridges, and ſome Magazines, and retired i great Haſte, early next Morning. At the ſame Time the *Confederates* e tered the Town, without any Oppoſition, and found in it two thouſand Sack of Meal, great Store of Oats, and all Sorts of Proviſion, and Ammunitio which the Enemy durſt not ſtay to deſtroy.

A Day of Thankſgiv-ing obſerved.

THE whole *Confederate* Army paſſed the *Danube*, the Fifth of *Jul* over ſeveral Bridges of *Pontoons*, made for that Purpoſe, near *Donawer* and encamped at *Mertingen*, in the *Elector* of *Bavaria*'s Country; th Prince's Army being retired to the other Side of the *Lech*, and having i trenched themſelves under the Cannon of *Augsburgh*. The Sixth was o ſerved, by the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Orders, as a Day of Thankſgiving f the late Victory, throughout his whole Army. Prince *Lewis* alſo directe *Te Deum* to be ſung, on the ſame Occaſion, in his Camp, and in all t Towns adjacent.

THE *Daniſh* Horſe, commanded by the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, encampe the Fifth at *Schellenberg*, and having paſſed the *Danube* on the Sixth, marc ed to the Ground appointed for them in the Camp, where Count *Pa* rived the ſame Day, with a Compliment from Prince *Eugene*, to the Duke *Marlborough*.

HIS Grace whoſe conſtant Cuſtom it was, to make the moſt of eve Advantage, was reſolved to improve this, and to purſue the Enemy, befo they recovered out of the Conſternation they were under. He, therefo ordered the Count *de Frize*, with a Detachment of four thouſand Men, a twelve Pieces of Cannon, to prepare Bridges to paſs over the *Lech*, at *K derkingen*, which were finiſhed the ſame Evening, without any Oppoſiti from the Enemy. Thereupon, the Detachment immediately marched o and took Poſt in the *Electorate* of *Bavaria*, where they were re-inforc the Eighth in the Afternoon, by ſix thouſand more: The whole Ar marched at the ſame Time, and encamped with the *Right* at *Hamler*, a the *Left* at *Kinderkingen*, near the River. Upon the firſt Notice of o

Troops having begun to paſs the *Lech*, the Garriſon of *Newburgh* abandoned that Place, and retired to *Ingolſtadt*. A Detachment was, hereupon, ſent by the Duke of *Marlborough*, to take Poſſeſſion of *Newburgh*, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* ordered General *Herbeville*, who commanded a ſeparate Body of between three or four thouſand Men, on the other Side the *Danube*, to remain there; for the Security of a Place of ſo much Importance, for the drawing Proviſions out of *Franconia*, to ſubſiſt the *Confederate* Army, whilſt they continued in *Bavaria*.

Newburgh taken.

THE Enemy having left a Garriſon in *Rain*, a ſmall Town, in the Circle of *Bavaria*, about half a League on the other Side the *Lech*, ſix Miles *Eaſt* of *Donawert*, and nine *Weſt* of *Newburgh*, the *Confederate* Generals reſolved to attack it. The Army, therefore, decamped from *Kinderkingen*, the Tenth of *July*, N. S. paſſed the *Lech*, and advanced with the *Right* to *Standa*, and with the *Left* to *Berchein*. The ten thouſand Men, which had paſſed the River, two Days before, were, at the ſame Time, relieved by nine Battalions, and fifteen Squadrons, which were to carry on the Siege of *Rain*, under the Command of the Count *de Frize*; to favour which Enterprize, the Army made a Motion to the *Right* on the Twelfth. The next Day, the Count *de Vehlen*, General of the *Palatine* Horſe, came to the *Confederate* Camp, with Advice from Prince *Eugene*, that the Marſhals *Villeroy* and *Tallard*, with an Army of forty-five thouſand Men, had paſſed the *Rhine*, about Fort *Kiehl*, giving out, that they were reſolved to re-inforce the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, and that it was not to be queſtioned but one of them would make the Attempt. His Highneſs, therefore, deſired a Reinforcement of Horſe might be ſent him, to enable him the better to watch the Enemy's Motions. Prince *Maximilian* of *Hanover* (the late King *George*'s Brother) was thereupon detached, with thirty Squadrons of *Imperial* Horſe, with Orders to join Prince *Eugene* with all poſſible Expedition; and the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent, likewiſe, an Expreſs, to acquaint his Highneſs, that a larger Number ſhould follow, if he thought it neceſſary.

Rain taken

THE ſame Night the Trenches were opened before *Rain*; the Garriſon, at firſt ſeemed reſolved to defend it to the laſt Extremity; but the Beſiegers firing upon the Town with twenty-ſeven Pieces of Cannon, and the Approaches being carried on with good Succeſs, the Garriſon deſired to capitulate, the Tenth, in the Morning, and the Articles being agreed on, they marched out the next Day, being about four hundred Foot, commanded by the Count *de Merci*, a Brigadier-General, and were conducted by a Party of Horſe, to the *Elector* of *Bavaria*'s Camp, near *Augsburgh*.

A Detachment of four hundred of the *Allies* took Poſſeſſion of the Place, at the ſame Time, and found therein twenty-four Braſs Cannon, with ſome Ammunition, beſides a conſiderable Quantity of Proviſion, which was ordered to be applied to the Uſe of the Troops. Orders having, likewiſe, been given, to provide Magazines at *Rain* and *Newburg*, for the Subſiſtence of the Forces, the Army decamped the ſame Day, from *Berchein*, and came, with the *Right* to *Holtz*, and the *Left* to *Oſterhauſen*. The Eighteenth, the *Allies* being encouraged by the good Succeſs of their Arms, and willing to puſh forward their Conqueſts, purſued their March, and incamped with the *Right* at *Kuepach*, and the *Left* at *Aicha*, a very fine Town. Here the Enemy had a Garriſon of eight or nine hundred *Bavarian* Boors, who, refuſing to ſubmit, were Part of them put to the Sword, the Reſt made Priſoners of War, and the Town given to be plundered by the Soldiers. Here, likewiſe, the Generals took up their Quarters, and cauſed a Magazine to be erected.

Aicha taken, and given to be plundered by the Soldiers.

THE *Emperor* no ſooner received Advice, of the good Succeſs of the *Confederate* Army, which might be juſtly called *his Delivery from apparent Ruin, and Deſolation*, than he bent his Thoughts on ſhewing what a grateful Senſe he had, of the ſignal Services done him by the Duke of *Marlborough*; therefore he wrote a Letter of Thanks to his Grace, with his own Hand, in *Latin*, on Occaſion of the Victory at *Schellenberg*; of which the following is an exact Tranſlation.

" *Illuſtrious* and *ſincerely beloved,*

The *Emperor*'s Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough.*

" YOU have often, and highly deſerved of me, my Houſe, and the Com-
" mon Cauſe; and your ſingular Application, Care, and Diligence, in bring-
" ing up, and haſtening, the powerful Succours, ſent me to the *Danube*,
" by the moſt ſerene and moſt potent Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the
" *States General* of the *United Netherlands*, is not to be ranked amongſt the
" leaſt of your uncommon Merits; but nothing can be more glorious than
" what you have done, after the Junction of your Army with mine, in the
" moſt expeditious and vigorous Attack, and forcing of the Enemy's Camp
" near *Donawert*, the Second of this Month; ſince my Generals themſelves,
" and Miniſters, declare, that the Succeſs of that Enterprize (which is
" more acceptable and advantageous to me, at this preſent Time, than any
" Thing elſe that could have befallen me) is chiefly owing to your Coun-
" ſels, Prudence, and Execution; as alſo to the wonderful Bravery and Re-
" ſolution of the Troops. which fought under your Command.

" THEREFORE, altho' the Teſtimony of thoſe Great Men, and Fame
" itſelf, the Rewarder of noble Actions, do highly and juſtly extol your
" Name, I, who reap the firſt Advantage, this Victory brings to the Com-
" mon Cauſe, have thought myſelf obliged to ſet off, and add a new Luſtre
" to your Glory, by the Teſtimony of my Letter; and to aſſure you, I
" I ſhall let ſlip no Opportunity, of ſhewing you by Deeds, how grateful,
" and favourably inclined I am to you.

" IN the mean While, I do not ſo much exhort you, as I confidently
" expect from you, that you will carry on, with the ſame Alacrity and In-
" duſtry, what you have ſo bravely and vigorouſly begun; and that, in Con-
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" other Leaders of my Troops, you uſe your utmoſt Endeavours, and
" Power, that the End may be anſwerable to the Beginning; and that the
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" to the Memory of your *moſt ſerene Queen*, in *Upper Germany*, where the
" victorious Troops of the *Engliſh* Nation, were never ſeen, in the Memory
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" AS for the Reſt, I beg of God to bleſs your Counſels and Enterprizes,
" with proſperous Succeſs; and confirm to you, again, and again, that you
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Given in my City of Vienna,
July 12, 1704.

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The *Queen* obliges him to accept of it.

HEREUPON the *Queen* was, at laſt, prevailed on, to comply with the *Emperor's* Deſire: But before her Pleaſure could be made known to the Duke of *Marlborough*, his Grace had truly, and ſufficiently deſerved, the Honour his *Imperial* Majeſty intended him, by an Action that will immortalize his Name, and which raiſed him to a Level with the moſt celebrated Heroes, either of this, or former Ages.

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All Communication between the *Elector* and his Dominions cut off.

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WHEN the Duke had the *Elector* of *Bavaria* at this Diſadvantage, he entered into a Treaty with him; and it was reaſonably to have been believed, he would have laid hold of the favourable Diſpoſition his Grace expreſſed towards him; ſince he generouſly took no other Advantage of his late Succeſs, and the great Superiority he had over that Prince, than to offer him ch Terms of Accommodation, both for himſelf, and his Brother, as they no Manner of Reaſon to have expected, conſidering the Condition of ir Affairs at that Time. A late Hiſtorian ſays, his Grace even went ſo as to offer to pay the *Elector* the whole Charge of the War, provided he ld immediately break with the *French*, and ſend his Army to join the erialiſts in *Italy*.

His Subjects urge him to accept them.

THAT Prince's Subjects, who lay now wholly at the Mercy of the *Con*rates, as we before obſerved, urged their Sovereign earneſtly to comply theſe favourable Terms, and thereby prevent the Ruin and Deſolation which they were threatened. He feigned an Inclination to give ear to n, and Meſſengers paſſed frequently to and fro, between the two Camps. the *Elector* was far from being in earneſt, and only made this Shew of pliance to gain Time; while, at the ſame Inſtant, he was ſending Courier after Courier, with the moſt urgent Sollicitations, to haſten the March e *French* Army to his Aſſiſtance: Nay, he went ſo far in his Diſſimula that, when he found he could gain no more Reſpite, without coming actual Agreement, he ſeemingly approved of the Articles ſtipulated between

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THAT Prince's Subjects, who lay now wholly at the Mercy of the *Confederates*, as we before obſerved, urged their Sovereign earneſtly to comply with theſe favourable Terms, and thereby prevent the Ruin and Deſolation which they were threatened. He feigned an Inclination to give ear to him, and Meſſengers paſſed frequently to and fro, between the two Camps. the *Elector* was far from being in earneſt, and only made this Shew of Compliance to gain Time; while, at the ſame Inſtant, he was ſending Courier after Courier, with the moſt urgent Sollicitations, to haſten the March the *French* Army to his Aſſiſtance: Nay, he went ſo far in his Diſſimulation, that, when he found he could gain no more Reſpite, without coming actual Agreement, he ſeemingly approved of the Articles ſtipulated between Count *Wratiſlau*, and M. *Prilmeyer*, and promiſed to come in Perſon to the *Confederate* Camp, to ſign them. Nevertheleſs, he recalled his Word, upon Advice, that Marſhal *Tallard* had paſſed the *Black Foreſt* to join him, and ſent back his Miniſter, to acquaint Count *Wratiſlau*, That, *ſince the King of* France *had made ſuch powerful Efforts to ſupport him, he thought himſelf obliged, in Honour, to continue firm in his Alliance.*

THAT Marſhal had indeed ſet out from the Neighbourhood of *Friburgh*, with his Army, conſiſting of forty-two Battalions of Foot, and ſixty Squadrons of Horſe, and taking his Rout by the Valley of *Waldkirch*, advanced at the Head of the *Right* Wing, followed by the Artillery, and ſix hundred Waggons, laden with Powder, Ball, Matches, and all Sorts of Ammunition; two thouſand five hundred Country Waggons, laden with Meal and Biſcuit, together with the ordinary Carriages of the Army, followed the *Left* Wing; the Count *de Roncy* brought up the *Rear*, with ſome Squadrons of Horſe; ſuch was the Reinforcement *France* was ſending to *Bavaria*.

IN the mean While, the *Elector*'s Breach of Promiſe was highly, and, indeed, juſtly reſented by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*; who now found, there was no prevailing, by fair Means, on his *Electoral* Highneſs, as long as he was thus ſupported by the *French* King: That Monarch having not only promiſed his Highneſs, to make good to him all the Damages he had ſuſtained, or ſhould ſuſtain, but alſo (as it was then reported every-where) that he would ſet him on the *Imperial* Throne. This being the Caſe, his Grace, and Prince *Lewis*, ordered the Count *de la Tour*, General of the *Imperial* Cavalry, and the Count of *Eaſt Frieſland*, Lieutenant-General in the Service of the *States General*, with thirty Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, to plunder and burn the Country of *Bavaria*, as far as *Munich*, the Capital of the *Electorate*: Hoping that either a generous Compaſſion for his diſtreſſed Subjects, or the Want of Subſiſtence, would, at laſt, get the better of the *Elector*'s Obſtinacy.

Orders given to ravage the *Elector*'s Country.

UPON Notice of the Commiſſion given to General *de la Tour*, the whole Country was in the utmoſt Conſternation, and the Inhabitants of ſeveral Places ſent Deputies to the Duke of *Marlborough*, offering to pay large Contributions, to prevent Military Execution; but his Grace generouſly refuſed an Offer, by which he might eaſily have acquired great Riches, and conſulting nothing but the Good of the Common Cauſe, anſwered, *That the Queen of* England's *Forces did not come into* Bavaria *to get Money, but to reduce their Prince to Reaſon.* Thoſe Generals, therefore, put their Commiſſion in Execution with the utmoſt Severity, bringing away every Thing tha came within their Reach, and was worth taking, and burning and ruining th reſt: In this Manner, were upwards of three hundred Towns, Villages, an Caſtles, deſtroyed. In the mean Time, the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, and the Marſhal *de Marſin*, having evacuated *Ratisbonne*, were forced to keep clo within their ſtrong Camp, and Intrenchments at *Augsburgh*, in Expectatio of the Arrival of the Reinforcement under Marſhal *Tallard*.

THE Deſolation, however, of ſo fine a Country, could not but very mu affect that Prince, tho' it was not an effectual Cure for his Obſtinacy. Accordingly he wrote a Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, intreating him to p a Stop to thoſe Ravages, alledging; *He could not believe ſuch Violences, ſ contrary to true Glory, were committed by his Grace's Orders, or thoſe of Prin* Lewis *of* Baden, *and that, if they were continued, he ſhould be obliged to ma Reprizals.* His Grace's Anſwer thereto was; *That it was in his Highneſ Power, to put an End to them when he pleaſed, by an Accommodation.* But th *Elector* being buoy'd up, by the near Approach of Marſhal *Tallard*, repli haughtily; *That ſince they had obliged him to draw his Sword, he had thro away the Scabbord.*

Marſhal *Tallard* advances to the *Elector*'s Aſſiſtance.

WHILST theſe Things were tranſacting, the Duke received Advice fro Prince *Eugene*, that Marſhal *Tallard* had advanced on the Eighteenth *Villingen*; and that, thereupon, his Highneſs had marched with twenty Battalions of Foot, and ſixty Squadrons of Horſe, including the Thirty late ſent from the Duke's Army, to obſerve his Motions; having left the reſt

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the Troops under the Command of Count *Naſſau Weilburg*, to defend the Lines of *Stolhoffen*. The Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* (now King of *Sweden*) being returned from *Donawert* to the Army, tho' he was not yet perfectly recovered of the Wound he received in the Action at *Schellenberg*, the Duke of *Marlborough* declared him General of the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Horſe.

ON the Twenty-ſixth of *July*, N. S. the *Confederate* Army made a general Forage, within Sight of the Enemy's Camp, without any Loſs; and the ſame Evening Advice was brought, that Marſhal *Tallard*, after he had been ſix Days battering the Town of *Villingen*, had been obliged to raiſe the Siege, upon Prince *Eugene*'s advancing, the Twenty-third, to *Rotweil*: That he marched two Leagues the ſame Day, and reached *Dutlingen* the Twenty-fourth, and that Prince *Eugene* would march, on the other Side the *Danube*, to obſerve him. M. *Rouſſet* ſays, Prince *Eugene*'s *Corps* conſiſted of thirteen Battalions, and ſeventy Squadrons; and that he croſſed *Wirtemberg*, keeping up with Marſhal *Tallard*, on the other Side the *Danube*, which made the Enemy believe his Highneſs's Deſign was to oppoſe their Junction with the *Elector* of *Bavaria*. He adds, (but we think without any Grounds) that the Prince could eaſily have prevented it, if the *Allies* had been willing to have ſpun out Matters, but they were deſirous of coming to a deciſive Engagement, for which Reaſon his Highneſs contented himſelf with keeping up with the Enemy, with the *Danube* between them.

HEREIN M. *Rouſſet* directly contradicts M. *Dumont*; who ſays expreſsly; That Marſhal *Tallard* took the Advantage of two Marches he had before Prince *Eugene*, to execute the Junction, and that, therefore, all his Highneſs could do was to follow him, and obſerve his Motions as narrowly as poſſible; neither can we find from what Authority M. *Rouſſet* took this Account, having never ſeen any Thing like it, in any Writer: Beſides, it is altogether improbable; for if Prince *Eugene* could have prevented this Junction, it would have been of the greateſt Importance imaginable to the Common Cauſe, ſince the Duke of *Marlborough* had the *Elector*, and Marſhal *Marſin* at a prodigious Diſadvantage, and they muſt in a little Time either have wanted Subſiſtence, have ſubmitted to any Terms, or have fought the *Allies*, with a Force vaſtly inferior to theirs. Whereas every one knows, tho' the glorious Victory at *Hochſtet* proved as advantageous to the *Confederates*, that they attacked the Enemy there at a vaſt Diſadvantage, and ran great Hazards; ſo great, that ſeveral of the General-Officers repreſented to the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Difficulties of ſuch a Deſign in the moſt lively Colours; and had not the *French* ſuffered the *Allies* quietly to paſs the Rivulet, Heaven alone knows what might have been the Fortune of that Day: But this might have been prevented, and no Riſque run, if the Junction had not taken Effect; wherefore it is reaſonable to believe, the Prince did his utmoſt to oppoſe it, but that it was not in his Power.

Farther Motions of the *Confederate* Army.

TO return from whence we have digreſſed, on the Twenty-eighth, the Duke of *Marlborongh* reviewed the Troops of the *Left* Wing of his Army, and found them in very good Order, ſeveral of the Officers, and Soldiers, who were wounded at the Action of *Schellenbergh*, being returned to their Regiments. On the Thirty-firſt, upon Advice, that the *Elector* of *Bavaria* had ſent a Detachment of Horſe towards *Landſperg*, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* was immediately detached with two thouſand Horſe and Dragoons, to obſerve them; but his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, received Intelligence ſoon after, that the Enemy's Detachment conſiſted only of four Squadrons, which were ſent to re-inforce the Garriſon of *Munich*. Orders were, thereupon diſpatched to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, to join with the Count *de la Tour* in the Execution of his Commiſſion; which was performed with great Severity, to the very Walls of *Munich*, and the Enemy thereby deprived of all Manner of Subſiſtence on that Side; this done, thoſe Generals rejoined the Army, the Third of *Auguſt*.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, finding then that the *Elector* of *Bavaria* was ſtill inflexible; and that it was not poſſible to

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The beſieging the ſtrong Places in *Bavaria* reſolved on.

attack him in his fortified Camp, under the Cannon of *Augsburgh*, without infinite Diſadvantage; and conſidering, beſides, that Marſhal *Tallard* was advancing, with a large Body of Troops; reſolved to attempt the reducing the Strong Places of *Bavaria*, and to begin with *Ingolſtadt*, the moſt important Fortreſs the *Elector* had, wherein his great Magazines were laid up. Prince *Lewis* took upon him to command, and carry on the Siege, with the *Imperial* Troops, and the Duke of *Marlborough* undertook to cover it, with the Auxiliary Forces, which, in caſe of Need, might have been joined by thoſe under Prince *Eugene*, who was, by this Time, advanced to *Dillingen*. Hereupon, the *Confederate* Army marched back, the Fourth of *Auguſt*, N. S. from their Camp at *Friedberg*, towards *Aicha*, burning all the Villages they had ſpared before, between thoſe two Towns, and, having paſſed the *Paer*, encamped that Night at *Kuepach*, their *Left* Wing reaching to *Aicha*, and the *Right* beyond the Caſtle of *Winden*.

NEXT Day, the Army again paſſed the *Paer*, near the Town of *Schrobbenhauſen*, leaving that Place on their *Right*, and encamped with their *Left* Wing at a Place called *Kleſterberg*, above the little Town of *Hochenwaert*, with their *Right* behind *Schrobbenhauſen*. The ſame Day, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* went to *Newburgh*, to view the Artillery, and other Preparations for the Siege of *Ingolſtadt*.

Marſhal *Tallard* joins the *Elector* of *Bavaria*.

ON the other Hand, Marſhal *Tallard*, with about twenty-two thouſand Horſe and Foot, came to *Biberach*, the Fourth of *Auguſt*, N. S. in the Morning, which done, he left his Troops, and went to the *Elector*'s Camp. His *Electoral* Highneſs, thereupon, left M. *Chamarante* in *Augsburgh*, with eight Battalions, and four Squadrons, of *French* Troops, and marched the Fifth with the reſt of his Forces, to join the new Auxiliaries of that Nation at *Biberach*, as if his Intent was to paſs the *Lech*, at that Place, in order to attack the *Confederate* Army. But this was only a Féint to cover the true Deſign, which was to paſs the *Danube*, at *Lawingen*, and fall upon the Army Prince *Eugene* had brought from the Lines of *Biehl*, and which was then encamped at *Hochſtedt*, before his Highneſs could be re-inforced.

ON the Sixth of *Auguſt*, Prince *Eugene* having left his Troops at *Hochſtedt*, went to the main Army, to confer with the Prince of *Baden*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*; and took Notice, in his Way, of a Tract of Ground very proper for a Camp, being an Eminence, which reached from the Villages of *Munſter*, and *Etlinghoven*, to the Wood near *Appenhoven*, with a Rivulet before it. Thereupon he ſent Orders to his Army, to march and poſſeſs themſelves of that advantageous Poſt; which was accordingly put in Execution that very Night.

A great Council of War held at Marſhal *Tallard*'s

ON the Seventh, a Grand Council of War was held in Marſhal *Tallard*'s Camp, at which all the General-Officers of both Armies aſſiſted. The main Queſtion was, Whether they ſhould paſs the *Danube*, and if they ſhould, where they ſhould pitch their Camp. It was unanimouſly agreed on all Hands, that, in order to draw the *Allies* out of *Bavaria*, it would be neceſſary to croſs that River at *Lawingen*; but that Choice muſt be made of a Camp, where there was Plenty of Forage; and which ſhould be a Poſt ſufficiently advantageous that the *Allies* might not be able to attack them; and alſo where Marſhal *Tallard*'s Forces might recover themſelves from the great Fatigues they had undergone; might recruit their Cavalry, who had loſt Abundance of Horſes, by a Diſtemper which had got amongſt them, and where they might wait in Safety the Troops the *Elector* had in ſeveral Places, and which they deſigned ſhould join the united Armies. It was alſo agreed, that they ought not to venture an Engagement before the Arrival of the ſaid Troops, and that every Day that paſſed without coming to an Action, was as good as a Battle gained, becauſe the *Confederates* were at a great Loſs how to ſubſiſt, and that alone would make them ſeek all Opportunities of Fighting.

THIS was the unanimous Opinion of all who were preſent at the Council, and it was reſolved to ſtick to this Deſign; all that now remained was to chooſe a proper Poſt. That between *Dillingen*, and *Lawingen* was the ſecureſt, and the beſt known, becauſe Marſhal *Villars* had poſſeſſed it a long Time, and it was the Place where the *Elector* himſelf was encamped at the Time of the Battle of *Schellenberg*. But, as it was feared, they ſhould not be able to find Forage there, and they muſt be obliged to conſume that which was towards *Suabia*, which they were deſirous of preſerving for the Subſiſtence of the Army, and for their Winter-Quarters, the General-Officers of M. *de Marſin*'s Army, propoſed the Camp at *Blenheim*, as a good Poſt where they might remain in Safety, and where they would find Forage in Abundance. The Marſhal *de Tallard*, who was but juſt arrived, and who conſequently was a Stranger to the Place, as well as the Marſhal *de Marſin*, agreed to this Counſel, upon the Aſſurances of thoſe who ought to have known the Country: Accordingly this Courſe was followed, after having taken the neceſſary Meaſures for paſſing the *Danube*.

THE ſame Day, the Duke of *Marlborough*, having received Intelligence, that the *Elector* of *Bavaria* was come out of his Intrenchments, and was encamped by *Tirhaupten*, on the Side of the *Lech*, between *Biberach*, and *Kloſter boltz*, it was reſolved to obſerve him, and to that End, to advance towards *Donawert*. On the Seventh, likewiſe, eight hundred *Imperial* Horſe were detached, under Count *Merci*, a Major-General, to ſtreighten the Town of *Ingolſtadt*, on one Side, whilſt Brigadier *Baldwin*, who had been commanded out towards *Rain*, with five hundred Horſe, ever ſince the Fourteenth of *July*, received Orders to inveſt it on another Side. The ſame Day Prince *Lewis* returned to the Camp, where he held a Council of War, with Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*; in which it was agreed, to ſtand to the late Reſolution of Prince *Lewis*'s beſieging *Ingolſtadt*, whilſt the other two ſhould obſerve the *Elector* of *Bavaria*. The Eighth, the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough*, marched from *Hochenwaert*, to *Zanditzell*, and that of the *Emperor*, under Prince *Lewis*, to the other Side of the little Town of *Potmes*, or *Behmen*, which was already reduced to Aſhes. The Ninth, the Duke advanced within two Hours March of *Rain*, and poſted his *Left* Wing near *Enheim*, and his *Right* at *Tillingen*: From thence Prince *Lewis* bent his March directly to *Newburgh*, in order to proceed from thence to *Ingolſtadt*. He ook with him twenty-two Battalions of Foot; the Regiments of Horſe of *Hohen-Zollern*, and *Cronsfeldt*, the Cuiraſſiers of *Merci*, and the Dragoons f *Caſtelli*; leaving in the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, under the Command of the Duke Regent of *Wirtemberg*, General of Horſe, the Cuiraſſiers f *Zanthen* and *Cuſani*; the Dragoons of *Stirum* and *Auffſtatz*, *Franconian* Troops; two Squadrons of Horſe-Grenadiers of *Wirtemberg*, and three thers; in all twenty-eight Squadrons.

Ingolſtadt inveſted.

Advice of the Approach of the Enemy.

The Ninth of *Auguſt*, N. S. the Duke of *Marlborough* was informed, that e Enemy were marching from *Biberach*, to *Lawingen*, in order to paſs the *Danube* there; and Prince *Eugene*, who had taken Leave of his Grace, but a w Hours before, came back to tell him, that he had received the ſame Ad- e: Whereupon, having conſulted together, for near two Hours, the Prince out again, and rejoined his Army, the Tenth, by Break of Day. The ke of *Marlborough*, in the mean Time, with his uſual Vigilance, ordered Duke Regent of *Wirtemberg*, at Two in the Morning, to march before, h the Twenty-eight Squadrons under his Command, and a few Hours af- cauſed him to be followed by twenty Battalions, under the Command of eral *Churchill*. He directed them both, to uſe all imaginable Diligence, oin Prince *Eugene*, and promiſed to be ſoon after them, with the reſt of Army.

CCORDINGLY, his Grace continued his March, the Tenth, towards , and encamped with his *Right* at *Middleſtadt*, and his *Left* at *Pluckin-* having the Town of *Rain* in their Centre, and the General-Quarters at r *Schonevelt*, where Bridges were already laid over the *Danube*. The Day the Prince of *Wirtemberg* paſſed that River over the Bridge that t *Merxen*, with the Horſe and Dragoons; and after him General *chill* croſſed with the Foot, and the Artillery, over the ſame Bridge.

The Strength and Situation of Pr. *Eugene's* Army.

WHEN Prince *Eugene* arrived, on the Tenth, early in the Morning, at his Army, he found them in Motion, and going to poſſeſs themſelves of the Intrenchments at *Schellenberg*; whither the Officers, who had commanded in his Abſence, had already ſent Pioneers, to put them again in a State of Defence; not judging it ſafe to wait the Enemy's coming upon them, in the Camp at *Munſter*, with an Army, which did not exceed eighteen thouſand Men. The Prince, however, cauſed the Tents to be immediately ſet up again, and contented himſelf with ſending the Baggage to *Donawert*, rightly judging, that the Enemy, who had paſſed the *Danube* but that Day, at *Lawingen*, could not come near his Army the ſame Evening; and that it would not be impoſſible for him, to maintain himſelf in the important Poſt at *Munſter*, 'till the Duke ſhould join him.

IN the mean While, in order to be fully informed of the Enemy's Motions, his Highneſs ſent out five Squadrons towards *Hochſtedt*, who being returned, reported, that the Enemy, after having croſſed the *Danube*, had not thought fit to poſſeſs themſelves again of their former Camp, between *Lawingen* and *Dillingen*, but that their *Right* extended as far as *Steinheim*, and their *Left* was at *Lawingen*. Hereupon, the Prince diſpatched an Expreſs to the Duke, to acquaint him therewith, and to preſs him to haſten his March; and becauſe it was evident, that the Enemy, who were well informed of the Weakneſs of the Prince's Army, had advanced ſo far, that Day, only with a Deſign to attack his Highneſs the next, he cauſed all his Infantry, and part of his Cavalry, to march to the Camp at *Schellenberg*, keeping only with him twenty two Battalions of Foot of his own Army, and the twenty-eight Squadrons of Horſe, which the Duke Regent of *Wirtemberg* had broug to his Aſſiſtance. With theſe few Troops, his Highneſs paſſed the Night i the Camp at *Munſter*; keeping the Horſes ready ſaddled, with a Reſolutio to preſerve that Poſt, if poſſible, tho' without coming to an Engagemen until he ſhould be joined by the Duke of *Marlborough*.

ON the Eleventh, the Expreſs ſent to the Duke came back, and informe the Prince, that his Grace had been upon the March, ever ſince Two in th Morning, with Deſign to join his Highneſs that very Evening, at the Cam at *Munſter*. He added, that twenty Battalions under General *Churchill* we very near him. Upon this, the Prince, who had been informed by his Partie that the Enemy had made no Motion that Day, cauſed all the Troops, whi he had ſent, the Day before, to *Schellenberg*, to return to the Camp at *M ſter*. General *Churchill* came thither early, with his twenty Battalions, a in the Evening, the Duke himſelf arrived with his whole Army. All t Troops being thus joined, they encamped between the Villages of *Munſt* and *Erlinghoven*, and that of *Apperſhoven*.

The D. and Pr. *Eugene* view the Enemy's Camp.

THE Twelfth, the Troops being too much harraſſed, with their Ma the Day before, the Generals reſolved to make a Halt, and only to tak View of the Enemy's Camp: Accordingly, at Break of Day, they advan towards *Schweiningen* for that Purpoſe, taking with them the whole *Pi* *Guard*, conſiſting of twenty-eight Squadrons. They had ſome Thoughts cauſing the Army to advance as far as *Greinheim*, and *Wolperſtette*, but they diſcovered twenty Squadrons of the Enemy, in the Plain of *Oberk* they likewiſe ſaw, by the Help of Teleſcopes, from an Eminence, whi by the Corner of the Wood, near *Wolperſtette*, that the Enemy's whole A were in Motion, and their Horſe marching forwards. The Prince, there and the Duke, went up to the Top of the Tower of *Tiffingen*, or *D* *ſheim*, the better to view the Enemy; and they obſerved that the advan Squadrons ſtopped ſhort, as ſoon as they had perceived ours: And at in Afternoon, they ſaw the Quarter-Maſters of the Enemy's Army ſet their Camp-Standards, and mark out the Camp from *Blenheim*, to *Lutzing*

AS ſoon as his Highneſs, and his Grace, were returned to the Ar they ordered the neceſſary Paſſages to be made; and the Pioneers were near *Tiffingen*, to lay Bridges of Communication over a Rivulet, which inde was but narrow, but had very high Banks. They were hardly got to t Work, when the advanced Guards of the Enemy came ſo near as betw

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Schweiningen, and *Tiffingen*; and their *Huſſars* obliging the Pioneers to retire, as far the Out-Guards of the *Confederate* Army, gave a Sort of an Alarm to the whole Camp.

The Enemy's advanced Guards retire with great Precipitation.

HEREUPON, the Duke of *Marlborough* returned that Way with the whole *Piquet*, ſeven Squadrons of Dragoons, which were encamped before the Head-Quarters, and five *Engliſh* Battalions of *Row*'s Brigade, with a Battalion of *Engliſh* Guards, which were followed by a Brigade of *Heſſe*, and a good Part of the Army: But being come to the Rivulet, where the Pioneers had been repulſed, they found that the Enemy not only retired, but returned full Gallop to their main Army. The Duke contented himſelf, therefore, with re-inforcing the Out-Guard, and leaving it under the Command of a Major-General; the two Brigades of Foot, which were in the Village of *Tiffingen*, were alſo left under the Command of an Officer of the ſame Rank, who poſted his Men in the Hedges thereabouts.

ABOUT Four in the Afternoon, the Enemy's Camp was plainly to be ſeen, from the Tower of *Tiffingen*, their Tents being already ſet up; and it was found they were poſſeſſed of a moſt advantageous Poſt, upon a Hill; that their Right Flank was covered by the *Danube*, and the Village of *Blenheim*, and their Left by the Village of *Lutzingen*; beſides which, they had before them a Rivulet, whoſe Banks were high, and the Bottom marſhy; ſo that it was believed, at firſt, to be unpaſſable, as, indeed, it was afterwards found to be in ſeveral Places. They had, likewiſe, the Village of *Oberklau*, in the Centre of their Army, and *Onderklau*, on the oppoſite Side of the Rivulet. Two Mills, towards the Mouth of the Rivulet, ſecured the Paſſage on that Side, and ſerved as Redoubts, for the Defence of the Village of *Blenheim*.

IN theſe Circumſtances, it was thought a very hazardous Enterprize, to attack ſo numerous an Army, in ſuch an advantageous Poſt; ſince the *Confederates* could not approach it, but by filing off, and paſſing in their Sight, a marſhy Rivulet, which could not be done in good Order. But, on the other Hand, the *Allies* were under an indiſpenſible Neceſſity, of falling immediately upon the Enemy, before they had Time to fortify themſelves in that Poſt: For their Army would not only have wanted Forage, much ſooner than *Ingolſtadt* could have been taken, but the Generals had very good Information, from intercepted Letters, that the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, had Orders to leave M. *de Coigny*, in the Camp near *Offenburgh*, with a Body of Troops ſufficient to keep thoſe of the *Allies* within the Lines of *Biehl*, and was ready to make an Irruption into the Country of *Wirtemberg*, with the Remainder of his Army. Theſe Forces might then have acted in Concert with the Elector of *Bavaria*, and have been re-inforced by Detachments from that Prince's Army, to fall afterwards on the *Rear* of the Lines of *Biehl*; whereby the *French* Armies would have eſtabliſhed a free Communication, from the *Rhine* to the *Danube*, and have forced all to ſubmit to them, as far the *Mayn*.

IN the mean Time, the *Elector* might have ravaged great part of the Circle of *Franconia*, from his Camp at *Hochſtet*, and have brought Things to that Paſs, that the Auxiliaries, under the Duke of *Marlborough*, would neither have been able to find Subſiſtence, or Winter-Quarters, on the *Danube*, and in the *Upper Germany*. On the other Hand, that great and ſeaſonable Reinforcement, could not have left the *Empire*, in the Winter, without expoſing it to the very Brink of Ruin, from which they had ſo lately, and ſo happily retrieved it, and leaving a very great Superiority to the Enemy. Some alledge another Reaſon, *viz.* That his Grace, in caſe of obtaining a Victory, was pretty confident that no Part of the Honour thereof would be aſcribed to the Conduct of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*; as that of the Victory at *Schellenberg*, had been almoſt wholly attributed to him, tho' with great Injuſtice, by ſome, who always made it their Buſineſs to derogate from the Duke's Merit, whenever the leaſt Pretence for it could be found, tho' it was never ſo far fetched.

THE former of theſe Reaſons, without conſidering that laſt mentioned, were ſufficiently prevalent, to induce Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* to venture a Battle, tho' under greater Diſadvantages: But there were ſome People, who accuſed thoſe two great Generals of Raſhneſs in this Attempt, and alledged that thoſe Reaſons would not have been ſufficient to have excuſed them, had they failed of Succeſs. The *Engliſh*, they ſay, would not have forgiven his Grace's hazarding the Lives of their Countrymen in Favour of the *Imperialiſts*; but here they ſeem to be greatly miſtaken; for the Nation were in a Humour, at that Time, to have ſacrificed yet more in the Favour of the Court of *Vienna*, who, in the Opinion of many, have not ſince ſhewn the greateſt Marks of Gratitude in Return. It is true, indeed, that Succeſs generally covers a raſh Action, whereas, on the contrary, a Miſcarriage frequently expoſes the moſt prudent Conduct to Cenſure. Theſe forementioned Reaſons, however, were of great Weight, and they accordingly prevailed with our Generals; for that very Night all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made for the Attack, and the Baggage was ſent to *Ritlingen*, a Village between *Munſter* and *Donawert*.

IN the mean While, ſeveral of the General-Officers repreſented to his Grace the Difficulties of the Deſign in the moſt lively Colours; but they had no Effect on his ſteady Reſolution; the Duke not having taken it, till he had firſt weighed every Circumſtance, and all the Conſequences that could poſſibly attend it. He knew the Poſt the Enemy poſſeſſed might be put, in a very ſhort Time, out of all Danger of being attacked; and conſidered, that even a Defeat itſelf could hardly be more fatal, than lying ſtill, and doing nothing: He, therefore, only told them, that he was ſenſible of all thoſe Difficulties, but the Attempt was abſolutely neceſſary. Hereupon the Orders, which were diſtributed throughout the Army, were received with ſuch Alacrity and Chearfulneſs, as was a happy Preſage of the glorious Succeſs that followed.

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s exemplary Piety before the Battle.

IT plainly appeared, by every Circumſtance of his Grace's Behaviour, previous to this immortal Action, that he was reſolved to conquer, or to die in the Attempt. *And* (to his eternal Honour be it remembered) *a little before the Battle, he devoted himſelf to the* Almighty Lord and Ruler of Hoſts, *in Preſence of his Chaplain, and received the Sacrament.* No leſs memorable and praiſe-worthy is what the Duke is reported to have ſaid, after the Battle; *That he believed he had prayed more that Day than all the Chaplains in his Army.*

THE *Confederate* Army had fifty-two Pieces of Cannon, and conſiſted of ſixty-ſix Battalions of Foot, and one hundred and ſeventy-eight Squadrons of Horſe, (M. *Dumont* ſays, ſixty-ſeven Battalions, and one hundred and eighty-one Squadrons) which might amount to fifty or fifty-two thouſand Men. That of the Enemy was near ſixty thouſand ſtrong, conſiſting of eighty-two Battalions of Foot, and one hundred and ſixty Squadrons of Horſe (M. *Dumont* ſays, eighty-four Battalions, and one hundred and fifty Squadrons) with ninety, ſome Accounts ſay one hundred Pieces of Cannon, eight whereof were twenty-four Pounders. The Priſoners who were taken, owned after the Battle, that they had eighty-two Battalions, but would not acknowledge any more, than one hundred and forty-ſeven Squadrons. This, however, is certain, that the united Army of *French* and *Bavarians*, was conſiderably more numerous than that of the *Allies*, and Marſhal *Tallard* himſelf confeſſed them to be ſo, by about four thouſand men.

AS M. *Dumont* has given a very good Account of the Battle of *Hochſte* in the firſt Part, Page 59, &c. we ſhall refer our Readers to it, to avoid Repetitions, and only take notice of ſome particular Circumſtances which are material, and happen to be omitted by that Gentleman.

ONE is, that Marſhal *Tallard* having made all his Diſpoſitions, on the Enemy's *Right*, where he commanded, gave Orders to M. *de Surlauben*, who led the *Right* of the Cavalry, to keep a watchful Eye upon the Motions of the *Confederates*, and to charge them as ſoon as a certain Number of them ſhould have paſſed the Rivulet called *Hazelaers Broeck*: That the Marſhal

afterward

afterwards gave the *Elector* an Account of what Diſpoſitions he had made, with which his *Electoral* Highneſs ſeemed perfectly well ſatisfied, and embracing him ſaid, *he hoped he ſhould do it, with a yet greater Satisfaction in the Evening*: And that the Marſhal after having ſtayed in the *Centre* to obſerve the Diſpoſitions of the *Confederates*, and taking that Time to dine with three or four General-Officers who were with him, was prevailed upon (as M. *de Quincy* ſays, much againſt his Will) to go to the *Left*, that he might the better judge of the Diſpoſitions there.

An egregious Neglect in the *French*.

NOW, contrary to this Order to M. *de Surlauben*, the Enemy gave the *Confederates* all the Reſpite they could deſire to paſs that Rivulet, keeping themſelves very quiet on the Hill they were poſſeſſed of, inſomuch that even the ſecond Line of their Horſe had time to form themſelves; *and to this capital Fault of the* French, ſome principally aſcribe the Victory which enſued. M. *de Quincy* likewiſe imputes it in a great Meaſure to Marſhal *Tallard*'s going to the *Left* in a very wrong Time.

The Preſumption of M. *Tallard*.

IT has been ſaid, however, in Juſtification of M. *de Surlauben* (with what Truth or Grounds we ſhall not determine) that this Neglect proceeded from an ill-timed Haughtineſs, and Preſumption, in Marſhal *Tallard*; who being informed that the *Allies* were laying Bridges over the Rivulet, anſwered; *If they have not Bridges enough, I will lend them ſome:* And when he was told that they were actually coming over the Rivulet, he is reported vainly to have ſaid; *Let them paſs, the more there comes over, the more we ſhall have to kill, and take Priſoners.* But others, who make it their Buſineſs to excuſe that General, affirm on the contrary; *That he had given poſitive Orders, not to let the Enemy paſs the Rivulet, but to charge them as they paſſed, which Orders were not put in Execution.* The Marquis *de Quincy* ſays, Orders were given to M. *de Surlauben*, as we have obſerved above, to charge when a certain Number of the *Allies* were paſſed, and that M. *de Clerambault*, who commanded the Forces in *Blenheim* Village, ſhould continue therein, without ſtirring from thence, which laſt Circumſtance ſeems, in ſome meaſure, to favour the Report of the Marſhal's Preſumption.

The ſuperior Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*

ANOTHER Thing which is thought to be one of the principal Cauſes of the Enemy's Defeat, was their ſending ſuch a large Detachment of their Troops to poſt themſelves in *Blenheim*, and alſo ſome Infantry to poſſeſs themſelves of the Villages of *Oberklauw*, and *Lutzingen*, which very much weakned their main *Battalia*. But the main Thing that finiſhed their Overthrow, was the ſuperior Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*, who having found it mpracticable, after ſeveral Charges, to force the *French* in their Poſt at *Blen-im*, only made a Shew of attacking that Poſt, with a Front of Battalions, ut of Musket-ſhot. Theſe his Grace cauſed to advance by *Platoons* only, ho having diſcharged their Fire-Arms, retired, and gave Way to others who id the ſame. This was done during the ſeveral Charges of their Cavalry, order to keep all the Enemy's Troops, that were in the Village, in Action, hilſt his Grace marched the Strength of his Forces oppoſite to the *Centre* of arſhal *Tallard*'s Army, where he had obſerved there was no Infantry. "If this had been perceived, ſays M. *de Quincy*, (and that it was not is an inconteſtable Proof our General's *ſuperior Conduct*) it would have been eaſy to have prevented it by marching thither all the Troops which were in the ſecond Line of *Blenheim* Village, where they were of no manner of Service; but unhappily for us, we did not diſcover it, and the *Allies* knew how to take Advantage of our Neglect."

The Marſhal *de Marſin* refuſes to ſpare ſome Troops to M. *Tallard*'s Aſſiſtance.

THERE was yet another Circumſtance, which contributed very much to rendering the Victory at *Hochſtet* ſo compleat as it was, which was this: e Marſhal *de Tallard*, after his Cavalry were broken, having rallied them, hind ſome Tents, which were ſtill ſtanding in his Camp; upon ſeeing Things a deſperate Condition, reſolved to draw off his Dragoons, and Infantry, of the Village of *Blenheim*. Hereupon, he ſent one of his *Aides de Camp* the Marſhal *de Marſin*, *to deſire him to face the Enemy with ſome Troops, on* Right *of the Village of* Blenheim, *in order to keep them in Play, and fa-r the Retreat of the Infantry, which was in* Blenheim. But M. *de Marſin* anſwered the Meſſenger, *that he had too much Buſineſs on his Hands in the Front of his own Village, where he had to deal with the Duke of* Marlborough *in Perſon, and the reſt of the Line, to ſpare any Troops, for he was ſo far from being victorious, that it was as much as he could do to maintain his Ground.* This Refuſal of M. *de Marſin*, to ſpare ſome Troops to the Aſſiſtance of M. *Tallard*, has been highly blamed by ſeveral, and judged to have been of very fatal Conſequence: Since it prevented the Marſhal's drawing off the twenty-eight Battalions, and twelve Squadrons, who were in *Blenheim*, and who were all made Priſoners of War, as well as the Marſhal himſelf.

The *French* Horſe being entirely defeated, and the *Confederates* Maſters of all the Ground between the Enemy's *Left*, and the Village of *Blenheim*, the twenty-eight Battalions, and twelve Squadrons of Dragoons, which were in that Village, found themſelves cut off from the reſt of their Army; and deſpairing of being able to make their Eſcape, after a weak Attempt to repulſe the whole Infantry which ſurrounded them, at laſt capitulated about Eight in the Evening, laid down their Arms, delivered their Colours and Standards, and ſurrendered themſelves Priſoners of War, on Condition the Officers ſhould not be ſearched. By this it appears, that all the *French* Infantry, which the Marſhal *de Tallard* had brought to the Aſſiſtance of the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, and conſiſted of forty Battalions, all veteran Troops, and the very Flower of the *French* Foot, only two Battalions eſcaped; ſince Twenty-eight were here made Priſoners, and ten Battalions (M. *Dumont* ſays but eight) were intirely cut in Pieces, as they endeavoured to join the Troops in *Blenheim.*

Only two Battalions of the *French* Infanty eſcape.

THIS Slaughter of the ten Battalions, of which thoſe in *Blenheim* could not be ignorant, might in all Probability ſtrike them with Apprehenſions of the ſame Fate, if they offered to reſiſt, and might, in ſome meaſure, occaſion that tame Surrender, for which their Commanders were ſeverely, and indeed juſtly, cenſured even by their own Countrymen; as having ſo meanly given up the choiceſt Infantry of *France*, and brought ſuch a Stain upon the Nation, as the gaining of ten ſeveral Battles could ſcarcely wipe off again. One of their own Generals ſpeaking of their Cowardice, ſays; M. *de Clerambault*, Commander in Chief of thoſe Dragoons and Infantry, *without taking a Reſolution worthy of his Name, with a powerful Body, which was yet entire,* as ſoon as he ſaw the Rout of our Cavalry, cauſed his Poſtilion to ſound the *Danube*, and *throwing himſelf into it, was drowned.* The Marquis *de Quincy*, however, to excuſe M. *de Clerambault* ſays; it was reported, that his Horſe, being frighted at a Cannon-Ball which paſſed near him, threw his Rider into the *Danube*, where he was drowned.

THE ſame Author draws, likewiſe, from hence, an Argument to excuſ the tame Surrender of thoſe Troops, " who (ſays he) might eaſily have re
" treated, if they had not loſt their Commander; but the Marquis *de Blanzac*
" who commanded under him, waited for his Orders, not knowing any thi
" of his Miſfortune." The ſame General farther adds; *that the Duke* Marlborough, *judging rightly, that the Troops in that Place were Veterans, t defeating of which would coſt him dear,* made uſe of *M.* Deſnonville, *his Pri ſoner, to exhort them to accept of their Lives.* As we have no Reaſon to doub the Truth of this, ſince the *French* themſelves allow it, in their Accoun it is a remarkable Proof of the Duke's conſummate Prudence, and Care his Men's Welfare, in not hazarding their Lives unneceſſarily, and expoſin them to apparent Danger, when the ſame End was to be attained by othe Means: For it is very certain, that ſo large a Body, poſted in a Village well fortified, that they had been able to reſiſt the ſeveral vigorous Attac which the *Confederates* had made upon them, had they perſiſted in defendin themſelves with the ſame Reſolution, might have given the *Allies* abundan of Trouble, would not have been vanquiſhed without great Bloodſhed, a Slaughter.

The Duke of *Marlborough's* conſummate Prudence.

THIS memorable Battle, which, during near five Hours, was foug with dubious Fortune, terminated at laſt in a moſt compleat Victory, on th Side, which, before the Engagement, had a great and viſible Diſadvantag And the Succeſs of this glorious Day, next to the Bleſſing of *All-rul*

Pro

Providence, may juſtly be attributed to the invincible Courage, and Intrepidity of the *Confederate* Troops, and to the Conduct and Bravery of their Generals; tho' the Enemy themſelves, as we have obſerved above, were guilty of ſome Miſtakes, which did not a little facilitate their Overthrow.

THE Victory being compleatly gained, beyond all human Poſſibility of the Enemy's making any farther Stand, the Duke of *Marlborough*, even whilſt he was in hot Purſuit of the Runaways, and had been then ſixteen Hours on Horſeback, thought his Happineſs not compleat, 'till he had diſpatched a Meſſenger to *England*, that his Royal Miſtreſs, and the whole Nation, might partake with him in the univerſal Joy, occaſioned by this Succeſs: He, therefore, ſent away Colonel *Pack*, one of his *Aides de Gamp*, with a Couple of Lines to his Dutcheſs, written on Horſeback, with a Black-Lead Pencil, on a Leaf torn out of his Pocket-Book.

AS the whole Action was chiefly managed, and directed by the Duke of *Marlborough*, the greateſt Share of the Glory is certainly his Due; and it was, accordingly, aſcribed to him, at that Time, both by Friends and Enemies: The *Emperor*, in particular, gave the greateſt Inſtance thereof, by a *Latin* Inſcription, on a noble Pillar, which he cauſed to be erected, on the Field of Battle, and which concludes with theſe Words:

> *Exercitui Victori, cum immortali Gloria, imperavit*
> JOHANNES, *Dux de* MARLBOROUGH, ANGLUS.

The victorious Army was commanded, with immortal Glory, by John *Duke of* Marlborough, *an* Engliſhman.

JUSTICE, however, obliges us to own, that Prince *Eugene*'s Share in the Glory of that great Day, fell very little ſhort of that of the Duke; and it is cknowledged on all Hands, that they both acted the Parts of conſummate Generals: Both gave out their Commands with all the Serenity and Plainneſs imaginable; expoſed their Perſons, where-ever their Preſence was neceſſary, with the greateſt Unconcern; and preſerved their Temper, and Preſence of Mind, in the moſt imminent Dangers. The Duke, for his Part, very narrowly eſcaped being killed by a Cannon Ball, which grazed under his Horſe's Belly, and covered him with Dirt. And the Prince had a Horſe killed under him, and was ſo near being taken, that one of the Enemy's Dragoons, mongſt others, who rode up to him for that End, had hold of his Coat, when n *Imperial* Dragoon ſhot him, and others coming up to his Aſſiſtance, the Enemy made off. However, tho' his Highneſs was always in the Midſt of he Fire, he had the good Fortune to come off unhurt.

Both the D. and the Pr. narrowly eſcape being killed.

THE Prince himſelf was not more forward in ſending Accounts of this unparallel'd Succeſs, to the ſeveral Courts of *Germany*, than he was in aſcribing chiefly to the Valour and Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*; particularly in his Letter to the Court of *Zell*, he dwells mightily on the Praiſes of ur *Engliſh* Hero. We muſt not, however, attribute the Glory of this Day wholly to our two Great Commanders; they themſelves were too juſt, not o allow the Generals, and other Officers, with the Troops under their Command, a large Share of it. Amongſt the Reſt, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, with the Prince of *Hanover*, Meſſieurs *Lumley*, *Hompeſch*, *Bulau*, *Wood*, and *Villiers* Generals of Horſe; the Prince of *Holſtein-Beck*, the Lords *Cuts*, and *Orkney*, with Meſſieurs *Ingoldsby*, *Wilks*, and St. *Paul*, Generals of Foot, and Meſſieurs *Row*, *Ferguſon*, and *Bernsdoff*, Brigadiers, deſerve particularly to be mentioned for their great Bravery, and prudent Conduct.

ALL the Troops, in general, fought with extraordinary Valour and Undauntedneſs; tho' their Courage may have differed in ſome Reſpects, according to the particular Temper of the ſeveral Nations which compoſed the *Confederate* Army. The *Engliſh* Foot ſhewed their natural Fire, Briskneſs, and Intrepidity, in their ſeveral Attacks upon the Village of *Blenheim*, as did the *Heſſian* Battalions, their admirable Diſcipline and Bravery, at the ſame Place, forcing the *French* Horſe divers times to retire by their continual Fire;

The Bravery of the Troops.

the *Pruſſian* and *Daniſh* Infantry likewiſe ſhewed their innate Firmneſs and Reſolution, on Prince *Eugene*'s Side, where they recovered all; and the *German* Horſe performed Wonders in the Centre, eſpecially *Bothmar*'s Regiment of Dragoons.

HAVING thus given the *Confederate* Generals and Soldiers their Due, we ought likewiſe in common Juſtice to give the Enemy theirs; in doing which, we muſt be obliged to allow, that as many of their Troops as engaged behaved with Vigour and Courage; inſomuch that had their Generals performed their Parts, with anſwerable Prudence and Conduct, it is not improbable the Fortune of that Day might have remained undecided; at leaſt it could not have proved ſo very fatal as it did to the Enemy. The *Elector* of *Bavaria*, it is true, maintained his Reputation of being a brave and experienced Commander; nor was he ill ſeconded by the Marſhal *de Marſin*; tho' ſome are of Opinion he was highly to blame, for refuſing Aſſiſtance to M. *Tallard*, as has been obſerved: But then the latter, and the Generals of the *Right Wing*, were guilty of two inexcuſable Faults; firſt, in throwing ſo great a Number of their Men into the Village of *Blenheim*, whereby their *Centre* was vaſtly weakened; and ſecondly, by ſuffering the *Confederate* Troops to paſs the Rivulet, almoſt without Oppoſition, as has likewiſe been obſerved already.

Two *French* Generals ſup with the D. of *Marlborough*.

AFTER the Battle was over, the Duke of *Marlborough* entertained two of the *French* Generals at Supper, when his Grace, with his uſual Modeſty, endeavoured to divert the Diſcourſe, from the Buſineſs of the Day; but the *French* Officers would ſtill be bringing it up, and one of them, in particular, ſaid; *That there was a critical Moment, in which the Victory had been abſolutely theirs, if the* Gens d'Armes *had done their Duty*. The ſame ſaid all they, who had a Mind to juſtify Marſhal *Tallard*'s Conduct. This being known to the *Gens d'Armes*, the Adjutant of the *Gendarmerie* wrote a Letter to M. *Chamillard*, one of the *French* King's Chief Miniſters, to clear them from that Aſperſion, whereof we ſhall ſubjoin a Copy.

An Obſervation made by one of them.

A Paſſage, which happened ſoon after Marſhal *Tallard* was taken, was an evident Demonſtration, how greatly diſturbed his Mind was by this Misfortune. The Lord *Tunbridge*, one of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s *Aides de Camp*, went to the Marſhal, and offered him his Service, telling him he was going to the Duke. Hereupon that General deſired his Lordſhip to inform his Grace: *That if he would let thoſe poor People alone*, (meaning the *French* in *Blenheim*) *and ſuffer them to retreat, he would ſend them Orders not to fire upon the* Confederates. This unreaſonable Propoſal being related to the Duke, his Grace anſwered; *He wondered the Marſhal did not conſider, he had no Command where he now was.*

THE ſame Night, the Marſhal, with two or three more, were carried in the Duke's Coach to the Prince of *Heſſe*'s Quarters; where his Grace making him a Viſit, the next Day, told the Marſhal; *he was ſorry ſuch a Misfortune ſhould fall perſonally on one, for whom he had ſo great an Eſteem.* M. *Tallard* returned the Compliment, by telling his Grace; *That he had the Honour of having vanquiſhed the beſt Troops in the World.* To which the Duke prudently replied; *He thought his own Troops were the beſt in the World, ſince they had conquered thoſe, whom the Marſhal reckoned to be ſo.*

The glorious Conſequences of this Victory.

THIS Victory, tho' one of the greateſt, and compleateſt that ever was gained, was ſtill greater in its Conſequences: It was introductory to all the Succeſs which followed, during the whole Courſe of the War, either in *Italy*, or *Flanders*. For it is certain, that had it not been for this glorious Day, the *Emperor* could not have maintained himſelf in his Dignity, and Dominions, but muſt this very Year, have been forced from his Capital. The *Hungarians* were now almoſt univerſally in Rebellion; and whilſt the *Elector* of *Bavaria* penetrated into *Upper Auſtria*, and had taken *Lintz* the Metropolis thereof, the *Hungarians* ravaged *Lower Auſtria*, and even threatened *Vienna* itſelf. Thoſe Rebels were, at this Time, in Want of nothing but Artillery and other Neceſſaries for a Siege, to have reduced both that and the ſtrongeſt Towns in *Hungary*; which Deficiency would ſoon have been ſupplied with *French* Money, had not the important Victory at *Hochſtet* prevented it, and obliged the Court of *France* to empty their Treaſures, in recruiting their Forces, and filling their Magazines, where it was more immediately neceſſary.

THE *Emperor* was alſo ſo low, at this Time, that his Forces in *Italy*, upon the *Po*, were almoſt dwindled to nothing; and the poor Remains of them had been obliged to retire into the *Trentin*, whilſt the Duke of *Savoy* was very hard preſſed, by the Duke *de Vendome* and his whole Country in great Danger, of being made an abſolute Conqueſt. But this great, and unexpected Succeſs, gave a new Turn to the Situation of Affairs on every Side; and *Lewis* XIV. had afterwards ſuch a Series of ill Succeſs, that he had as much Reaſon, in the Courſe of this War, to complain of the Frowns of Fortune, as he had before to exult in her Smiles. In all the Advices, that came from the *Emperor*'s Territories before this Battle, great Care was taken to put the beſt Colour upon every Thing, in Favour of his *Imperial* Majeſty, and to conceal, as much as poſſible his deplorable Circumſtances; but in that Prince's Letter of Thanks, to the Duke of *Marlborough*, on Account of this Victory, (a Tranſlation whereof, becauſe it was in *Latin*) which we ſhall inſert below, he owns them pretty freely.

The vaſt Loſs of the Enemy in this Battle.

THE Enemy's Loſs, according to their own Confeſſion, in ſeveral intercepted Letters, amounted to forty thouſand Men, including four or five thouſand, whom they loſt in their precipitate Retreat to the *Black Foreſt*, either by Deſertion, or by the Purſuit of the *Huſſars* and Peaſants, who made a great Slaughter of the Stragglers. And, indeed, if it be conſidered, that after an exact Computation, the Number of the Priſoners taken by the *Confederates*, exceeded thirteen thouſand Men (ſome Accounts ſay fourteen thouſand, of which above twelve hundred were Officers;) that they cut in Pieces ten *French* Battalions, on their *Right*, and drove into the *Danube* near thirty Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, moſt of whom were drowned; that their *Left* Wing likewiſe ſuffered very much, eſpecially their Infantry; that beſides ninety-five Officers, who were found at *Hochſtet*, *Dillingen*, and *Lawington*, the Number of the Wounded, whom they brought off from *Ulm*, exceeded ſeven thouſand Men, of whom one thouſand were Officers; not to mention the great Number of Officers, found buried in the Villages, through which the Army marched afterwards this Account will not ſeem extravagant.

HAVING thus given many Particulars, not before-mentioned by M. *Dumont*, of this famous Battle, and glorious Victory, we ſhall, to corroborate many Circumſtances, and to illuſtrate what has been ſaid above, ſubjoin the Copies of ſeveral Letters written by the chief Perſons, who had a Share in the Tranſactions of this important Day.

A Letter, written by the Duke of Marlborough, *on Horſeback, with a leaden Pencil, to his Dutcheſs.*

Auguſt 13, 1704.

“I HAVE not Time to ſay any more, than to beg of you to preſent my “humble Duty to the Queen, and to let her Majeſty know, that her Ar“my has had a Glorious Victory. Monſieur *Tallard*, and two other Gene“rals are in my Coach, and I am following the Reſt: The Bearer, my *Aid* “*de Camp*, Colonel *Pack*, will give her Majeſty an Account of what has “paſſed, I ſhall do it in a Day or two, by another more at large.”

MARLBOROUGH.

From the Camp at Hochſtet, *Thurſday Morning*, Auguſt 14, 1704.

SIR,

A Letter from the D. of *Marlborough* to Mr. Secretary *Harley*.

“I GAVE you an Account on *Sunday*, of the Situation we were then in, “and that we expected to hear the Enemy would paſs the *Danube*, at *Law*“*ingen*, in order to attack Prince *Eugene*. At Eleven, that Night, we had “an Expreſs from him, that the Enemy were come over, and deſiring that “he might be re-inforced as as ſoon as poſſible; upon which I ordered my

“ Brother *Churchill* to advance, at One a Clock in the Morning, with his
“ twenty Battalions, and by Three, the whole Army was in Motion. For
“ the greater Expedition, I ordered Part of the Troops to paſs over the
“ *Danube*, and to follow the March of the twenty Battalions, and, with
“ moſt of the Horſe, and Foot of the firſt Line, I paſſed the *Lech* at
“ *Rain*, and came over the *Danube* at *Donawert*; ſo that we all joined the
“ Prince at Night, intending to advance, and take the Camp of *Hochſtet*.
“ In order whereunto, we went out, on *Tueſday*, early in the Morning,
“ with forty Squadrons, to view the Ground; but found the Enemy had already
“ poſſeſſed themſelves of it: Whereupon we reſolved to attack them,
“ and, accordingly, we marched between Three and Four, Yeſterday Morning,
“ from the Camp at *Munſter*, leaving all our Tents ſtanding: About
“ Six, we came in View of the Enemy, who, we found, did not expect ſo
“ early a Viſit. The Cannon began to play, about half an hour after Eight;
“ they formed themſelves into two Bodies; the *Elector*, with Monſieur
“ *Marſin*, and their Troops, on our *Right*, and Monſieur *de Tallard*, with
“ all his own, on our *Left*, which laſt fell to my Share. They had two
“ little Rivulets, beſides a Moraſs, before them, which we were obliged
“ to paſs over in their View, and Prince *Eugene* was forced to take a great
“ Compaſs to come at the Enemy; ſo that it was One a Clock before the
“ Battle began. It laſted with great Vigour ’till Sun-ſet, when the Enemy
“ were obliged to retire, and, by the Bleſſing of GOD we obtained a compleat
“ Victory. We have cut off great Numbers of them, as well in the
“ Action, as in the Retreat; beſides thirty Squadrons of the *French*, which
“ I puſhed into the *Danube*, where I ſaw the greateſt Part of them periſh;
“ Monſieur *Tallard*, with ſeveral of his General-Officers, being taken Priſoners
“ at the ſame Time. And, in the Village of *Blenheim*, which the
“ Enemy had intrenched and fortified, and where they made the greateſt
“ Oppoſition, I obliged twenty-ſix entire Battalions, and twelve Squadrons
“ of Dragoons, to ſurrender themſelves Priſoners at Diſcretion. We took
“ likewiſe all their Tents ſtanding, with their Cannon and Ammunition,
“ as alſo a great Number of Standards, Kettle-Drums, and Colours, in the
“ Action; ſo that I reckon the greateſt Part of Monſieur *Tallard*’s Army is
“ either taken or deſtroyed: The Bravery of all our Troops, on this Occaſion,
“ cannot be expreſſed; the Generals, as well as the Officers, and Soldiers,
“ behaving themſelves with the greateſt Courage and Reſolution;
“ the Horſe and Dragoons having been obliged to charge four and five ſeveral
“ Times: The *Elector*, and Monſieur *de Marſin*, were ſo advantageouſly
“ poſted, that Prince *Eugene* could not make any Impreſſion upon them,
“ ’till the third Attack, at near Seven at Night, when he made a great
“ Slaughter of them: But it being near a Wood-ſide, a good many of the *Bavarians*
“ retired into it, and the reſt of that Army retreated towards *Lavingen*,
“ it being too late, and the Troops too much tired, to purſue them
“ far. I cannot ſay too much in Praiſe of the Prince’s Conduct, and the Bravery
“ of his Troops on that Occaſion. You will pleaſe to lay this before
“ her Majeſty, and his Royal Highneſs, to whom I ſend my Lord *Tunbridge*
“ with the good News. I pray you will likewiſe inform yourſelf,
“ and let me know her Majeſty’s Pleaſure, as well relating to Monſieur *Tallard*,
“ and the other General-Officers, as for the Diſpoſal of near twelve
“ hundred other Officers, and between eight and nine thouſand common
“ Soldiers, who being all made Priſoners by her Majeſty’s Troops, are entirely
“ at her Diſpoſal: But as the Charge of ſubſiſting theſe Officers, and
“ Men, muſt be very great, I preſume her Majeſty will be inclined that
“ they be exchanged for any other Priſoners that offer.

“ I SHOULD likewiſe be glad to receive her Majeſty’s Directions, for the
“ Diſpatch of the Standards and Colours; whereof I have not yet the Number,
“ but gueſs there cannot be leſs then one hundred, which is more than
“ has been in any Battle theſe many Years.

"You will eaſily believe, that in ſo long, and vigorous an Action, the *Engliſh*, who had ſo great a Share in it, muſt have ſuffered, as well in Officers as Men, but I have not yet the Particulars." I am,

SIR,

Your moſt obedient
Humble Servant,
MARLBOROUGH.

HIS Grace likewiſe wrote a Letter to the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, which, becauſe it is much to the ſame Purpoſe, we ſhall not inſert but which, as well as the Subject thereof, could not but be extreamly agreeable to their *High Mightineſſes*. Accordingly, they were not backward in ſhewing the grateful Senſe they had of the Duke's Services, by a ſpeedy and polite Anſwer, which we ſhall preſently ſubjoin, and in which they did him the Honour due to his extraordinory Merit.

GENERAL *Hompeſch*, alſo gave an Account of this Victory, in a Letter to the *States General*, which he concluded with theſe Words.

"THE Duke of *Marlborough* gave Orders with great Prudence and Conduct, and expoſed himſelf in the moſt dangerous Places, during the whole Action, giving Directions with admirable Preſence of Mind, amidſt the hotteſt Fire. Prince *Eugene*, on his Part, has done as much as poſſible: And the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* was in the midſt of the Action, and has diſtinguiſhed himſelf very much." *&c.*

THE following Letter to his Grace, from the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, who have ever been reckoned good Judges of Merit, is a very illuſtrious Teſtimony, of the Obligations, the *Allies* acknowledged to be due to him.

Letter from the *States General* to the Duke of *Marlborough*

"COLONEL *Panton* has brought us your Excellency's welcome Letter, dated from the Camp at *Hochſtet*, the 14th Inſtant, and has related to us what paſſed, in the memorable Battle fought the Day before. We return your Excellency moſt hearty Thanks, for the ſpeedy Notice you were pleaſed to ſend us, of ſuch agreeable News. After the firſt Blow you gave them at *Schellenberg*, we had Reaſon to expect ſomewhat much greater would follow; but never durſt have extended our Hopes ſo far, as to think of ſo glorious and compleat a Victory, as you have gained over the Enemy, with the Army of the *Allies*.

"THE Action of that Day has ſet the Greatneſs of your Merit in its true Luſtre: A Day, whoſe Glory might have been envied by the greateſt Captains of paſt Ages, and whoſe Memory will endure through all Ages to come.

"WE heartily congratulate your Excellency upon this Occaſion, and rejoice for the Glory you have acquired, as well as for the Advantage the Common Cauſe has obtained thereby. This Action will let *France* ſee, that her Troops are not invincible, and will prove ſuch a Blow, as that King never felt, during the whole Courſe of his Reign: And, therefore, we give Thanks to GOD, whoſe Goodneſs has bleſſed your brave Attempt, and pray that He will more and more proſper your generous Deſigns: Aſſuring you, that none can be, with greater Eſteem, and Sincerity, than we are, *&c.*

AND in a Letter which the *States General* wrote to the Queen, on this caſion, they acknowledge, that it was the Bravery of the *Engliſh* Forces, ich chiefly contributed to this Victory; and *that the whole was executed er the prudent and valiant Conduct of the Duke of* Marlborough, *who gained rels in this Battle, which will never fade.*

WE ſhall now give our Readers Extracts of two other Letters from the ke of *Marlborough* to the *States* of the *United Provinces*, which contain er Particulars not before-mentioned, but which ought not to be buried Oblivion.

Extract of a Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* to the *States General.*

"THE Number of Priſoners increaſe hourly, and we reckon to have about eleven thouſand, beſides twelve hundred Officers. I muſt confeſs, their

great

“ Number is very troubleſome to us, there being few Places in this Country to put them in. This obliges me to deſire your *High Mightineſſes*, to do me the Honour, to let me know, whether we may ſend down by Water, the Share of the Priſoners belonging to *England*, and your *High Mightineſſes*, that they may be diſpoſed of in the Places of the *United Provinces*. In the mean Time, we ſhall endeavour to eaſe ourſelves of them in this Country, as ſoon as poſſible, for nothing elſe ſtops us here.

“ As the Face of Affairs, in this Country, is wholly changed at preſent; Prince *Eugene*, and I, have communicated our Sentiments to Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*; that to amuſe ourſelves at the Siege of *Ingolſtadt*, will be but loſing Time; and that we believe it will be more advantageous for the Good of the Common Cauſe, to join all our Forces, to ſtreighten the Enemy more and more, and oblige the *French* to quit *Germany*, and repaſs the *Rhine*; for then, not only *Ingolſtadt*, but alſo the whole Country of *Bavaria* muſt fall of themſelves. We have an Inſtance of it in the Caſe of the City of *Augsburgh*, which the Enemy quitted Yeſterday Morning. Their Deputies are come hither to deſire our Protection, and a Detachment is on the March thither to take Poſſeſſion thereof. We hourly expect an Anſwer from the Prince of *Baden* on this Subject.

“ This Day, we have returned Thanks to God, through the whole Army, for his Favour to us; which appears the more conſpicuous, in that the Enemy own, that their Army conſiſted of eighty-two Battalions, and one hundred and forty-ſeven Squadrons, that were advantageouſly poſted; whereas we had but ſixty-four Battalions, and one hundred and ſixty-ſix Squadrons, out of which Number fifteen hundred Horſe were detached to the Prince of *Baden*. We are to make publick Rejoicings, this Evening, by a general Diſcharge of all our Artillery, and ſmall Arms throughout the Army.

“ I have nothing farther to add, but nevertheleſs I cannot conclude, without repeating to your *High Mightineſſes*, that the Valour and good Conduct of the Baron *de Hompeſch*, and your other Generals, and alſo the Bravery which the Officers and Soldiers of your Troops, have ſhewn on this Occaſion, deſerve the greateſt Encomiums: Wherefore, I flatter myſelf that in filling up the Vacancies, your *High Mightineſſes* will have a particular Regard for ſuch as have been in the Action, and for the Recommendation of their Generals, who were Eye-witneſſes of their Behaviour. I am, *&c.* Signed,

From the Camp at Steinheim,
Auguſt 17, 1704. *The Duke of* Marlborough

Extract of another Letter from General *Hompeſch*.

General *Hompeſch* alſo wrote another Letter of the ſame Date, to the *States General*, in which, amongſt others, he has the following Expreſſions, in Honour of our great Commander. “ Tho' I have already commended the Valour and Prudence of the Duke of *Marlborough*, I muſt again repeat, that no one can ſufficiently praiſe him, for the Zeal and Vigilance he has ſhewn in this Action. The ſame may be ſaid of Prince *Eugene*: And after the Example of theſe two Generals, (who are remarkable for their Goodneſs and Conduct) our whole Army is in a perfect Harmony.

The Extract of the other Letter, from the Duke of *Marlborough* to the *States General* is as follows.

From the Camp at Sefelingen, *Auguſt* 18, 1704.

“ The Marſhal *de Tallard*, with the other Officers of Note, have been ſent towards *Frankfort*, and *Hanau*, under a Guard of Dragoons: We have made the Repartition of the other Priſoners, who are ſent into the Places adjacent, that they may be the more eaſily guarded, 'till they are ſent away. Their Number is greater then was at firſt believed; ſince they exceed thirteen thouſand Officers and Soldiers, including about three thouſand

“ ſand which have liſted in the *Confederate* Troops. On Tueſday the Army decamp'd, and march'd to *Gondelſingen*. Yeſterday we advanced to *Ober Elchingen*, and this Day to this Camp, which is about half a League from *Ulm*. We have found a great Number of the Officers buried in the Villages through which we paſs'd; and ſome Citizens of *Ulm* aſſure Us, that when the Enemy march'd from thence, they carried away above 7000 wounded, amongſt whom were about 1000 Officers. They burnt a great many Waggons, to make Uſe of the Horſes, to carry off the Officers upon *Brancards*, a ſort of Litters: Our *Huſſars*, and ſeveral Parties of Horſe, follow them very cloſe; and, together with the *Boors*, have killed a great Number of the Enemy's Soldiers, whom they found ſtraggling. We begin to ſtreighten *Ulm*, expecting the Arrival of the Prince of *Baden*, who paſſed the *Danube*, this Day at *Donawert*, and aſſoon as he is come, and that we have regulated what Troops are to carry on this Siege, I ſhall advance towards the *Rhine*, with the Forces I have the Honour to command. This Morning, a Deputy from the City of *Memmingen* came to our Camp, to deſire our Protection, and reports; that the *Electreſs* of *Bavaria* is gone through that Place, with five of her Children, under a Guard of fourteen Squadrons, to join the *Elector*, who according to our laſt Advices was about *Dutlingen*, with the Marſhal *de Marſin*.

I am &c. *Sign'd*,

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

We ſhall now give our Readers a faithful Tranſlation of his *Imperial* Majeſty's Letter of Thanks, to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, on the ſame Account, which we believe will not be unacceptable to them, as it redounds greatly to the Honour of our *Britiſh* Hero.

“ MOST ILLUSTRIOUS COUSIN, and *moſt dear Prince*;

The *Emperor's* Letter to the D. of *Marlborough*

“ I VERY willingly give theſe Titles to your DILECTION (*a Style uſed only to Princes of the Empire*) whom of my own Accord, I have admitted among the Princes of the *Holy Roman Empire*, not ſo much in Conſideration of your Noble Family, as on Account of your Perſonal Merit, and your having ſo highly and glorioufly deſerved of Me, my *Auguſt* Houſe, and the *Holy Roman Empire*. For indeed I was willing, that this publick Monument of the higheſt Honour in *Germany*, which I have ſo deſervedly conferred upon you, ſhould be extant, that it may appear more and more to all the World, how much (as I freely own it) myſelf, and all the *Empire* owe, both to the moſt Serene Queen of *Great Britain*, for having ſent her powerful Aſſiſtance, as far as *Augsburgh*, and *Bavaria* itſelf, under your Conduct, when my own Affairs, or thoſe of the *Empire*, were greatly ſhaken and diſordered, by the perfidious Defection of the *Bavarians* to the *French*; and to your *Dilection*, for having ſo prudently, ſo vigorouſly, and ſucceſsfully directed and executed every Thing. For not only Fame, but likewiſe the Generals of my Forces, the Companions and Sharers in your Labours and Victories, attribute the ſame chiefly to your Counſels, and the Valour and Bravery of the *Engliſh* and other Forces, who fought under your Conduct. Theſe Actions are ſo great, and particularly that of *Hochſtet*, paſt Ages having never known ſuch a Victory obtained over the *French*, that we may rejoice to ſee, not only the moſt pernicious Efforts of the Enemy repulſed, and the Affairs of *Germany*, which were ſomewhat tottering, or rather thoſe of all *Europe*, ſecured and ſettled again; but, likewiſe, that it may reaſonably be hoped, that the full and perfect Liberty of the *Chriſtian* World, ſhall be reſcued from the Power of *France*, which ſo imminently threatned it. Wherefore, as we are entirely ſatisfy'd, that your *Dilection* will apply, without Delay, your utmoſt Study and Endeavours to that End, all that remains for

“ me is, to pray for your fortunate Succeſs, and aſſure your of my Readi-
“ neſs to give you farther Marks of my Gratitude upon all Occaſions.

Given in my City of Vienna,
Auguſt 28. 1704.

HAVING thus given our Readers the Copy of ſeveral Letters on the Side of the *Confederates*, which ſerve to illuſtrate this unparalell'd Victory, and ſet it in a true Light, we ſhall, for impartiality ſake, ſubjoin three of the Enemy's, and ſhall begin with a very remarkable one, from the famous Marſhal *de Villars* to the *Abbe de St Pierre*, where we ſhall ſee that great General's Opinion, of the *tame Surrender*, of ſo large a Body of his Countrymen, in the Village of *Blenheim*.

A remarkable Letter from the M. *de Villars*, to the *Abbe de St. Pierre*.

“ I *underſtand*, by your laſt Letters, that ſome People out of Compaſſio
“ for unfortunate Men, excuſe the 27 Battalions of Infantry, and four Re-
“ giments of Dragoons, who choſe to ſurrender Priſoners of War, whilſ
“ our *Left* Wing remained almoſt entire. Theſe Sentiments are very littl
“ like thoſe of the ancient *Romans*, who after the Battle of *Cannæ*, an
“ even when *Hannibal* was at their very Gates, were ſo far from excuſin
“ their Priſoners, that they would not ſuffer their Soldiers, who had mad
“ their Eſcape from that Fight, to come into their City. *Curio*, *Cæſar'*
“ Lieutenant, thought very differently from theſe Gentlemen; he would no
“ retire with his Cavalry: *How ſhould I be able* (ſaid he) *to appear before Cæ-*
“ *ſar, after having loſt his Legions?* What cou'd they do better (*ſay ſom*
“ *ſilly People*) than to ſave the King a great Number of Troops and Officers
“ It is upon ſuch Occaſions as theſe, one muſt anſwer with old *Horatius*, (Fa-
“ ther to the three *Roman* Champions, in our *Corneille*,) when he heard th
“ his Son was run away.

——— ——— ——— ——— *Qu' il mourut*,
Ou qu' un beau Deſeſpoir alors le ſecourut!

(Let him have died on the Spot, or have been relieved by a glorious Deſpair)

“ THUS the *Spaniſh* Infantry at *Rocroy*, commanded by the old Count
“ *Fontaines*, choſe rather to periſh, than to beg Quarter. Ought not both t
“ Officers and Soldiers to have try'd to force their Way, with the Bayonet
“ the Muzzle of their Guns, and to have preferr'd a glorious Death, to t
“ Ignominy of periſhing, with Hunger and Miſery n their Priſons? I blu
“ for our Nation, when I reflect on ſo baſe a *Surrender*; and I ſee, wi
“ a Grief beyond Expreſſion, how ſhort we come of the ancient *Romans*, a
“ even the *French* whom I have known. Signed

The Marſhal de VILLA

THE Marſhal *de Villars* is not the only one, who has blamed that *tame* almoſt *unprecedented Surrender* of ſo large a Body of Troops which has be highly reflected upon on all Sides; let us now ſee what thoſe ſay, wh would juſtify the Conduct of Marſhal *de Tallard* upon that Day.

A Letter from a French General, to M. de Chamillard, *Miniſter of St*
at the Court of France.

A Letter from a *French* General to M. *de Chamillard*.

SIR, *Strasburgh*, Aug. 30. 17

“ The Army march'd, the 12th from *Dillengen* to *Lawingen*, in order
“ incamp at *Blenheim*, along a Rivulet, that covered the Front of our Cam
“ and was ſaid to be mooriſh, but was not ſo; our *Right* reaching to
“ *Danube*, and our *Left* to a Hill, cover'd by a Wood which was not v
“ thick of Trees. The *Elector* having preſs'd to march forward; upo
“ Belief that the Enemy were not joined, M. *de Tallard* conſented to it,
“ rely'd upon People who had ſerved a Year and a half in that Country
“ poſt himſelf as I have told you. The Camp was hardly marking
“ when Information was brought the Marſhal, that the Enemy appe

on the other Side the *Rivulet*, that ran along the Front of the Camp. He went that Way immediately, and having cauſed ſome Troops to go over it, the Enemy retired to their Camp.

“ SEVERAL Perſons preſs'd the *Elector* to march up to them, aſſuring him they were not joined: The Marſhal diſſuaded him from it, repreſenting to him, that, before they advanced, they ought to be thoroughly informed. In order hereunto, a large Detachment was made to approach them nearer, and we took ſome Priſoners, who aſſured Us, that they were joined; whereupon we returned back, and had no other Thoughts but to incamp. About five o'Clock, in the Morning, the Enemy march'd in their Turn, to view Us, with the great *Piquet*, with whom they advanced as far as *Schweiningen*, and then retired.

“ THE next Day, at two in the Morning, the Enemy beat the *General* and march'd in Order to attack Us. At ſix, we were ſtill ignorant of their Deſign; but ſeeing them advance towards Us, in four large Columns, we began to believe they had ſuch an Intent. We then beat the *General* in our Camp, and ſoon after ſounded *to Horſe*: And in that Interval, the Reſolution was taken how to poſt ourſelves. To make you comprehend it without a Plan, and at this Diſtance, I muſt reſume the Situation of our Camp. Our *Right* reached to the *Danube*, having the Village of *Blenheim*, in our Front, where was M. *de Tallard*'s Quarters; and the Village of *Lutzingen* to our *Left*, where was the *Elector*'s Quarters. All the firſt Line of the Foot, of M. *de Tallard* had its Right to the *Danube*, that it might be at Hand, to be poſted in the Village of *Blenheim*, which was before it. That firſt Line conſiſted of nineteen Battalions, on the *Left* of which we had poſted all our firſt Line of Horſe, ſo that they joined the Cavalry of M. *de Marſin*. Next to this was the Reſt of his Army which reached as far as the Hill, and of which I ſhall not give you the Particulars, becauſe I was not there, having had Employment enough on our *Right*.

“ THE ſecond Line was drawn up as uſual, that is, the Infantry in the *Centre* the two Armies having Communication one with another, and making together 80 Battalions, and 140 Squadrons. In the *Centre* of both Armies was a Hill which commanded all the *Plain*, and whoſe gentle Declivity reach'd as far as the *Rivulet*, which ran along the Front of our Camp. Over-againſt that Hill, was a Village called *Unterklau*, which we cauſed to be ſet on Fire, as well as two Mills, that were on the *Rivulet*, in the Way down to *Blenheim*; ſo that it was reſolved to defend only the Paſſage of the *Rivulet*, and the Moraſs, the Generals being order'd, *to attack the Enemy as they paſs'd, and to take Care not to let too many of them paſs*.

“ THIS Reſolution being taken, we poſted 19 Battalions of our firſt Line, and 7 of our ſecond in the Village of *Blenheim*. We, likewiſe, placed there our four Regiments of Dragoons, on Foot to the *Right*, along the *Danube*; and from the Village of *Blenheim* to that of *Oberklau*, we poſted, on two Lines, 48 Squadrons, of M. *de Tallard*'s Army, and 32 of M. *de Marſin*'s, with 9 Battalions in the *Centre*; and the Brigades of *Champagne*, and *Bourbonnois*, to the *Right* of M. *de Marſin*'s Village, that they might be at Hand, either to ſuſtain his Village, or the *Right* of his Cavalry. We placed Batteries all along the whole Front, and both Armies cannonaded one another, till ten or eleven in the Morning, when the Attack firſt began. During this Cannonading, Advice was brought M. *de Tallard*, that the Enemy march'd a great number of Infantry, to the *Right*; but that their real Deſign was to attack the *Left* of M. *de Marſin*, as being the weakeſt Side, by Reaſon the Wood to which it reach'd was not thick of Trees. However M. *de Tallard* went with Speed to the *Right*, which the Enemy did actually intend to attack, being advanced to paſs the *Rivulet*, in the whole Front of the Hill. I have mentioned before where all their Horſe were poſted, over-againſt the *Right* of the Marſhal *de Marſin*.

“ M. *de Silly*, and one of his Friends, † were upon that Line, and ſeeing that our Men were drawing off our Battery, went thither and ſtopt them. Upon obſerving, alſo, that the *Engliſh* were preparing to attack the Vil-

lage

† The Writer of this Letter.

“ lage of *Blenheim,* they reſolved to cauſe the firſt and ſecond Line of the Horſe to march, as if the Marſhal *de Tallard* had been there preſent. He rode then up to them, full Gallop, and made them indeed, advance; but, unfortunately, the Brigades only of the two *Rights* marched, and the *Gendarmerie* never moved. This gave the Enemy Time to form ſeveral Lines of Horſe, without any Diſturbance, in all that Space of Ground, whether the Troops did not march, 'till above three Quarters of an Hour, after the firſt Charge. All the Men the Enemy had at the Bottom of the Valley were repulſed, as well as thoſe who happened to be in the Way of the *Gendarmerie,* who march'd at laſt, intoxicated with Conceit, at that ſmall Advantage. We then prepared ourſelves to receive the Enemy a ſecond Time, and neglected the large double Lines, which were forming, at the Foot of that fatal Hill. M. *de Silly* had his Horſe kill'd under him, and was juſt thinking how to get another, when his Friend ſeeing M. *de Tallard,* joined him and gave him an Account of the Attack of the Village. Hereupon M. *de Tallard* reſolved to go thither, and by that Means the Hill was neglected, the Marſhal not being able to perceive what paſſed at the Foot thereof.

“ THUS they entered the Village, and M. *de Tallard* redoubled his Care to ſecure that Poſt. At length, he went out of the Village, and returned to the Cavalry. As he came to the *Right,* the Enemy began a freſh Onſet. They advanc'd to the Village of *Blenheim,* to the very Muzzles of our Muskets, but were again repulſed. But the *Gendarmerie,* who, with Sword in Hand, thought to have driven back the Enemy who were before them, were expoſed to the Fire of ſome Infantry, well poſted, and were charged by ſome *Engliſh* Squadrons, which made them give Way, and puſhed them beyond a Rivulet they had behind them. In this Charge, Meſſeurs *de Surlauben,* and *d'Imccourt* had their Horſes killed under them, and the firſt received ſix or ſeven Wounds; But the Brigade of *Silly,* through the Intervals of which, the *Gendarmerie* paſs'd to rally themſelves, chaced the *Engliſh,* and made them repaſs the *Rivulet,* with Precipitation.

“ DURING this briſk Onſet, the Generals of our *Left,* and of M. *de Marſin*'s *Right*; awaked out of their *fatal Drowſineſs,* and cauſed ſome Brigades to advance to the Enemy, whom they ſaw had got almoſt to the Top of the Hill. All our Brigades then charged briſkly, and made every Squadron they attack'd give Way; but theſe Squadrons being ſuſtained by ſeveral Lines of Horſe and Foot, our Men were forced to ſhrink back, and throw themſelves on our ſecond Line, which being at ſome Diſtance gave the Enemy Time to gain Ground, which they maintained by their *ſlow and cloſe March.* We rallied indeed the Squadrons of our firſt Line, and they charged again with the ſame Succeſs; but they were ſtill overpowered, as were alſo the ſaid Brigades, and, at laſt, the ſecond Line.

“ M. *de Tallard* then interlaced our Battalions with our Cavalry, with Deſign to make one laſt Effort to break the double Lines of the Enemy: And our Men, indeed, march'd up to them gallantly, ſo that the Enemy's firſt Line threw themſelves on their ſecond. We gained ſome Ground, and advanced to charge the ſecond Line; but this being ſuſtained by a third, and a fourth, *Our Troopers fled, and our poor Battalions were cut in Pieces.* We rallied again the third Time the Cavalry that was broken; but it was ſo reduced, by the ſeveral Charges which had been made, that it now formed but one Line.

“ THINGS being in this Condition, M. *de Tallard* conſidered, that it was high time to draw off the Dragoons, and Infantry, out of the Village of *Blenheim,* and exhorting his Cavalry to ſtand their Ground, he took that Reſolution. He ſent therefore a truſty Perſon to M. *de Marſin, to deſire him to face the Enemy, with ſome Troops, on the Right of his Village, to keep them in Play, and favour the Retreat of our Infantry.* But he repreſented to the Meſſenger, *that he had too much on his Hands, in the Front of his own Village, and the reſt of the Line, to think of ſparing any Troops, he being ſo far from being victorious, that he could but juſt maintain his Ground.* During this Diſcourſe, our Horſe had faced the Enemy, but, on a ſudden, they were ordered to wheel about, which, you may imagine, was done with great Diſorder. In ſhort, this was ſo precipitate a Flight, that many caſt themſelves into the *Danube*, and the Enemy let looſe three Regiments of Dragoons after them. Monſieur *de Tallard* was ſurrounded by the Fugitives, and taken in that Rout. Meſſieurs *de Montperoux*, *de la Valiere*, *de Silly*, *de Seppeville*, *de la Maſſiliere*, *de St. Pouange*, and *de Ligonday*, with ſeveral others, were alſo made Priſoners.

" The Taking of Monſieur of *de Tallard* is a great Misfortune to the King; for it is certain, that he might have made a very honourable Retreat with his Infantry; whereas that Infantry is now *the Laughing-Stock of Nations*; and quite uſeleſs to the King, for a long Time, in a War ſo violent as this. In ſhort, to give you an Account of all that happened on that *fatal Day*, Part of our Cavalry, and all the *Gendarmerie*, having thrown themſelves into a narrow Nook, towards the *Danube*, which formed a Peninſula, they found themſelves entirely cut off from the reſt of the Army; which forced many brave Men to throw themſelves into the *Danube*, to ſave themſelves.

" THE News hereof being brought to *Grignan*'s Brigade, who were retired more to the *Left*, to paſs the Moraſs at *Hochſtet*, they rallied, and marched to the Enemy, and made them abandon the Defile, of which they had poſſeſſed themſelves; whereby they diſengaged all thoſe who were not either killed, or taken. They then formed themſelves on the Height of *Hochſtet*, and marching on, faced the Enemy, which gave us time to draw off the Wounded from that Place. This was the ſad Fate of a briſk and good Cavalry, which might have been uſed to a better Purpoſe; but which we give over lamenting, as ſoon as we begin to conſider, the wretched Deſtiny of our Regiments of Foot.

" MESSIEURS *de Clerambaut*, and *de Blanzac*, were the Officers who commanded the Dragoons and the Infantry in the Village of *Blenheim*; and all that we can learn from ſome Officers, who were made Priſoners, and are come to our Camp, is; that Monſieur *de Clerambaut*, *without taking a Reſolution worthy of his Name, with a powerful Body, which was yet entire, as ſoon as he ſaw the Rout of the Cavalry, cauſed his Poſtilion to ſound the* Danube, *and throwing himſelf into it, was there drowned.* The Enemy having ſurrounded the Village of *Blenheim*, by ſeveral Lines, advanced to ſtreighten it cloſe on the *Left* Flank, where the *Right* of our Horſe were before poſted. Our Men were ſoon alarmed, and the Colonel of the *Royal Regiment* bethought himſelf of ſaving his Life, and thoſe of his Soldiers, by cauſing them to lay down their Arms, whilſt himſelf ſurrendered the Colours. The Soldiers of *Surlauben*, who were, likewiſe, in the *Left* Flank, put themſelves into Diſorder, and entered the Centre of the Village of Confuſion. Monſieur *de Siviere* being informed of this Diſorder, called the Regiments of *Provence*, and *Artois*, with all that were reſolute, to him, and with Sword in Hand, drove the Enemy to the very Head of their Cavalry, after which they returned to the Village leiſurely. M. *de Sivere* had his Wriſt broken. *The Duke of* Marlborough *judging rightly, that there were old Troops in that Place, the overcoming of which would coſt him dear, made uſe of M.* Deſnonville, *his Priſoner, to exhort them to accept their Lives.* M. *de Blanzac* agreed to it, and did his beſt to get the Conſent of *Navarre*, who buried his Colours. All yielded. M. *de Blanzac* ſigned the Articles; but *Siviere*, and *Jourry*, refuſed to ſet their Hands to them. They were all diſarmed, and had their Colours taken from them. *Grief will not ſuffer me to carry the Recital any farther.* You may well imagine what a ſad Spectacle it was, to ſee twenty-ſix Battalions of Foot, and four Regiments of Dragoons Priſoners. I leave that *black Idea*, and return to the Village of *Oberklau*, the Quarters of Monſieur *de Marſin*.

" WHEN he ſaw the Horſe of his *Right*, and ours, routed, he bethought himſelf of retreating, with his *Left*; which, through the Care of the Count *de Bourg*, had always repulſed the Enemy, having ſtill charg-

"ed them as they were half paſſed. He drew off then, all his Infantry, and marched leiſurely, as far as the Moraſs of *Hochſtet*, which he repaſſed in good Order, and came to *Dillingen*, where the Reſolution was taken to ſend all the Horſe to *Ulm*, by *Goldenſingen*, and to cauſe all the Baggage to paſs the *Danube*, during the Night. In the Morning we drew up all the Infantry, and came to encamp at *Lipent*, leaving a thouſand Men at *Lawingen*, with Orders to retreat as ſoon as the Enemy ſhould approach, and to burn the Bridge. This was, accordingly, done, and marching ſince, with Precipitation, we bring to the King, *the* poor Remains *of an Army, grieved to Death*, and which is no otherwiſe *guilty*, *than through the Non-performance of the poſitive Order*, which had been given, *not to let the Enemy paſs the Rivulet*, but to charge them as they paſſed, *all together, and not by Brigades, as we did*, againſt *a Body formed, and formidable*, which, at laſt, penetrated into our *Centre*, and ſurrounded the Infantry, &c.

IN Anſwer to the Reflections, contained in this Letter, upon the *Gendarmerie*, the Adjutant of that Body wrote the following to the ſame Miniſter, wherein he endeavours to clear them from thoſe Aſperſions.

A Letter from the Adjutant of the *Gendarmerie*, to Monſieur *de Chamillard*.

MY LORD,

"IN Obedience to your Command, in your Letter of the Fifteenth, to inform you of all that happened among the *Gendarmerie*, at the Battle of *Hochſtet*, I ſhall begin, in the Abſence of the Major, with acquainting you with the Deſpair of all the Officers, upon the News they receive from *Paris*, that M. *de Silly* ſpreads injurious and malicious Reports of them. Is it poſſible, my Lord, that the Reputation of a Body of Men, ſo well eſtabliſhed every-where, by ſo many different Actions, can depend on the *Caprice and Malice of a Man, without Experience*. And is it juſt to believe him, if he has a Mind to diſgrace ſo many brave Soldiers, who, in the Sight of both Friends, and Enemies, have done all that could be expected from Men of Courage? In that *unfortunate Day*, they did not fear to expoſe themſelves to Death, for the Glory of the Nation, and for the King's Service; nevertheleſs, it is but too true, that he has made People believe whatever he had a Mind to ſay againſt us; ſo prevalent are the firſt Impreſſions! And, we are told, he has dared to aſſert, that the *Flight* of the *Gendarmerie*, occaſioned that of the Reſt of the Cavalry. *All the* Army know, that we had charged twice, before the Cavalry had approached the Enemy; that we faced them 'till Six a Clock in the Evening, and that it was in the *Centre*, which was thin and weak, where the Enemy pierced through. This is a Matter of Fact, which, I will maintain, no Body will dare to contradict. Wherefore, my Lord, do not deny us, on this Occaſion, ſo very nice for us, and of ſo great Conſequence for all, the ſame Privilege, which is allowed moſt Criminals; that is, not to paſs Judgment upon us, on the Report of a ſingle Man, eſpecially one ſo exceptionable; but be pleaſed to judge of us, on the Teſtimony of ſeveral unexceptionable Witneſſes, who can ſee clearly what paſſes on Days of Action, and whom *Truth* alone, *and not*, Envy, *will cauſe to ſpeak*.

"YOU know, *my Lord*, we are very much envied, witneſs the Battle of *Spireback*, in which the *Gendarmerie* broke through the Enemy with ſo much Rapidity, that they thereby gave Time to our Infantry to come up. Nevertheleſs, ſome had the Confidence to ſpeak ill of them, and to repreſent their Valour as Temerity, and their Conduct as Over-Cautiouſneſs. But you were quickly informed of the Truth, and did us the Juſtice which was due to us, as ſoon as you knew, we marched by Order of the Generals only, and that we had diſcharged every Part of our Duty. Do us the Favour, *my Lord*, to ſearch into the Bottom of this laſt Affair, wherein our Body, as they were poſted, could do no more, than ſacrifice themſelves, as they did, without being able to ſucceed in their Charges, being continually expoſed to the Fire of a cloſe Body of Infantry, ſuſtained

" by ſeveral Ranks; and above all, placed in a hollow Way, with *Palliſades*
" before it. 'Tis true the *Palliſades* were not ſeen, eſpecially by thoſe, who
" ſpeak ſo raſhly; but they were ſeen by thoſe, who approached the Enemy,
" ſo near as we did. I muſt alſo make bold to tell you, my Lord, we have
" taken Notice, more than once, that the Marſhal *de Tallard* has no Kindneſs
" for us; tho' ſince he has been a Priſoner, he has honoured us with ſeveral
" Compliments, upon the Valour of our Officers, regretting ſo many gallant
" Men, who were either killed or wounded. The Reſpect we have for him,
" will not ſuffer us nicely to enquire into our Misfortune in not being in his
" Favour: However, out of a certain Confidence, which Truth ſuggeſts,
" we cannot imagine, that he will openly ſay any ill againſt us; nor that he
" could charge M. *de Silly*, to lay on us the Miſtakes of that *unfortunate*
" *Day*, which, out of *Diſcretion*, we will not impute to any Body.

" THE Marſhal *de Tallard* did not ſee the two firſt Charges we made, not
" being returned to us, 'till after thoſe two Actions. He was gone to the
" *Left* of M. *de Marſin*'s Army; and he might have ſeen, at his Return,
" that the Enemy had but too much Time, to form four Lines, before us, one
" upon the other, which baffled our Efforts, and diſappointed our good In-
" tentions. We overthrew indeed their firſt Line, more then once; but it
" was ſtill ſupported, and animated again, by three others. Had we been
" Men who would have run away, how could we have had fifty-one Officers
" killed, or wounded, tho' there were three and twenty abſent? And moſt
" of the Reſt had their Horſes killed under them, as well as the great Num-
" ber of the *Gens d'Armes*, of whom I have already had the Honour to in-
" form you.

" MESSIEURS *de Lainon*, *de Hautefort*, *de Magnac*, and ſeveral others,
" may acquaint you that we remained with them, 'till Ten at Night, abreaſt
" of *Hochſtet*; that we drew out of the Caſtle, M. *de Surlauben*, and the
" Marquis *de la Baulme*, and that we brought up the *Rear* of all, as
" far as *Ulm*. After all this, may we not hope, *my Lord*, that you will be
" pleaſed to inform the King, of the Truths I have the Honour to write to
" you, which are moſt certain? And that you will, thereby, give ſome
" Comfort to Officers, who are *grieved to Death*, and driven to Deſpair, at
" having their Lives left them, after they have had their Honour taken from
" them."

UPON comparing the two laſt Letters together, and by all the Accounts at have been publiſhed on both Sides, it is evident that the *French* were guilty great Miſtakes, on that *glorious Day*, which contributed very much to the ren- ring the Victory ſo compleat as it was, but it is not eaſy to determine on whom fix the Blame; and none were willing to take it upon themſelves. Some im- te it to the Raſhneſs and Preſumption of the Marſhal *de Tallard*, in ſuffer- g the *Confederates* to paſs the *Rivulet*, without Oppoſition; to his Overſight throwing ſo large a Body of Men into *Blenheim*; others to the Neglect of e *Gens d'Armes*, in not performing their Duty; in our Opinion there were ults on all ſides; and the moſt reaſonable Way is, to impute them to an In- uation ſent amongſt the Enemy, by Divine Providence, who had determined chaſtiſe them ſeverely that Day, in order to humble the Pride of their ughty Monarch

Remarks upon the two laſt Letters.

IT was the natural Conſequence of ſo glorious a Victory, to excite the E- lation of the Poets, who ſhould beſt tranſmit it to Poſterity, in Lays ſuita- to ſo copious and fine a Subject. Accordingly, many were the Productions the Muſes on this Occaſion; but none of them could any ways come in mpetition, with that inimitable Poem of Mr. *Addiſon*'s, before cited on ount of the Victory of *Schellenberg*, and call'd the *Campaign* to which refer our Readers; only we ſhall beg Leave to tranſcribe twenty Lines n thence, which we dare ſay will be highly acceptable to all who never them, and can never fail of being agreeable to all good Judges, tho' ſhould happen to have peruſed them never ſo often.

Part of Mr. *Addiſon*'s Campaign.

But O, my Muſe, what Numbers wilt thou find,
To ſing the furious Troops in Battle join'd!
Methinks I hear the Drums tumultuous ſound,
The Victor's Shouts, and dying Groans confound;
The dreadful Burſt of Cannon rend the Skies,
And all the Thunder of the Battle riſe.
'Twas then Great *Marlborough*'s mighty Soul was prov'd,
That in the Shocks of charging Hoſts unmov'd,
Amidſt *Confuſion*, *Horror*, and *Deſpair*,
Examin'd all the dreadful Scenes of War;
In peaceful Thought, the Field of Death ſurvey'd,
To fainting Squadrons ſent the timely Aid,
Inſpir'd repuls'd Battalions to engage,
And taught the doubtful Battle where to rage.
So when an Angel by Divine Command,
With riſing Tempeſts ſhakes a guilty Land,
Such as of late o'er pale BRITANNIA *paſs'd,*
Calm *and* Serene *he drives the furious Blaſt*;
And pleas'd *th'* ALMIGHTY'*s Orders to perform,*
Rides in the Whirlwind, and directs the Storm.

An Obſervation of the *Tatler*'s upon the whole.

ALL theſe Lines are inimitable; but the *Simile* contained in the ſix laſt Verſes, is certainly the fineſt extant in any Language, or Poem; and the Image it conveys to the Mind the ſublimeſt that ever enter'd the Heart of Man, as was juſtly obſerved by the Author of the *Tatler*; it is at the ſame Time the greateſt Compliment imaginable both to the Duke, and the Queen. In ſhort the whole Poem as the ſame Author remarks, is ſo exquiſitely noble and poetical, that it is an Honour both to our Nation and Language. Such a Performance (continues he) is a Chronicle as well as a Poem, and will preſerve the Memory of our *Hero*, when all the Edifices and Statues erected to his Honour are blended with common Duſt. In Effect, both the *Hero* and the *Bard* will live therein as long as the *Engliſh* Tongue remains in Uſe.

SEVERAL Medals were likewiſe ſtruck on this Occaſion; in *London* we had this which follows.

ON the *Face* the Queen's *Buſto*, with her Title, as uſual. On the *Reverſe*, *Britannia* with her Spear, in her Right Hand, and *Victory*, with her *Attributes* in her Left: Near her a Captive pinion'd on Trophies: with this Inſcription; *De Gall. et Bav. Ad Blenheim.* That is *De Gallis, et Bavaris, ad Blenheim: Of the French and Bavarians, at Blenheim.* In the *Exergue Capt. et Cæs.* xxx M. *Sign. Relat.* CLXIII. MDCCIV. That is, *Capta et caſi triginta millibus, Signis Relatis Centum Sexaginta tribus.* 1704. *Thirty thouſand Men taken and killed, and a hundred ſixty three Standards carried off*, 1704.

IN *Holland* the two following Medals appeared, on the ſame Occaſion.

1. A large *Medallion*, on the *Face* of which the *Buſto*'s of Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* are repreſented facing each other, with theſe Inſcriptions over them.

Eugenius, Princeps Sabaudiæ. Johannes Dux Marlborough. Eugene Prince of *Savoy*. *John* Duke of *Marlborough*. Under them, in the *Exergue* is the following Diſtich.

Hic pollux, Hic Caſtor Adeſt; Quos Gloria Fratres,
Hoogſtet que Facit, Tu quoque, Galle, vides.

HERE *is* Pollux *and* Caſtor, *whom Glory aud* Hochſtet *have made Brethre of which thou,* O France, *art alſo a Witneſs.*

ON the *Reverſe* is repreſented the Battle of *Hochſtet*, with our two *Her* on Horſeback, encouraging, and giving a good Example to their Forces. Th Field of Battle is covered with the Enemy's Dead; and in the Front is ſeen Troop of them laying down their Arms, and amongſt them, the Marſhal *Tallard* delivering his Sword to our Victorious General. In the Air, is *Fa* ſoundin ſounding forth the Glory of this memorable Day from two Trumpets; with the following Words. *Heroum Concordia Victrix. The Victory is owing to the Unanimity of theſe two Heroes.* And in the *Exergue* the following Diſtich.

Quæ conjuncta ſimul nunc fulgent Sidera, Amicis,
Hoſte triumphato, Proſpera Cuncta ferunt.

THESE *two Conſtellations which now ſhine together, having triumph'd over the Enemy, carry all manner of Proſperity to their Friends.*

2. A large *Medal*, repreſenting, on the *Face*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, each of them in the Habit of a *Roman* Warriour, on their Knees, imploring the Divine Aſſiſtance, in the following Words. *Ut ſeſe tertius addat Dux Deus. That the Almighty would join with them as the third Leader.*

AND on the *Reverſe*, a Repreſentation of the Battle of *Hochſtet*, with the following Inſcription round it.

——Socium Comitantibus Armis;
Teutoniæ tantis ſe tollit Gloria Rebus.
Ad Hochſtadt, 13 Auguſti, 1704.

SUCH *Glory has accru'd to* Germany, *by the Junction of the Troops of her* Allies *at* Hochſtet. *Aug.* 13. 1704.

HAVING given as particular an Account, as we are able, of the famous Battle of *Hochſtet* or *Blenheim*, we now proceed to what follow'd during the Reſt of the Campaign.

The *Elector* of *Bavaria* retreats to *Ulm.*

The *Elector* of *Bavaria*, and the Marſhal *de Marſin*, having drawn together the ſhatter'd Remains of their Army, behind the Moraſs of *Hochſtet*, reſted there ſome Hours, and that very Night, cauſed their Baggage to paſs the *Danube*, and ſent their Horſe towards *Ulm*, by *Goldenſingen*. The next Morning, before Break of Day, they drew off the Infantry, and paſs'd the *Danube*, at *Lawingen, where they left one thouſand Men, with Orders to retreat aſſoon as the Enemy ſhould approach, and to burn the Bridge, which was done accordingly.* The *Elector* ſent Orders, at the ſame Time, to his Troops in *Augsburgh*, and other Places, to quit them, and come to join him at *Ulm*, whither he march'd with the greateſt Precipitation. The Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, would have followed him with equal Speed; but the great Numbers of their Priſoners was an Incumbrance which retarded their Progreſs, for four or five Days.

Motions of the *Confederate* Army.

THE Night after the Battle, the *Confederate* Army drew up, and lay on their Arms, near the Moraſs of *Hochſtet*, their *Left* extending itſelf towards the Village of *Sonderen*, and the *Right* towards *Morſelingen*. The next Day they made a ſmall Motion, and came with the *Right* to *Wittiſling*, and the *Left* to *Steinheim*, oppoſite to *Lawingen* and *Dillingen*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* thought fit to ſtay till the nineteenth, that his wearied Troops might refreſh themſelves, and thoſe who were ſlightly hurt recover of their Wounds.

Reaſons why the *Confederates* ſuffered the Enemy to retreat.

IT may here very reaſonably be ask'd, after ſo compleat a Victory, and the great Conſternation, and Confuſion, the Enemy's Army were in, why the *Confederate* Generals, did not cut off their Retreat towards the *Rhine*? and why upon the Enemy's abandoning the Places they had ſeized, the *Allies* did not ſurround them in a Country, where Victory had now rendered them vaſtly their Maſters and Superiors? To this, it may be anſwered; that the *Confederate* Troops were not only very much fatigued, but in Want of ſeveral Sorts of Proviſion; that they were very much embaraſs'd with the great Number of their Priſoners; and that they could not know what Reinforcements the Enemy might meet with in their

March; wherein, at leaſt, they wou'd be joined by the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, with his little Army.

PRINCE *Eugene*, therefore, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, prudently conſidering, that the Face of Affairs was wholly changed in that Country, they communicated their Sentiments to Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, that to amuſe themſelves at the Siege of *Ingolſtadt*, would be but loſing Time; and that they believed it would be more advantageous for the common Cauſe, to join their Forces, ſtreighten the Enemy more and more, and oblige the *French* to quit *Germany*, and repaſs the *Rhine*; for then not only *Ingolſtadt*, but all *Bavaria* muſt fall of courſe.

NOR was it long before this Opinion was verify'd, by the Example of the City of *Augsburgh*, which the *French* in Garriſon there, quitted, the ſixteenth of *Auguſt*, carrying with them four Hoſtages, as a Security for two thouſand ſick and wounded whom they left in the Place. Upon this the Magiſtrates immediately aſſembled, and ſent four Deputies to wait on the Duke of *Marlborough*, and deſire his Protection. His Grace gave them a very favourable Reception, and told them; *They had nothing to fear from the Troops of her* Britannick *Majeſty, and the* States General, *who were only ſent againſt the Enemies of the* Empire *and their* Allies: And, thereupon his Grace ſent a Detachment to take Poſſeſſion of the City. Nothing cou'd be a greater Argument of the Enemy's Weakneſs, and Conſternation, than the abandoning of that important Place, ſituated upon a conſiderable River, and covering *Bavaria*; the Elector having been in a Condition, before this Diſaſter, to maintain himſelf there, without the Aſſiſtance of the Marſhal *de Tallard*.

The Priſoners of Diſtinction ſent towards *Frankfort*.

THE next Day, the whole *Confederate* Army returned their ſolem Thanks to ALMIGHTY GOD, the Giver of all Victory, and made a tripl Diſcharge of all their Cannon, and Small-Arms, as a Rejoicing for thei late *Glorious Succeſs*. On the Eighteenth, the Marſhal *de Tallard*, wit moſt of the other Priſoners of Diſtinction, were ſent from *Hochſtet*, toward *Hanau*, and *Frankfort*, under a Guard of forty *Engliſh* Horſe. At the ſam Time, the Diviſion of the reſt of the Priſoners being made, the Duke *Marlborough*'s Share amounted to five thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy-eigh Men, and that of Prince *Eugene* to five thouſand five hundred and fourtee in all Eleven thouſand one hundred and ninty-two; beſides three thouſa *Germans*, of the Regiments of *Greder* and *Surlauben*, who liſted voluntar into the Service of the *Allies*.

Memmsngen deſires the D. of *Marlborough*'s Protection.

THE Nineteenth, the Army marched from *Steinheim*, and encamped wi the *Right* at *Puntz*, and the *Left* at *Goldenfingen*, from whence they a vanced the Twentieth to *Languenau*, and *Ober-Elchingen*, and the ne Day arrived at *Sefelingen*, within a little more than an *Engliſh* Mile of *Ul* where the *Elector* of *Bavaria* not thinking himſelf ſafe, had left a Garri of four *French*, and five *Bavarian* Battalions, and was retired up the *Da* towards the *Iler*, The ſame Morning the Duke came to *Sefelingen*, a D puty from *Memmingen*, (a free *Imperial* City of *Suabia*, which had b ſeized by the *Elector* of *Bavaria*) waited on his Grace, to deſire his P tection, and brought Advice; that the *Electreſs* of *Bavaria* was gone thro that Place, with five of her Children, under a Guard of fourteen Squadro with Deſign to endeavour to join the *Elector*, who was then about *Dutling*

A Conference between the D. Pr. *Lewis*, & Pr. *Eugene*, with the Reſult thereof.

THE *Elector* of *Bavaria*'s Communication with his own Country be intirely cut off, a Trumpeter came the Twenty-third at Night, to the *Co derate* Camp, with a Letter from his *Electoral* Highneſs, deſiring the D would give Conveyance, to one incloſed, to the *Electreſs*; accordingly Grace forwarded it, by a Trumpeter of his own, to *Munich*, whither *Electreſs* was gone with her three Children. The next Day, Prince *L* of *Baden* came to *Sefelingen*, to confer with the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*; having left his Army encamped at *Lawingen*.

THE Twenty-fifth, thoſe three Generals had a long Conference, whe they concerted the farther Operations of the Campaign; and it was reſol therein: That, ſince the Enemy were returning towards the *Rhine*, all *Conf*

Confederate Forces ſhould march that Way; except twenty-three Battalions, and ſome Squadrons, which ſhould be left under the Command of General *Thungen*, to carry on the Siege of *Ulm*; and that Count *Wratiſlau* ſhould continue in the Camp before that Place, to manage the Negociation with the *Electreſs*; who had made ſome Overtures, to deliver up, not only *Ulm*, but the *Electorate* of *Bavaria*, upon certain Conditions.

THIS Reſolution being taken, the *Confederate* Troops removed, the next Day, from the Neighbourhood of *Ulm* towards the *Rhine*, by different Routs, for the Eaſe of the Country of *Wirtemberg*. The *Dutch* and *Heſſians* marched together one Way; the *Hanoverians* and *Lunenburghers* another; and the *Engliſh*, and *Danes*, under the Command of General *Churchill*, advanced from *Seſelingen* to *Launſheim*. The Twenty-ſeventh, the latter continued their March to *Groſs-Seiſſen*, and the Twenty-eighth to *Eberſpach*, where they reſted the Twenty-ninth. The Thirtieth, they came to *Great-Heppach*, and the Thirty-firſt to *Mundelſheim*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* joined them, the ſame Evening, from the Camp before *Ulm*.

THE Firſt of *September*, the *Engliſh* and *Daniſh* Troops halted at *Mundelſheim*; and the Duke of *Marlborough* having received an Invitation from the Duke Regent of *Wirtemberg*, by his Great Marſhal, to his Reſidence at *Stutgart*, went thither, that Morning, accompanied by ſeveral General-Officers, and after a very magnificent Entertainment, returned in the Evening to the Army, which paſſed the *Neckar*, next Day, at *Lauffen*, and advanced to *Great Gardach*. The Third, they left *Great Gardach*, and advanced to *Eppingen*; and the Fourth, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the *Engliſh* and *Daniſh* Horſe, marched to *Steffelt*, whilſt the Foot moved the ſame Day to *Odenheim*.

THE Enemy having repaſſed the *Black-Foreſt*, and being ſince retired over the *Rhine*, Prince *Eugene* did not go to *Rotweil*, as he intended, but went directly to *Raſtat*, to draw the Troops together, and march with them towards *Philipsburgh*, where he arrived the Second of *September*. The Fifth, early in the Morning, the Duke of *Marlborough* went from *Steffelt* to *Philipsburg*, where he was received with all imaginable Reſpect, under a eneral Diſcharge of the Cannon of that Place; and from thence he made a Viſit to Prince *Eugene*, at his Quarters at *Waghaus*. After Dinner, the Prince and Duke went together, attended by Count *Naſſau Weilburg*, and other General-Officers of the *Palatine* Troops, and paſſing the *Rhine*, viewed the Camp of *Spirebach*. In the Evening, the Duke returned to *Steffelt*, where the *Engliſh* and *Daniſh* Foot being arrived, that Day, his Grace advanced the Sixth, with the Army to *Kirloch*.

The *Engliſh* and *Daniſh* Horſe paſs the *Rhine*.

HERE he had Advice, that ſeveral of the Enemy's Squadrons, appeared n the riſing Ground, over-againſt *Philipsburgh*; upon which he ordered the *Engliſh*, and *Daniſh* Horſe to paſs the *Rhine*, with all Expedition, to join e *Palatine* Troops, which Prince *Eugene* had ſent over that Morning. Theſe Troops advanced, immediately, towards the Enemy, upon which e latter retired over the River *Queich*, to *Gemerſheim*, and our Army ncamped on the hither Side.

ON the Seventh, the *Engliſh*, and *Daniſh* Foot, with the *Dutch* Troops, nd thoſe of *Lunenburgh*, and *Heſſe*, likewiſe, paſſed that River, and together with thoſe that were before on that Side, encamped on the *Spirebach*. he Eighth, in the Morning, they were joined by the *Imperial* Horſe, and rince *Lewis* arrived, at the ſame Time, from *Aſchaffenburg*. They had en, Advice, that the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, and *de Marſin*, with Monſieur *Coigny*, and the Forces under his Command, were advanced to the River *Queich*, and had poſſeſſed themſelves of all the Paſſes, to prevent the *nfederates* going over that River, in order to inveſt *Landau*. Hereupon, e Ninth, at Break of Day, the Army marched from *Spirebach*; with Intent to encamp as near the River *Queich*, as the Ground would allow, near *elheim* Paſs, in View of either bringing the Enemy to a ſecond Battle, or bliging them to quit that Paſs.

BUT the Generals having Advice, that the Enemy had quitted their Camp, on the other Side that River, and were retired, in great Confuſion, towards the *Lauter*, notwithſtanding, they had been, for ſome Days, fortifying all the Fords, and Paſſes, Orders were immediately given for the Army to advance, and paſs over it, which they did, that Afternoon; the Foot marching over, on ſeveral Bridges, which the Enemy had broke down, but were ſoon repaired, and the Horſe fording it over in various Places. They encamped, with their *Right* at *Offenbach*, near *Landau*, and their *Left* at *Rellen*; being the very Ground from whence the Enemy had retired that Morning; having left Plenty of Fruits, and other Refreſhments behind them.

THE ſame Day, a Party of the *Imperial* Horſe, having met ſome Squadrons of the Enemy, commanded by the Duke *de Montfort*, a Major-General, who had been conducting four Battalions, and a Sum of Money into *Landau*, fell upon them with great Vigour, and put them to the Rout; killing upwards of one hundred upon the Spot, taking ſeveral Priſoners, and deſperately wounding their Commander, who died within a few Days after. The Tenth in the Morning, the *Allies* advanced again towards the Enemy, who lay that Night on their Arms, and as ſoon as they had Advice, that the *Confederates* intended to march, retired, in great Confuſion, towards the River *Lauter*, whilſt the *Confederates* encamped, with their *Right* at *Barelroth*; and their *Left* at *Langnecandel*, where they halted all the next Day.

Landau inveſted by Pr. *Lewis* of *Baden*.

IN the mean Time, the Enemy paſſed the *Lauter*, and marched to *Haguenau*; and having thus quitted all the Poſts, from whence they might have obſtructed the Attack of *Landau*, Prince *Lewis* marched thither the 12th, with the Troops which were to beſiege that Place, in order to inveſt it: And the Duke of *Marlborough*, with Prince *Eugene*, came to the Camp of *Crone-Weiſſemburg*, on the little River *Lauter*, to cover the Siege.

The *French* Priſoners ſent to *Holland*.

The Duke, then, put a Garriſon into *Lauterburg*; and gave Directions, for one of the Bridges, which the *Confederates* had at *Philipsburgh*, to be brought from thence, and laid over the *Rhine*, near that Town; to preſerve a Communication with the other Side of the River, for the better Subſiſtence of the Army. Brigadier *Ferguſon* marched the ſame Day, with five Battalions of *Engliſh* Foot, *viz.* one of the *Royal* Regiment, one of General *Churchill*'s, one of the Lord *North* and *Gray*'s, one of Brigadier *Row*'s, and one of Brigadier *Meredith*'s, for *Mentz*, where they were to embark with the *French* Priſoners, and conduct them to *Holland*.

THE ſame Night, likewiſe, the Duke of *Marlborough* received an Expreſs from General *Thungen*, with Advice; "That having formed the Siege "of *Ulm*, and received his heavy Artillery, the Eighth of *September*, the "Garriſon beat a Parley, the Tenth, and ſurrendered the Place the Eleventh, upon honourable Terms; which he was inclined to grant, that no "Time might be loſt, for the Execution of the farther Operations of the "Campaign." The *Imperialiſts* found in *Ulm*, two hundred and twent two Pieces of Braſs Cannon; twelve Iron Guns; twenty-five Braſs Mortar and twelve hundred Barrels of Powder, with other Stores, and Proviſion in great Abundance: A ſeaſonable Supply, for the carrying on the Siege o *Landau*.

WE ſhall juſt leave the Duke of *Marlborough* for a while, making th neceſſary Preparations for that Siege, and take a Step to *England*, to se what is doing there.

THE Twentieth of *Auguſt*, O. S. Monſieur *Vryberge*, Envoy Extraor dinary from the *States General*, delivered to her Majeſty, at *Windſor*, Letter from their *High Mightineſſes*, and by an expreſs Order from his Ma ters, *congratulated her Majeſty upon the late Victory, obtained by the Army* the Allies, *under the valiant and prudent Conduct of the Duke of* Marlboroug

THE joyful News of this great Victory, gained by the united Forces o her Majeſty, and the *Allies*, had been brought over to *England*, ſome Day before, firſt by Colonel *Pack*, and ſoon after by the Lord *Tunbridge*, wh bot both attended the Duke of *Marlborough*, as his *Aids de Camp*, on that great Day. Hereupon her Majeſty, being ſenſibly affected with this great and general Bleſſing, and moſt devoutly acknowledging the Goodneſs of ALMIGHTY GOD, who had afforded her his Protection and Aſſiſtance, in the firſt War, in which ſhe was engaged, appointed the Seventh of *September*, to be obſerved throughout the Kingdom, as a Day of *publick Thankſgiving*.

AS this Victory was, in all its Circumſtances, the moſt glorious and conſiderable that had been obtained for many Ages, the Rejoicings in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, were ſuitable to the great Occaſion; and her Majeſty's Subjects, gave all the Demonſtrations imaginable, of their Affection to her ſacred Perſon, and Zeal for her Government. This Feſtival was alſo obſerved in all the other Parts of her Majeſty's Dominions, if not with the ſame Solemnity, yet with as great Affection and Loyalty; and both before that Day, and many Months after, her Court was thronged by Deputies, from all the Corporations, and publick Societies in the three Kingdoms, and even in the remoteſt Plantations; who waited on her Majeſty with congratulatory Addreſſes, for the glorious Succeſs of her Arms, under the prudent Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

RETURN we now to his Grace, whom we left with Prince *Eugene*, at the Camp of *Crone-Weiſſemburg*, covering the Siege of *Landau*, before which Place, the Trenches were opened the Sixteenth of *September*, N. S. The Day before, his Grace went to the Camp before that Place, and, upon his Return, was ſeized with a Fit of an Ague; of which, however, he happily recovered, in a ſhort Time.

WHILE the Duke of *Marlborough* lay covering the Siege, the Marſhal *de Villeroy* came and looked on him; but as the *Confederates* on one Hand, were very much exalted with their Succeſs, ſo were the *French*, on the other, too much diſpirited with their Loſſes, to make any Attack, or put any Thing to the Hazard, in order to raiſe the Siege. They retired, therefore, and went into Quarters, truſting to the bad State of the *Imperial* Army, who were ill provided, and as ill ſupplied. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* had neither Engineers, nor Ammunition, nor Money to procure them; ſo that if the Duke of *Marlborough* had not furniſhed him therewith, he muſt have been forced to give over the Siege.

The wretched State of the *Imperial* Army.

THE Twenty-firſt, the King of the *Romans*, afterwards the *Emperor Joſeph*, arrived before *Landau*; and the Duke of *Marlborough*, who, by this Time, was perfectly recovered of his Indiſpoſition, waited on his Majeſty, the next Day, accompanied by Prince *Eugene*, and ſeveral other General-Officers. His Grace was received by that *Imperial* Prince, with ſuch Demonſtrations of Joy, and Affection, as ſufficiently expreſſed the high Eſteem he had of his Grace's perſonal Merit, and of the great Services he had done his Majeſty's Family, and the whole *Empire*.

The K. of the *Romans* comes before *Landau*, and is viſited by the Duke of *Marlborough*

THE Duke ſtaid two Days before *Landau*, and having viewed the Approaches, which he found in a pretty good Forwardneſs, he returned to his own Camp, at *Crone-Weiſſemburg*, whither Prince *Eugene* followed his Grace the next Day, and upon his Arrival, four Regiments were ſent to re-inforce the Siege. The Twenty-eighth in the Morning, the Duke of *Marlborough* again waited on the King of the *Romans*, attended by the principal Officers of his Court, and Army, went from his Camp before *Landau*, to *Crone-Weiſſemburg*, to make the Duke of *Marlborough* a Viſit, and ſee his Victorious Troops. His Grace, having had notice of his coming, drew up his Forces in two Lines, and receiving his Majeſty at the *Left* Wing of his Army, waited on him all along the Line, and ſaluted him with a triple Diſcharge, of all the Artillery, and Small-Arms. The King being extreamly well ſatisfied, at the good Condition in which he found the Troops, and pleaſed with the Entertainment, his Majeſty, and his whole Court, had received from his Grace, returned in the Evening to his Quarters near *Landau*. The Seventh, the Duke of *Marlborough* paid another Viſit to the King of the *Romans*, and Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, with whom he had a long Conference; after which he viewed the Approaches, and returned on the Tenth, to his

Camp at *Crone-Weiſſemburg*. The next Day, Monſieur *Wachtelberg*, Envoy from the King of *Poland*, and the Marquis *de Prie*, Envoy from the Duke of *Savoy*, waited on his Grace, with Commiſſions from their reſpective Maſters.

The Duke of *Marlborough* grows uneaſy at the Length of the Siege.

THE Length of the Siege of *Landau*, began now to make the Duke very uneaſy at *Crone-Weiſſemburg*; his Grace being afraid, he ſhould not have Time to execute his Deſigns, on the *Moſelle*, which were no leſs important than the Reduction of *Landau*. Ever watchful, for the Good of the Common Cauſe, his Grace had formed a Deſign, to take Winter-Quarters on the *Moſelle*, where *France* lay open; and he hoped, the next Summer, to have penetrated into the Heart of that Kingdom: But this Project proved abortive, thro' the ill Conduct of the *Germans*, as we ſhall ſee below. It is unanimouſly agreed, by all the Officers of the Army, that his Grace ſpared no Coſt, in procuring good Intelligence; and therefore his Uneaſineſs increaſed, upon Advice, that the *French* intended to ſend a Reinforcement towards *Triers*, from the *Netherlands*, and *Haguenau*: Which made him reſolve to prevent the Enemy, and to march thither in Perſon, with Part of his Forces, whilſt he left the Reſt under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, at *Crone-Weiſſemburg*.

His Grace goes on an Expedition to the *Moſelle*.

THIS Reſolution being taken, his Grace, on the Thirteenth of *October*, N. S. ſent ſome Battalions of Foot, and a Detachment of Dragoons, to poſſeſs themſelves of *Homburg*, with Orders to fortify that Poſt. This Detachment was followed by another, commanded by Colonel *Blood*, and on the Twenty-ſecond, the Reſt of the Forces, deſigned for that Expedition, marched to *Homburgh*, where the Duke joined them, the Twenty-fourth. His Grace haſtened his March, as much as poſſible, through a mountainous Country, which is, in a Manner, Deſart, and on the Twenty-eighth arrived at *Hermerskel*, within ſix Leagues of *Triers*; where three Deputies from that City waited on him, and informed his Grace; *That as the* French *had ſtill three hundred Men, in the Fort of* St. Martin, *they were apprehenſive of ſome ill Uſage, if he did not prevent it.* Hereupon, the Duke marched the Twenty-ninth, before Break of Day, with all the Horſe, and four Battalions of Foot; and about Eleven a Clock, his *Vanguard* appearing in Sigh of *Triers*, the *French* abandoned the Fort, having thrown their Ammunition, and ſome Corn, into the *Moſelle*: The Duke's Dragoons purſued them to the Banks of that River, and took Part of their Baggage, with ſome Priſoners. But no ſooner had the Enemy got to the other Side, than *they* burnt the Bridges, and, in all Probability, would have done more Miſchief, if hi Grace had not come ſuddenly to diſlodge them.

He ſecures the City of *Triers*.

THE extraordinary Expedition and Vigilance, which the Duke of *Marl borough* ſhewed, on every other Occaſion, was, in a particular Manner, vi ſible at this Juncture; when he readily expoſed his own Perſon, to th Fatigues, and Inconveniencies of ſo difficult a March; rather than intru a Matter of ſo great Importance, as the ſecuring proper Winter-Quarter for the Troops under his Care, to the Conduct of an inferior Officer. Th City of *Triers*, which his Grae had, in this Manner, ſecured, is pret large, and is reckoned the moſt ancient in all *Germany*.

THE Duke being thus poſſeſſed of this important Poſt, he ſummone a great Number of Pioneers to work on the Fortifications of *Triers*. H went, the next Day, to view the Ground about the *Saar*, and cauſed Camp to be marked out at *Conſaarbruck*, on that River, for the Horſe cover thoſe, who worked on the Fortifications of *Triers*; whither the C valry marched accordingly, the Firſt of *November*, N. S. The ſame Da his Grace made the Diviſion of the Winter-Quarters, to the ſeveral Gen rals under him, and, in the Afternoon, went towards *Traerbach*, accomp nied by the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, and other Generals.

THEY lay that Night at *Fels*, the next Day at *Nimmeguen*, and came *Bern-Caſſel* the Third of *November*, about Noon. The Duke went imm diately to view the riſing Grounds near *Traerbach*, took a narrow View that Place, and reviewed the *Dutch*, which were lately come into that Neig bourhoo bourhood from the *Maeſe*: Then, having given the neceſſary Directions for the Siege of *Traerbach*, the Care of which was committed to the Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, his Grace ſet out the next Day, early in the Morning, on his Return to the Camp at *Crone-Weiſſemburg*.

The Duke got that Night to *Kern*, the next Day to *Kayſerſlauteren*, and the Sixth, at Night, to the Camp near *Landau*; where he found the Beſiegers Maſters of the Counterſcarp, on which they had raiſed ſome Batteries: And more being perfected the next Day, they had about ſixty Pieces of Cannon firing, in order to make a Breach. On the Eighth of *November*, his Grace returned to *Crone-Weiſſemburg*, ſomewhat diſpleaſed with the Slowneſs with which the Siege of *Landau* was carried on: And, conſidering that the *French*, had ſent all the Horſe of their *Houſhold*, from their Camp at *Haguenau*, to put them into Winter-Quarters, he ordered the *Engliſh* Cavalry to march from *Crone-Weiſſemburg* towards *Holland*.

A Treaty concluded with the *Electreſs* of *Bavaria*.

On the Tenth of *November*, the Treaty of Accommodation between the *Emperor*, and the *Electreſs* of *Bavaria*, was concluded, by the King of the *Romans*, and the Deputies of her *Electoral* Highneſs; who was to ſurrender all the Places in her Poſſeſſion, to his *Imperial* Majeſty, to continue at *Munich* with a Guard of four hundred Men, and to have a yearly Penſion allowed her, out of the Revenues of that *Electorate*, for the Support of her Court, and Family: This was one of the Conſequences of the ever-memorable Victory at *Blenheim*.

About the Middle of *November*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, being ſenſible, that the Siege of *Landau* could not laſt much longer, took his Leave of the King of the *Romans*, and the other Generals, and ordered the *Engliſh* Foot to decamp, and march towards the *Rhine*, to the End they might be embarked for *Holland*: Then having given the neceſſary Directions for the Winter-Quarters of the reſt of the Forces, under his Command, reſolved to crown his glorious Campaign, by an important Negociation with the King of *Pruſſia*, in Favour of the Duke of *Savoy*. In order to this, his Grace, ſet out from *Crone-Weiſſemburg*, on the Fifteenth of *November*, and purſued his Journey with all imaginable Expedition to *Berlin*.

The Twenty-third, the Garriſon of *Landau* beat a Parley, and Hoſtages being exchanged, the King of the *Romans* granted the Garriſon very honourable Terms, in Conſideration of their noble Defence, and the Valour of their Governor, M. *de Laubanie*, who had held out above ten Weeks, although he had been ſtruck Blind on the Eleventh of *October*, by a Bomb, which burſt near him, and quite covered him with Earth and Stones. Purſuant to the Capitulation, the Garriſon delivered up one of the Gates the Twenty-fifth, and marched out of the Place the Twenty-ſixth, to the Number of three thouſand four hundred Men, which were all left of ſeven thouſand, of which they conſiſted at the Beginning of the Siege. The Loſs of the Beſiegers was leſs in Proportion; for they had not above two thouſand Men killed, and about twice as many wounded.

The Duke of *Marlborough* arrives at *Berlin*.

To return to the Duke of *Marlborough*, he arrived at *Berlin*, the Twenty-ſecond of *November*, in the Evening; having been received in all the Towns through which he paſſed, (lying moſtly in the Territories of the Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, the Duke of *Wolfenbuttle*, the *Elector* of *Hanover*, and the King of *Pruſſia*) with extraordinary Marks of Reſpect and Diſtinction.

Upon his Arrival at *Berlin*, his Grace was met without the Town, by the King's Great Chamberlain, the Field-Marſhal, the Lord *Raby*, (afterwards Earl of *Strafford*) Envoy Extraordinary to the Court from that Queen of *Great Britain*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Note; who accompanied him to the Houſe appointed for the Entertainment of Embaſſadors, where his Grace lodged with his Retinue, and was entertained during his ſtay in that City. His Grace had Audience, that very Evening of the King and Queen, and was received with great Marks of Affection, and Eſteem. On the Twenty-fourth the Prince Royal (now King of *Pruſſia*) entertained him at Dinner; at which their Majeſties, with the Foreign Miniſters, and ſeveral Perſons of Quality were preſent. At Night, alſo, his Royal Highneſs gave a Supper, and afterwards a fine Ball for his Grace's Entertainment. On the twenty-fifth the King gave the Duke the Diverſion of a Combat of wild Beaſts, in his Amphitheatre; and at a Supper, which the Lord *R* made for his Grace, his Majeſty with the *Margrave* his Brother, honoured him with his Company.

ALL the Miniſters of that Court, which was then very ſplendid, with the Foreign Miniſters reſiding there, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, who were then in that City, ſtrove, in a particular Manner, how they ſhould expreſs their Senſe, of his Grace's Perſonal Merit, and of the Signal Advantages the *Empire* had received from his Courage and Conduct. On the twenty-ſixth the Prince Royal of *Pruſſia* ſet out for *Hanover*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* likewiſe, left that Court, and proceeded towards the ſame Place; being extreamly well ſatisfy'd with his Reception, and the Succeſs of his Negociation. The King made his Grace, at his Departure, a Preſent of a Hat, with a Diamond Button and Loop, and a Hat-band of the ſame, valued at between twenty, and thirty thouſand Crowns; beſides two fine Saddle Horſes, with rich Furniture and other noble Preſents. His Majeſty likewiſe gave rich Gifts to Mr. *Cardonnel*, his Grace's Secretary, and the other pri cipal Perſons of his Retinue.

The Duke's Dexterity & Expedition, in tranſacting Affairs of the greateſt Importance.

AMONGST other Articles of the Negociation, in which the Duke ſucceeded, he prevailed to have eight Thouſand *Pruſſians* March into *Italy*, to the Relief of the Duke of *Savoy*, in order to ſerve there under Prince *Eug* who having been an Eye-witneſs of their Behaviour, at the Battle of *Bl heim*, could never ſufficiently extol their Bravery and Reſolution, and was therefore, the more deſirous of having them in his Army. Here we muſt n omit taking Notice of the Expedition, with which his Grace always tranſacted whatever he undertook: Of this we have a memorable Inſtance now before Us; for, notwithſtanding all the Diverſions of which he was obliged to partake, he had diſpatch'd his Buſineſs in leſs than four Days Time. A he not only ſucceeded in this Negociation, by which he kept the Duke *Savoy* firm to the *Allies*, but alſo laid down ſuch Schemes, at the Cou of *Berlin*, as ſuſpended their Diſputes with the *Dutch*, about the Eſtat of the late King *William*; for which wiſe Conduct, and important Servic his Grace had the unanimous Acknowledgment of the whole *Confederac* who owned; *That he had done the greateſt Services to the* Common Cauſe *that could be done at that Juncture.*

THE Prince Royal of *Pruſſia*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, arrived *Hanover* the firſt of *December*; where his Grace was received with all imag nable Demonſtrations of Kindneſs and Eſteem, by that *Elector*, afterwar (his late Majeſty King *George* I.) the Princeſs *Sophia* and all the Reſt of th Court, where he conſtantly eat with their *Electoral* Highneſſes. On th fourth the Prince Royal of *Pruſſia* left *Hanover*, and purſued his Journ to *Holland*; but the Duke of *Marlborough* who intended to have ſet fo ward, at the ſame Time, was prevailed upon, by the *Elector* to ſtay Day longer; however, he took his Audience of Leave that Night, next Day ſet out on his Journey to *Holland*.

ON the ninth his Grace arrived at *Naerden*, where he was met by of the Secretaries of the City of *Amſterdam*, who had been ſent by Magiſtrates, with two Yachts, to invite, and attend him thither. N Morning his Grace viewed the Fortifications, and Magazines at *Naer* after which he proceeded by Water to *Amſterdam*. He got thither bout Noon, and was received at the Limits of that City, by the *Bur maſter Witſen*, and the *Penſionary*, who complimented his Grace in Name of the whole Magiſtracy, and congratulated him upon his Re from his Glorious Campaign, as alſo upon his Victories at *Schellenb* and *Hochſtet*. On the twelfth in the Morning, the Duke, having rece all poſſible Marks of Honour at *Amſterdam*, ſet out for the *Hague*, ing ſaluted with a triple Diſcharge of all the Cannon, as he had bee his Arrival, and the Acclamations of all the People.

The Siege of Traerbach.

IN the mean Time, the Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel*, was carrying on the Siege of *Traerbach*, a ſtrong tho' ſmall Fortreſs, where the *Allies* met with as vigorous a Reſiſtance in Proportion to the Bigneſs of the Place, and the Number of the Garriſon, as they had found at *Landau*. The Caſtle, a very ſtrong Piece of Fortification, on the *Moſelle*, was inveſted, by the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Orders, about the Beginning of *November*, N. S. and the Batteries began to play the eighteenth of that Month. The Badneſs of the Weather, and the Loſs of the Baron *de Trogne*, chief Engineer to the *States*, who was ſhot by the Prince of *Heſſe*'s Side, whilſt giving the neceſſary Orders to purſue the Siege, were great Diſcouragements to his Highneſs. Nevertheleſs, that Prince cauſed the Attacks to be carried on with the utmoſt Vigour, and, at laſt, obliged the Garriſon to ſurrender, the twentieth of *December* N. S. but on honourable Conditions. Beſides, the Governour, who died of his Wounds, the *French* loſt three hundred and fifty Men, out of ſix hundred, of which the Garriſon conſiſted before the Siege. As for the *Allies*, they had about one thouſand Men, either killed or wounded.

Pr. *Eugene*'s Attempt upon *Old Briſac*.

DURING the Sieges of *Landau* or *Traerbach*, Prince *Eugene*, who could neither be ſatisfy'd, with being idle, or uſeleſs, at *Crone-Weiſſemburg*, laid a Scheme for the Surprizal both of *Old* and *New Briſac*. He concerted ſeveral Meaſures with M. *de Winklauffen*, Governour of *Friburg*, for the executing this Deſign with Succeſs; none being in the Secret but Monſieur *Birlieth*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Oſnaburg*, the Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Bareith*, and the Major of the ſame. The Governour of *Friburg*, having got ready every Thing neceſſary, ſet out from that Place in the Night, between the ninth and tenth of *November*, at nine o'Clock, with four thouſand Men, drawn out of the two Battalions of *Oſnaburg*, two of *Heirclens*, two of *Bareith*, and two of *Swiſs*, together with one hundred Horſe; with Deſign to get *Briſac* before eight in the Morning. He carried with him fifty Waggons laden with Arms and Ammunition, and cover'd with Hay, by the Means of Props, in moſt of which there were Men concealed. Two hundred choſen Officers led the Van of all, diſguiſed either as Peaſants, or as Waggoners, and march'd in ſmall Platoons. They had Orders to ſeize upon the Gate, after having killed the Guard of the Half-Moon, and were to poſſeſs themſelves of the *Corps de Garde*, after they were relieved at the Gate by two hundred Grenadiers, which were to be followed by ſix hundred Men, who had Orders to ſcour the Ramparts; whilſt a like Number were to poſſeſs themſelves of the Baſtion of *Richelieu*. M. *de Wicklauffen*, was to ſeize upon that of *Sainte Croix*, at the Head of his Infantry.

HE had made Uſe of a *Valet-de-Chambre*, who upon the Credit of a Paſs, he had obtained from M. *Raouſſet*, who commanded in *Old Briſac*, went freely in and out, on Pretence of buying *Champagne*, *Burgundy*, *Ratafia*, and *Lemons*; and gave him an Account of the State of the Garriſon. He had come out from thence that ſame Day, as ſoon as the Gate was open; and met his Maſter within about a Quarter of a League of the Place, where he made a Halt to drink ſome *Ratifia*, and gave Orders to each Company what they were to do. M. *de Raouſſet* had had the Precaution, the Day before to have the Gate *du Coffre* faſtened up, becauſe the Garriſon was very weak; which obliged him to ſet a Guard of 30 Grenadiers, and a Captain at the ſame Gate, and 15 at the Anti-Port, commanded by a Lieutenant. By Chance the Gate was not opened this Morning, till three Quarters after ſeven, to the End they might have Time to place in the *Foſſez*, 200 Peaſants of *Briſgaw*, who were to work at the Fortifications of the Town. M. *Raouſſet* had taken Care to give Orders, that the Barrier ſhould be always kept down; and that all the Hay-Waggons which came in for the Magazines, ſhould be examin'd by running Swords into them.

THE *Imperialiſts*, in the Order beforementioned, approach'd the *New-Town* of *Briſac*, by the Help of ſo thick a Fog, that one cou'd not ſee the Length of twenty Paces. They began by getting Entrance for three Hay-Waggons,

Waggons, which advanced upon the Bridge, and wherein were Arms, Hand-Grenades, Fire-works, and Men concealed underneath, in ſuch a Manner, that they had Room to fetch their Breath. Notwithſtanding theſe Waggons had been ſounded with the Sword, they were ſuffered to enter, without any Difficulty, becauſe they ſeemed laden with Contribution Hay, of which ſome came in every Day from the Country. But as they wanted to enter promiſcuouſly, the Centry who ſhut the Barrier, was kill'd with the ſtroke of an Ax; and the Chain of the Bridge of the Half-Moon, was alſo cut, by an Officer diſguiſed like a Peaſant.

An unlucky Accident.

JUST at the ſame Moment, the *Sieur de Biernen*, employ'd as Overſeer of the Works, who had Orders to count, and interrogate the, Peaſants who came to work, before he ſuffered them to enter, obſerved near the Anti-Port itſelf, about thirty Men, diſguiſed like Peaſants. Beginning then to have ſome Miſtruſt of them, becauſe of their Good Mien, he examined one; and as he gave him no Anſwer, but ſeem'd confounded, he laid him on with his Cane. The Officer, who happened to be the Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Bareith*, had not Patience enough to bear it; but leaping to a Waggon, which was near him, he drew away a Truſs of Hay, that cloſed the Hind Part, took out a Gun, and fired on him, upon which all who were with him did the ſame. The Overſeer, amazed, jump'd into the cover'd Way, and into the Ditch, where he hid himſelf amongſt ſome Reeds, after having ſtood forty Musket-Shot, without being hurt, which gave the firſt Alarm. The Officer who commanded at the Anti-Port, had not Time to draw up his Bridge, but was immediately attack'd by a great Number of Officers in Diſguiſe. He did Wonders in his own Perſon, tho' abandoned by his Men, who were almoſt all killed, and fell wounded with five Thruſts of a Bayonet. Theſe Officers, to the Number of a Hundred, went afterwards over the Bridge, and paſſed on to the Gate. Some of them were even got in, with two Waggons laden with Arms, when Mr. *Raouſſet* arrived upon the Spot.

HE found thirteen Men already driven from their Poſt, and firing; the Reſt of the Guard were with M. *de Bonneval*, Captain of the Grenadiers of the Regiment of *Guitaut*, over the Gate, firing upon the Bridge, and the Half-Moon, whither the *Imperialiſts* crowded in Throngs, and drew up in Battalia. M. *de Raouſſet* led thoſe thirteen Men again up to the Gate; where he made them continue their firing, which increaſed as faſt as the Soldiers of the Garriſon came to his Aſſiſtance. The *Imperialiſts* would have forced the Gate, but as M. *de Raouſſet* had taken Care when he firſt got thither, to have the Horſes of the Waggon which was under the Arch killed, the Space that remained for Entrance was very narrow; and as it was defended from Hand, to Hand, the ſix Officers who came firſt were killed, nevertheleſs the Reſt ſtood their Ground.

Great Preſence of Mind, in the *French* Governor.

M. *de Raouſſet*, however, taking Advantage thereof, directed his Diſcourſe to his Garriſon, as if they had been all there preſent with him; telling each Regiment where they ſhould poſt themſelves, and giving out Orders which the *Imperialiſts* could not but hear, being only ſeparated from him by the Length of the Waggon. Then addreſſing himſelf to the *Imperialiſts*; he told them, *they were very welcome*; *that it was he who commanded there*, and *they were at Liberty to enter, he would make them Way*, which he did accordingly; but keeping his Eye ſtill fix'd upon them, he found they were i Suſpence what to do, which determined him to bid M. *de Bonneval*, whom he had called from the Ramparts, and M. *de Pierreſit* Adjutant of the Regiment of *Franquieres*, who had juſt joined him with a few Men to follow him. At the ſame Time, he charged the *Imperialiſts* Sword in Hand, with fifty Men, and drove before him all that were under the Arch, and upon the Bridge, killing great Numbers of them, and obliging the Reſt to make their Eſcap to the Main Body of their Troops, which was in the Half-Moon. He then made a Halt at the End of the firſt Draw Bridge; and after having had i clear'd of the Dead-Bodies, he had it drawn up, and afterwards ſhut the tw Folding-Gates.

BEFOR

BEFORE he attack'd this Gate, he had given Orders, for the Banks of the Baſtions of *Richlieu*, and *Sainte-Croix* to be lined with the Soldiers, of the Regiment of *Franquieres*, which he had ſent for with all Expedition, as well as the Reſt of the Regiment of *Guitaut*, at the Head of whom were Meſſieurs *de Pertuis* and *D'Urban*; inſomuch that the great Fire they made from the two Baſtions, obliged the *Imperialiſts* to abandon the Half-Moon, and Cover'd Way; wherein they found afterwards three Officers of the *Imperialiſts* wounded, and thirty Men killed, with five Hundred ſmall Arms, and ſeveral Axes, which the Wounded had been obliged to leave behind them. At the Attack of the City Gate, three Officers of Diſtinction were kill'd, with a great Number of other Officers and Soldiers; inſomuch that the *Imperialiſts* had above three Hundred Men killed or wounded, of which Number were ſixty Officers, among others, the Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Bareith* (whoſe Impatience, in not bearing a Blow or two, which could not have affected his Honour, was the Chief Cauſe of the Miſcarriage of the Deſign) and the Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Oſnaburg*, who were killed. M. *de Raouſſet*, had but twenty Men killed and wounded, amongſt which was M. *D'Origni*, the Lieutenant who commanded the Anti-Port, who received five Wounds with a Bayonet, as we before obſerved, and M. *de Bonneval*. Above three hundred Townſmen took up Arms, and came to the Aſſiſtance of the Garriſon.

THE Governour of *Friburg* intended to have afterwards ſurprized *New Briſac*; to which End he had cauſed ſeven Boats, laden with Soldiers, Hand Grenades, and Ladders, to wait near at Hand, with Orders, when they ſhould be Maſters of *Old Briſac*, to land on the other Side, and go to *New Briſac*; but ſeeing that Deſign prove abortive, they ſunk the Boats, after having taken out what was in them. The Lieutenant Colonel, of the Regiment of *Oſnabrug*, to whom the Conduct of this Expedition was committed, and to whom the Government of the Place had been promiſed, ſaid before he dy'd that what had broken all his Meaſures, was his Cavalry's loſing their Way, and not coming ſoon enough, to ride full Gallop into the City, whilſt the Bridges were incumber'd with the Waggons; otherwiſe the Deſign had been ſo well concerted, that Prince *Eugene* would have had the Glory of ſucceeding, and reducing a Place ſo important, almoſt without ſtriking a Stroke.

BEGGING this Lieutenant Colonel's Pardon, however, we cannot help being of Opinion, and ſo are the Generality of Mankind, that it was chiefly, if not wholly, owing to the Impatience of the Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Bareith*, that the Enterprize miſcarry'd; and that otherwiſe it would have taken Effect, even tho' the Cavalry had not come up in Time: Nay, even after that, in all Probability, had not M. *Raouſſet* got thither juſt as he did, and by his Preſence of Mind, in killing the Horſes of the Waggon, under the Gate, ſtopt up the Way, and prevented the Entrance of the *Imperialiſts*, who were by that Time ready to throng in in Numbers, the Town would ſtill have been ſurprized, and the Attempt ſucceſsful: This ſhews how admirably Prince *Eugene* had concerted all his Meaſures.

THE Campaign in *Flanders* produced very little this Year. Monſieur *D'Auverquerque*, indeed, bombarded *Namur*, in order to deſtroy the Enemy's Magazines there, but without Effect; and Baron *Spar* bombarded *Bruges* on the Side of proper *Flanders* and took Fort *Iſabella* near *Sluys*; which was all that happened worth Notice.

The State of Affairs in *Italy*.

IN *Italy*, the Duke of *Savoy* had a Melancholy Campaign, loſing Place after Place: *Suſa*, *Vercelli*, *Yvrea*, in a Word, almoſt all *Piedmont* had fallen into the Hands of the Enemy; the two laſt, however, of theſe Places, gave the Duke of *Vendome* the Trouble of tedious Sieges, and held out as long as poſſible; but the Duke of *Savoy*'s Army was not ſtrong enough to raiſe the Sieges, ſo they fell at laſt, and the *French* demoliſhed the Fortifications of both. After they had ſucceeded ſo far, they ſat down before *Verrue*, at the End of *October*, which they did not take, however, till after a Siege of very near ſix Months, as we, ſhall ſee hereafter. In the mean While, his Royal Highneſs

The heroick Conſtancy & Bravery of the Duke of *Savoy.*

neſs bore all his Miſfortunes, with a heroick Conſtancy; heading his Troops, on all Occaſions, with an unparallel'd Intrepidity, and Reſolution; comforting himſelf with the Hopes, that, the Victory at *Hochſtet* having re-eſtabliſh'd the Affairs of the *Empire*, he ſhou'd ſee Prince *Eugene* come next Campaign, at the Head of a powerful Army, to his Aſſiſtance; as he accordingly did, tho' not before it was high Time.

To return to the Duke of *Marlborough*, we left his Grace, the Twelfth of *December*, juſt arrived at the *Hague*. He was immediately complimented by the Deputies of the *States General*, at his Palace, where they gave him the Thanks of that Illuſtrious Aſſembly, for his admirable Conduct both in the Cabinet and the Camp; and had likewiſe a long Conference with him. All the Foreign Miniſters, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, likewiſe, waited on the Duke, and congratulated him on his ſafe Return, after the Labours and Fatigues of his glorious Campaign, and many private Perſons made Illuminations, and other Rejoycings on that Occaſion. His Grace having ſtaid a few Days at the *Hague*, to concert Meaſures with the Deputies of the *States*, for the Operations of next Campaign; embark'd in the *Maeſe* the eleventh of *December*, O. S. at Night, on Board one of her Majeſty's Yachts, under the Convoy of ſeveral Men of War; bringing over with him the Marſhal *de Tallard*, with twenty-ſix other *French* Priſoners of Note, and the Standards and Colours taken at *Blenheim*, as Trophies of his Victory. The fourteenth the Yachts and Men of War entered the River of *Thames*; and the Duke went privately the ſame Afternoon to St. *James's*, where he was receiv'd with all the Marks of Grace and Favour, that could be ſhown to the moſt deſerving of her Subjects, by the Queen, and his Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*.

The D. of *Marlborough* returns to *England* with his chief Priſoners, and the Trophies of his Victory

THE next Day, his Grace went to the *Houſe of Peers*, where the Lord Keeper, Sir *Nathan Wright*, addreſs'd him as follows, by the Order of that moſt Honourable Houſe.

The Lord Keeper's Compliment to his Grace, by Order of the *Houſe of Lords*.

My Lord Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

“ The happy Succeſs that hath attended her Majeſty's Arms, under your Grace's Command in *Germany*, the laſt Campaign, is ſo truly great, and ſo truly glorious, in all its Circumſtances, that few Inſtances, in the Hiſtory of former Ages, can equal, much leſs eclipſe the Luſtre of it.

“ YOUR Grace has not overthrown young unskilful Generals, or raw and undiſciplined Troops; but your Grace has conquer'd the *French* and *Bavarian* Armies; Armies that were fully inſtructed in all the Arts of War; ſelect veteran Troops, fluſh'd with former Victories, and commanded by Generals of great Experience and Bravery.

“ THE glorious Victories your Grace has obtained at *Schellenburg*, and *Hochſtet*, are very great, very illuſtrious in themſelves; but they are greater ſtill in their Conſequences, to her Majeſty, and her *Allies*.

“ The *Emperor* is thereby relieved; the *Empire* itſelf freed from a very dangerous Enemy in the very Bowels of it; the exorbitant Power of *France* is check'd, and I hope a happy Step made towards reducing that Monarch, within his due Bounds, and ſecuring the Liberties of *Europe*.

“ The Honour of theſe *Glorious Victories*, great as they are, (under the immediate Bleſſing of ALMIGHTY GOD) is chiefly, if not alone, owing to your Grace's Conduct and Valour.

“ THIS is the unanimous Voice of *England*, and all her Majeſty's *Allies*.

My Lord,

“ THIS moſt *honourable Houſe* is highly ſenſible, of the great and ſignal Services, your Grace has done her Majeſty, this Campaign, and of the immortal Honour you have gained the *Engliſh* Nation; and have commanded me to give you their Thanks for the ſame.

“ And I do accordingly give your Grace the Thanks of this Houſe, for the great Honour your Grace has done the Nation, and for the great

" and Signal Services you have done **her Majeſty**, and this Kingdom, the
" laſt Campaign.

To which the Duke of *Marlborough* anſwer'd:

My Lords,

" I am extreamly ſenſible of the great Honour your Lordſhips are pleaſed
" to do me; I muſt beg on this Occaſion, to do Right to all the Officers
" and Soldiers I had the Honour of having under my Command; next to the
" Bleſſing of GOD, the good Succeſs of this Campaign, is owing to their
" extraordinary Courage.

" I am very ſure, it will be a great Satisfaction, as well as Encouragement
" to the whole Army, to find their Services ſo favourably accepted".

The D. receives the Thanks of the *Houſe of Commons.*

The ſame Day a Committee of the *Houſe of Commons* waited upon his Grace, to give him the Thanks of that *Houſe*; both for the eminent Services he had done her Majeſty and the Kingdom, in the glorious Victories which had been obtained under his Command, and for his prudent Negociations with ſeveral Princes and States; as alſo to congratulate him on his ſafe Arrival. The Duke's Anſwer to this was: *It is a great Satisfaction to me, to find that my aithful Endeavours, in diſcharging my Duty to the Queen, and to the Publick, are ſo favourably accepted. I beg Leave to take this Opportunity of doing Juſtice, to a great Body of Officers, and Soldiers, who accompanied me in this Expedition, and all who behaved themſelves with the greateſt Bravery imaginable. And, I am ſure, the Honour done Us by the* Houſe of Commons, *in taking ſo uch Notice of it, will give a general Satisfaction, and Encouragement to the hole Army.*

ON the ſixteenth of *December* the Marſhal *de Tallard*, with the Reſt of he *French* Priſoners, were landed at *Blackwall*, where they were magnificently entertained at Dinner by Mr. *Johnſon*; and in the Afternoon, they ſet ut for *Barnet*, in their Way to *Nottingham* and *Litchfield*, where her Majey thought fit they ſhould reſide. They were accompany'd by General *hurchill*, and attended by a Detachment of the Duke of *Northumberland*'s oyal Regiment of Horſe, who were alſo order'd to guard them at large, at *ottingham* and *Litchfield*.

1705.
The Standards, and Colours taken at *Hochſtet*, put up in *Weſtminſter-hall.*

THE Beginning of this Year, the Cities of **London** and *Weſtminſter*, were ye-Witneſſes to a triumphant Memorial of the Battle and Victory at *Hochſtet*. er Majeſty having been pleaſed to order, the Standards and Colours taken in at famous Battle, which had been lately brought from beyond Sea, and dg'd in the *Tower*, to be put up in *Weſtminſter-Hall*; a Detachment of Horſeuards, and Horſe Grenadiers, with a Battalion drawn out of both Regiments the Foot-Guards, march'd the third of *January*, early in the Morning, the *Tower*, to receive them, at which Time the great Guns fired. From e *Tower*, they proceeded in the following Manner. First the Troop of orſe-Grenadiers; then the Detachment of the three Troops of Horſeuards, with thirtyfour of the private Gentlemen in the Centre, carrying ch of them a Standard taken from the Enemy. The Battalion of Footuards cloſed the March; the Pikemen, to the Number of one Hundred , who had for that Reaſon, left their Pikes at the *Tower*, carrying each one the Enemy's Colours advanced. In this Manner they proceeded, through e City, the *Strand*, and *Pall-mall*, and paſſed before her Majeſty's Palace at *James*'s *Meuſe*, into the *Park*, where her Majeſty was pleaſed to ſee them s, from the Lord *Fitzharding*'s Lodgings; forty Guns in the *Park*, being ice fired, at the ſame Time. Thence they march'd through the Horſeuards, *King ſtreet*, and *New-Palace-Yard*, to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, where the d Standards and Colours were put up, to remain there as Trophies of that gnal Victory.

THE ſixth of the ſame Month, the Duke of *Marlborough* having been inted by the Lord Mayor, and the Court of Aldermen, to accept of a Dinr in the City, his Grace went there about Noon, accompany'd by the rd Treaſurer, the Prince of *Heſſe*, and the Duke of *Somerſet*, in one of her Majeſty's Coaches; and was followed by a great Train of other Coaches, in which were the Foreign Miniſters, with ſeveral Perſons of Quality, and the Generals, and other Officers of the Army, who were ſumptuouſly entertained at *Goldſmiths-Hall*.

A Vote of the *Houſe of Commons* in Favour of his Grace.

THE eleventh of the ſame Month, being the Day appointed by the Commons, for taking into Conſideration the great Services that had been performed by the Duke of *Marlborough* the laſt Summer, and to conſult of ſome Means to perpetuate the Memory thereof, they came to this unanimous Reſolution, to his Grace's immortal Honour: " That an humble Addreſs be " preſented to her Majeſty, expreſſing the Senſe this Houſe has, of the " Glorious Victories obtained by the Forces of her Majeſty, and her *Allies*, under the Command of his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*; and " humbly deſiring her Majeſty, that ſhe would be graciouſly pleaſed to " conſider of ſome proper Means, to perpetuate the Memory of the great " Services performed by the ſaid Duke".

This Addreſs being preſented to her Majeſty, by the whole Houſe, ſhe was pleaſed to give this gracious Anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

I am very well pleaſed with your Addreſs, and will take it into Conſideration as you deſire, and ſend you my Thoughts upon it in a very little Time:

THE ſeventeenth, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted the Houſe, that he had a Meſſage ſigned by her Majeſty; and he deliver'd it the Speaker, who read the ſame to the Houſe, and it was as follows.

ANNE R.

Her Majeſty's Meſſage to the *H. of Commons* on that Account

Her Majeſty having taken into Conſideration, the Addreſs of the Houſe, *relating to the great Services performed by the Duke of* Marlborough, *does incline to grant the Intereſt of the Crown, in the Honour and Manor of* Woodſtock, *and Hundred of* Wootton, *to him, and his Heirs; and deſires the Aſſiſtance of this* Houſe, *upon this extraordinary Occaſion.*

The Lieutenancy and Rangerſhips of the Parks, with the Rents and Profits of the Manor, and Hundreds, being granted for two Lives, her Majeſty thinks it proper that Incumbrance ſhould be cleared.

HEREUPON, the *Houſe* reſolved, that a Bill be brought in to enable her Majeſty to grant the Honour, and Manor of *Woodſtock*, and Hundred of *Wootton*, to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and his Heirs.

AND it was farther reſolved, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to her Majeſty, that ſhe would be graciouſly pleaſed to advance that Money for clearing the preſent Incumbrance, upon the Lieutenancy, and Rangerſhips of the Parks, Rents, and Profits of the Honour and Manor of *Woodſtock*, and Hundred of *Wootton*, in order to the preſent Settlement thereof, upon the Duke of *Marlborough*, and his Heirs.

An Act of *Parliament* paſſed in his Grace's Favour.

THE ſaid Bill paſſed *both Houſes*, and received the Royal Aſſent, on the Fourteenth of *March*. The Preamble to the Act, reciting, at length, all the eminent Services performed by the Duke, with the moſt grateful Acknowledgment thereof, in ſuch a Manner as will tranſmit the Memory of them down to the lateſt Poſterity: By the ſaid Act, the Honour and Manor of *Woodſtock*, with the Hundred of *Wootton*, were veſted in his Grace, and his Heirs, *rendering to the Queen, her Heirs, and Succeſſors, on the Second Day of* Auguſt, *in every Year, for ever, in the Caſtle of* Windſor, *one Standard or Colours, with three* Flowers-de-Luce *painted thereon, for all Manner of Rent, Services, &c.*

THIS Act, paſſed in his Grace's Favour, is the more remarkable, becauſe the Parliament, towards the Cloſe of the Year 1702, had refuſed to comply with a Meſſage from the Queen, deſiring them to ſettle on him, a Penſion of five thouſand Pounds *per Annum* out of the Poſt-Office; through their Apprehenſions of making a Precedent, for Alienations of the Revenues of the Crown; and they expreſly ſay in the Cloſe of the Preamble this Act, *They believe the Settlement of the ſaid Honour, Manor, and Hundred, upon the Duke and his Heirs, can make no Precedent for Caſes, where there is, or ſhall be, leſs Merit:* A glorious Teſtimony of his Grace's uncommon Deſert; and a ſignal Proof, that this Act was, in a Manner, extorted from them, by the Conſideration of his prodigious Merit, and that it would have been a ſort of Ingratitude, not to have gone a little out of the Road to reward it.

ABOUT this Time her Majeſty likewiſe appointed his Grace Colonel of her firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards.

Scheme for the Opening the Campaign.

WE come now to the Opening of the Campaign; the Duke of *Marlborough*, having delivered the *Empire*, the Summer before, by the ever-memorable Victory of *Hoechſtet*, had a long Time conſidered how to improve that Succeſs, this Campaign; and having communicated his ſeveral Schemes to the *Cabinet-Council*, none ſeemed ſo judiciouſly laid, as the making an Impreſſion on the Frontiers of *France*. The Deſign, therefore, was, that the *Moſelle* ſhould be the Scene of Action; and Care had been taken to lay up Magazines of all Sorts, in *Triers*, for that Purpoſe: But two Things were abſolutely neceſſary for the Execution of this Scheme; *firſt*, the Concurrence of the *cautious Dutch*, who ſeemed unwilling to let their Troops go ſo far from their Frontiers; leſt they ſhould loſe, in one Campaign, the Barrier they had been two or three in acquiring; and *ſecondly*, the infuſing Alacrity and Diligence into the heavy *Germans*, without whoſe joint Aſſiſtance, the Duke could not act there, with any Probability of Succeſs. As for the *States*, however, they conſented, that his Grace ſhould carry the greateſt Part of their Army to the *Moſelle*, and reſolved to ſtand on the defenſive upon their own Frontiers; for they reckoned, that let the *Elector* of *Bavaria*'s Army be never ſo ſtrong at that Time, yet when *France* found herſelf preſſed, with ſo great a Force, as they reckoned would be on the *Moſelle*, he would be ordered to ſend ſuch Detachments thither, that his Army would ſoon be leſſened, and ſo he would not long have the Superiority.

AS Expedition was of the greateſt Importance, the Duke ſet out from St. *James*'s the Twenty-ſixth of *March*, towards *Harwich*; where he embarked the Thirtieth, on board one of her Majeſty's Packets; and ſet ſail for *Holland*, together with ſeveral other Yachts and Tranſport-Ships, under the Convoy of a Squadron of Men of War, commanded by the Marquis of *Caermarthen*, Vice-Admiral of the *Red*. They were put back, the next Day, by contrary Winds; but as a favourable Gale ſprung up, the Firſt of *April*, in the Morning, his Grace then put to Sea again, and landed ſafely in *Holland*, on the Morrow in the Afternoon.

UPON the Duke's Arrival at the *Hague*, his Grace had ſeveral Conferences with the *Penſionary*, and other Members of the Aſſembly of the *States-General*, in which he laid before them the great Advantages, that would accrue to the *Confederacy*, from the vigorous Proſecution of his Deſign; which would deprive *France* of the Means, either of inlarging her Conqueſts in *Piedmont*, or of ſupporting *Spain*, by putting her upon the Neceſſity of defending herſelf at Home.

THE Duke, however, had another Motive, which concurred to put him upon theſe Meaſures. The Marſhal *de Villars*, lately made a Duke, was ſaid to be the Right-Hand, and almoſt ſole Dependance of *Lewis* XIV; his Grace, therefore, prudently judged, that to triumph over, and ruin the Reputation of that celebrated General, by a ſignal Defeat, would be a greater Service to the Common Cauſe, than any other: The Conſequence of ſuch a Defeat, muſt have been the Submiſſion of the three Biſhopricks, of *Toul*, *Verdun*, and *Metz*; after which nothing could have prevented his making himſelf Maſter of *Thionville*, and even of *Luxemburgh* itſelf.

THE *Dutch*, as we have obſerved above, were ſoon made ſenſible of the Reaſonableneſs of the Duke's Deſign; but the greateſt Difficulty was ſtill behind. In order to remove which, his Grace reſolved to have a Conference with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, and ſent Brigadier-General *Cadogan* to his Highneſs, to concert an Interview with him.

THIS done, the Duke ſet out from the *Hague*, the Fourth of *May*, N. S. and arrived, on the Eighth, at *Maeſtricht*, where Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* had been come ſome Days before. His Grace, ſtaid there, 'till all the Troops, which were to compoſe the Army on that Side, and the *Engliſh* Forces, which were to march towards the *Moſelle*, were come up. On the Twelfth, Brigadier *Cadogan*, whom the Duke had diſpatched from the *Hague*, to confer with Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, arrived at *Maeſtricht*; with Advice, that he had agreed on an Interview between his Grace and the Prince, at *Creutznach*, on the Twentieth of the ſame Month. The Fourteenth, the Duke reviewed the *Engliſh* Troops encamped near *Viſet*. The Fifteenth, they paſſed the *Maeſe*, and continued their March towards the *Moſelle*, under the Command of General *Churchill*; and his Grace ſet out from *Maeſtricht*, towards *Coblentz*: His Deſign was, that the Campaign, on that Side, ſhould be opened with the Siege of *Saar-Louis*, or ſome other of the Enemy's Frontier-Towns.

THE Duke arrived at *Coblentz*, the Seventeenth; and on the Eighteenth, Baron *Forſtner*, Councellor to Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, came to *Coblentz*, from *Raſtadt*; being ſent Expreſs to his Grace, to acquaint him that his Highneſs was very much indiſpoſed, and could not poſſibly meet him at *Creutznach*, as had been agreed on. The Prince ſeemed, likewiſe, by this Meſſage, to decline concurring with the Duke, in the Deſigns he had laid; excuſing himſelf, not only on his Want of Health, but becauſe the Forces he had with him were not conſiderable, nor were thoſe he expected likely to come to him ſo ſoon as might have been wiſhed for.

The Duke goes to confer with the Pr. of *Baden*

HEREUPON, his Grace, who had ſet his Heart on Opening the Campaign, on that Side, and had great Hopes of Succeſs, would not let this prevent him; wherefore, he reſolved to puſh the Matter as far as he could: And as the Prince's ill State of Health ſeemed only a Pretence, reſolved to go and confer with his Highneſs at *Raſtadt*. Accordingly, the Duke began his Journey from *Coblentz*, the Nineteenth, and came that Night to *Schlangenbade*, where he found the *Landgrave* of *Heſſe*, with his whole Court, by whom he was very honourably received. The Duke ſet out from thence, early next Morning, arrived at *Heidelberg* in the Afternoon, and the next Day at *Raſtadt*. He was received by Prince *Lewis* with all the outward Marks of Friendſhip and Eſteem; but it was obſerved by ſeveral in the Duke's Retinue, that his Highneſs was not ſo much indiſpoſed, as not to have been able to have met his Grace at *Creutznach*. The two Generals had then a private Conference together, wherein it was reſolved; "To leave a ſufficient Number of *Germans*, for the Security of the Lines of *Lauterburg*, "and *Stolhoffen*, under the Command of General *Thungen*; and that Prince "*Lewis* of *Baden* ſhould march, with a great Detachment towards the "*Saar*, in order to act in Concert with the Duke."

The Reſult of their Conference.

THE Twenty-ſecond, his Grace went to view the Lines of *Biehl*, and *Stolhoffen*, and came to *Manheim*, the next Day, in his Way to *Triers*, where he arrived the Twenty-ſixth; and having aſſembled all the Troops in the Neighbourhood of that Place, the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Forces, which were encamped near *Igel*, on the other Side the *Moſelle*, paſſed that River the Third of *June*, over ſeveral Bridges: From thence they marched to tho prepared for them over the *Saar*, which they likewiſe paſſed at *Conſaarbruck*. The *Heſſians*, *Danes*, and *Lunenburghers* paſſed the *Saar* alſo at the ſame Time, and ſo all the Troops joined.

The D. encamps near the Enemy; who retreat, and intrench themſelves.

AFTER a long March, of near eight Hours, they came with their Right within a Quarter of a League of *Sirk*; and it being too late to encamp, the Troops lay on their Arms all the Night. The next Morning, they encamped at *Elſt*, the *Right* being at *Perle*, near *Sirk*, on the *Moſelle*, and the *Left* at *Hollandorp*, within Sight of the Enemy's Army. Upon the Appearance of the *Allies*, the Day before, the Enemy immediately prepared for a Retreat, which they now put in Execution, with great Precipitation, and marched from *Sirk* towards *Coningsmacheren*; where they poſſeſſed themſelves of a very advantageous Camp, which they made y ſtronger, by throwing up Intrenchments, and felling down Trees: So that here was no Poſſibility of attacking them in that Poſt, with the leaſt Probability of Succeſs.

THIS in Reality, was no Diſappointment to the Duke, for he did not eſign to have attacked them; and his View, in advancing ſo far, was nly to have covered the intended Siege of *Saar-Louis*. The Reduction of hat Place, was of ſuch vaſt Importance, that the Succeſs of the whole Campaign, on that Side, depended upon it: And Time being very precious, he Duke diſpatched frequent Expreſſes, to quicken the March, not only of he *Imperialiſts*, but of the *Wirtemberghers*, *Pruſſians*, and *Palatines*; as alſo o induce thoſe Princes, who had promiſed Artillery, Horſes, and Waggons, o ſend them with all poſſible Expedition.

Pr. *Lewis* of *Baden* fails the Duke.

HIS Perſuaſions, however, tho' backed with thoſe of the *States General*, were of little Effect: It is true, ſome *Imperial* Troops were detached rom *Lauterburg* for the *Moſelle*; but they kept ſo truly to their uſual Pace, and marched ſo ſlowly, that inſtead of being on the *Saar*, the Ninth r Tenth of *June*, N. S. as they ſhould have been, they were not arrived n the Twentieth, nor were either Horſes, or Artillery provided. Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who had promiſed to be there in Perſon, came, indeed, s far as *Creutznach*; and then pretending to fall ſick, took that Opportunity o go to the Wells at *Schwalbach*, and the Baths at *Schlangenbade*, leaving hoſe Forces under the Command of the Count *de Frize*.

He is ſtrongly ſuſpected of Treachery.

HERE was the former Excuſe of Want of Health and Forces repeated, ot without ſtrong Suſpicions of Treachery; for it appeared plainly that e *French* knew what he intended to do; and their Management ſhewed ey depended upon it; ſince they ordered no Detachments to re-inforce the rmy, of the Marſhal *de Villars*. The Duke of *Wirtemberg* made a little ore haſte, with four thouſand Men, in the Pay of the *States General*; and e *Pruſſians* arrived before the Grand Army was obliged to decamp.

IN the mean While, the Forces of the *States General*, being very much akened by the Detachments ſent to the *Moſelle*, it was thought fit that ir Army, under the Command of Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, conſiſting ly of thirty Battalions of Foot, and ſeventy-two Squadrons of Horſe ould ſtand wholly on the Defenſive. To this End, they encamped near *aeſtricht*, on *St. Peter*'s Hill, where they intrenched themſelves; not ubting but the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, and the Duke *de Villeroy*, who comnded the *French* and *Spaniſh* Army, in the *Netherlands*, would ſend a ong Detachmeut towards the *Moſelle*. They were deceived, however, their Expectatious; and this increaſed the Suſpicions of Prince *Lewis* of *den*'s Treachery; for the Enemy being informed, how Things paſſed up the *Moſelle*, reſolved to take Advantage of their Superiority on the *eſe*. Accordingly they came out of their Lines, the Firſt of *May*, and rched to *Val-Notre-Dame*, near *Huy*, which Place they inveſted the enty-eighth.

Huy inveſted by the Enemy.

THE Thirtieth, the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, and the Count *d'Artagnan*, ving ſeveral Times ſummoned the Town, which is of no Defence; it was ught fit, in order to prevent the Ruin of the Inhabitants, to come to ſuch Agreement about it, as was made when the Duke of *Marlborough* came ore it; and the Garriſon retired into the Caſtle. Next Day the Enemy rmed Fort *St. Joſeph* three Times, but were repulſed with a very great s. The Third of *June*, after a vigorous Attack, and Reſiſtance, they e themſelves Maſter of Fort *Picard*, and the *Red* Fort; after which y battered the Caſtle and Fort St. *Joſeph*.

HE neceſſary Preparations for a general Aſſault being made, and the aches being ſo wide, that it was thought impoſſible to defend the Place longer, the Governor beat a Parley the Tenth; but he could obtain no r Conditions, than for the Garriſon to march out of the Breach, with r Arms; and afterwards to lay them down, and ſurrender themſelves oners of War; which was put in Execution next Day. The Thirteenth, Part of the Garriſon, which was in the Forts St. *Joſeph* and *la Saar*, marched out, in the ſame Manner, and they were all carried to *Namur*, Two Days after, the *French* marched from *Huy* to *Horrion*, and the Day after drew near to *Liege*, and inveſted the Citadel of that Place.

THE News of the Reduction of *Huy*, having reached the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, the Deputies of the *States* repreſented to his Grace; "That "it was impoſſible to ſubſiſt any longer in his Camp; and that the *Germans* "having fruſtrated his Deſign of beſieging *Saar-Louis*, by their Delays, "and defeated all the other Projects on the *Moſelle*, it was to no Purpoſe "to continue any longer in thoſe Parts, when their Forces might be bette "employed in the *Netherlands*, in ſtopping the Progreſs of the Enemy." The Duke was as ſenſible of this melancholy Truth as the Deputies themſelves could be; but being willing to ſtay 'till the laſt Extremity, that th *Imperialiſts* might have no Manner of Excuſe for diſappointing him, he di not decamp from *Elſt*, his Head-Quarters 'till the Seventeenth of *June* N. S. when the *French* ſaw the *Confederate* Army retire, with greater Tran quility than they expreſſed, when they firſt advanced that Way.

ON his Arrival at *Triers*, the Duke of *Marlborough* held a great Cou cil of War, wherein it was reſolved; "That all the Forces under h "Command ſhould march back to the *Maeſe*; except ſeven thouſand *Pal* "*tines*, in the Pay of *England*, and *Holland*, who were unfortunately l "for the Security of *Triers*, and other Poſts on that Side, under the Co "mand of Lieutenant-General *Aubach*. They were to be joined by Part "the Troops of *Weſtphalia*; and the twelve thouſand *Pruſſians*, with t "four thouſand *Wirtemberghers*, were ordered to march to *Lauterburg*, "re-inforce Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*." According to this Reſolution, Grace, after having ſpent ſome Weeks in this fruitleſs Attempt, marched the *Netherlands*, the ſhorteſt Way, very much mortified at this ill Uſage fr the *Germans*; and the *Imperial* Troops, *Pruſſians*, and *Wirtemberghers*, mov towards the *Upper Rhine*.

The egregious ill Conduct, and ſcandalous Behaviour of the *Germans*.

THE Marſhal *de Villars*, having now no Enemy before him, made Detachment to re-inforce the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, and another for the Ar under the Marſhal *de Marſin* in *Alſatia*; which done, he advanced with reſt towards the *Saar*. Upon the firſt Notice of his Approach, the *Pala* General, ſent precipitate Orders, to the Governor of *Saarbruck*, to quit t Caſtle, and blow up the Fortifications, as ſoon as the Enemy ſhould appe which was punctually executed. This egregious Error, was but the Fo runner of that unpardonable Blunder committed by Monſieur *Aubach*; w to compleat the ill Conduct of the *Germans*, on the Twenty-fifth of *Ju* even before any Enemy came in Sight, deſtroyed all the Magazines, erec by the *Engliſh*, and *Dutch*, at a vaſt Expence, at *Triers*; blew up the F tifications; burnt the Boats deſigned to make Bridges; and in a ſcandal Manner quitted that important Poſt. The *French*, who did not expec eaſy a Conqueſt, took Poſſeſſion of it, four Days after; and the Mar *de Villars*, marched to join the Marſhal *de Marſin*, and in Conjunction w him, beat the *Imperialiſts* from their Lines at *Crone-Weiſſemburg*.

GENERAL *Thungen* had enough to do to maintain himſelf in the L of *Lauterburgh*; the ſame fatal Influence, which diſappointed the Duk *Marlborough*'s Projects on the *Moſelle*, having kept the *Germans* diſperſed if it had been with Deſign, to give the *French* an Opportunity to drive neral *Thungen* over the *Rhine*, and retake *Landau*. The Prince of *Ba* Conduct, throughout the whole Affair, lay very open to Cenſure; and was generally believed, to have been corrupted by the *French*: W others, who were for putting the beſt Conſtruction they could upon it, obliged to aſcribe his acting as he did, to his Haughtineſs, and Envy of Duke of *Marlborough*'s Succeſs.

THE Infantry, under the Duke of *Marlborough*; together with the T of Artillery, marched from *Triers*, the Nineteenth of *June*, under the C mand of General *Churchill*: The Twentieth, his Grace followed with Horſe, and encamped at *Hopital*; the Twenty-firſt he came to *Bibrich*; next Day to *Pruyn*, where he halted the Twenty-third; and the Twe

fo

fourth to *Dreyborn.* Upon Advice from Monſieur *D'Auverquerque*, that the *French* had inveſted the Citadel of *Liege*; his Grace ſent Orders the Twenty-firſt, to General *Churchill*, to detach one Hundred Men, with all the Grenadiers, out of each Battalion, under the Command of the Earl of *Orkney*, to meet the Horſe the Twentyſixth, at *Duren*: And having received a ſecond Information, that the Enemy had been delay'd two or three Days before *Liege* for want of their Artillery, his Grace ſent freſh Orders, to the Earl of *Orkney*, to haſten his March. His Grace uſed this extraordinary Diligence, that he might join Monſieur *D'Averquerque* Time enough, either to ſave the Citadel of *Liege*, or give Battle to the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, before he cou'd draw off his Cannon: And it is certain, that he thereby changed the whole Face of Affairs entirely in the *Netherlands*, to the Advantage of the *Allies*.

UPON Advice of the Duke's Approach, the Enemy immediately ſent back their Artillery to *Namur*, and the Twenty-ſeventh in the Morning, they quitted the City of *Liege*, and retired to *Tongeren*. His Grace, on his Side, continued his March with his Horſe, from *Dreyborn* to *Duren*, where the Earl of *Orkney* was already arrived. The ſame Day, upon Advice from Monſieur *D'Averquerque*, that the Enemy's Forces were preparing to draw off from before *Liege*; and to that End, had put their Cannon on Board ſeveral Boats, to be ſent up the *Maeſe*; his Grace thought fit to make a Halt with the Horſe, on the Twenty-ſixth: But the Detachment of Foot purſued their March, and the ſame Day, General *Churchill* joined the Duke his Brother, with the Reſt of the Foot.

THE Twenty-ſeventh, his Grace, having left Orders for all the Troops to dvance by eaſier Marches, ſet out from *Duren*, and arrived about Noon at *Maſtricht*; where he was receiv'd with a triple Diſcharge of the Artillery, nd great Expreſſions of Joy. His Grace had before regulated Matters with Monſieur *D'Averquerque*, and the other Generals, to march the firſt of *July* N.S. to the Enemy; but that very Day the *French* retired from *Tongeren*. They had mark'd out a Camp at *Warmes*, and Preparations were actually making there for the Entertainment of their Generals; but upon Notice, that he *Confederate* Army would paſs the *Maeſe* that Morning, they continued eir March, and incamped at *Montenaken*, within a League and a half of eir Lines. Hereupon the *Engliſh*, and *Dutch* Generals, thought fit to let eir Troops reſt one Day more, after ſo hard a March.

The *French* retire before the *Confederate* Army.

THE next Day, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army paſs'd the *Maeſe*, over wo Bridges, near *Viſet*, and advanced to *Haneff*; and the Forces commanded y Monſieur *D'Averquerque* marched, at the ſame Time, to *Theis*, upon the *aar*. The Enemy having Information of this March, decamp'd that very vening, with great Precipitation, and retired into their Lines; having ſent way moſt of their Baggage the Day before. The third, the *Confederate* Armies made a Halt, but march'd the next Day; that under the Duke of *Marlborough* to *Lens-les-Beguinnes*, where they had their *Left*, and their *Right* at *reſin*; and the other under M. *D'Auverquerque* had their *Right* at *St. Serva*, and *Latine*, and *Breff* upon their *Left*.

HEREUPON, the *Confederate* Generals determined to recover the Caſtle of *uy*, before they proceeded any farther; and to this End, they made a Detchment under General *Scholten*, who inveſted that Place on the Sixth. The xt Day, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with his Troops, and thoſe of the *ates*, put themſelves in a Poſture, to cover, and help carry on the Siege. wo Days after, the Cannon, and Mortars began to play upon Fort *Picard*, th ſuch good Succeſs, that General *Scholten* made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions r attacking it. The Enemy were beat with great Bravery out of the Cored Way, and the *Confederate* Troops were reſolutely climbing up the Fort; ich the Enemy perceiving, they fled into the Caſtle with the Loſs of their mmander, and ſeven more who were taken Priſoners; and the *Red* Fort d been abandoned two Hours before.

THE Tenth a Battery of twelve Guns, and ſeveral Mortars, were brought play on the Caſtle; the Eleventh, a ſecond Battery was alſo erected in Fort *Joſeph*, which with the other, had ſuch good Succeſs, that the Enemy ſeeing

ing a Breach already made, beat a Parley, and deſired to be conducted to *Namur*:
But that being refuſed they ſurrendered upon the ſame Conditions, as
were allowed to the *Dutch* Garriſon, when the *French* took that Place, juſt a
Month before, and were made Priſoners of War. The Twelfth, the Garriſon
march'd out, to the Number of four Hundred and fifty Men, beſides the ſick
and wounded, and were carried to *Maeſtricht*; as for the Loſs the Beſiegers
ſuſtained, it was very inconſiderable.

The D. of *Marlborough's* propoſes to force the *French* Lines.

THE Diſappointment on the *Moſelle*, ſitting ſtill very heavy on the Duke
of *Marlborough*'s Mind, his Grace reſolved to retrieve that Misfortune, by
undertaking ſomething worthy of himſelf, on the *Maeſe*; and as no Enterprize
ſeemed more difficult in itſelf, and more advantageous in its Conſequences,
than the forcing the Enemy's Lines, his Grace ſent Baron *Hompeſch*, to propoſe
it to the *States-General*. The Baron ſoon returned with the Anſwer of their *High*
Mightineſſes, which was; "That having an entire Confidence in his Grace's
" Conduct, and Prudence, they left it entirely to him, to do whatever he
" ſhould think for the Good of the Common Cauſe". Hereupon the Duke
held a Council of War, wherein both the Generals of his own Army, and
thoſe of Monſieur *D'Averquerque*'s were preſent. The Debate was for attacking
the Enemy's Lines, but nothing being reſolved upon the firſt Time,
a ſecond Council was called. Some Generals, in the Service of the *States*
oppoſed the Duke's Project; but Monſieur *D'Averquerque*, the hereditary
Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, the Count *de Noyelles*, and ſome others, declared, i
was their Opinion, that the Enterprize was neither dangerous, nor the Succeſs
improbable, if the judicious Meaſures propoſed by the Duke of *Marlborough*,
were put in Execution: Hereupon, it was reſolved to attempt it.
The Enemy were poſted along the Lines, with near one hundred Battalion
of Foot, and one hundred and forty-ſix Squadrons of Horſe: On the othe
Hand, the *Confederate* Army, conſiſted of ninety-two Battalions, and on
hundred and ſixty Squadrons; ſo that they were pretty equal in Strength.

A Stratagem put in Practice.

THE Enemy, having, therefore, the Advantage of being ſtrongly entrenched,
with an equal Number of Troops, it was reſolved to make
Feint to divide them. Accordingly, the Army, under Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*
decamped from *Vignamont*, the Seventeenth of *July*, N. S. at Thre
in the Morning, and marched towards *Bourdine*, on the other Side the *M*
haigne; the Duke of *Marlborough* making a Motion, at the ſame Time,
if he intended to ſupport Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, in attacking the Lin
about *Meſſelen*, where they were not ſo ſtrong as in other Parts. This Str
tagem ſucceeded as well as could be deſired; for thoſe Motions, particularl
the paſſing the *Mehaigne*, having given the *French* great Umbrage, the
bent all their Attention on the Side of the *Gerbiſe*, towards *Namur*; wher
upon the Duke of *Marlborough* made the following Diſpoſition, in order
march with the whole Army, in the Night between the Seventeenth a
Eighteenth.

" Lieutenant-General *Scholten*, having rejoined the Army, with only t
" Squadrons, and ten Battalions, thirteen Squadrons more, out of the Du
" of *Marlborough*'s ſecond Line, were added to them; and five of th
" were given to Colonel *Chanclos*, who being perfectly acquainted with t
" Lines, and the Nature of the Ground, was ordered to march at the He
" of All. Eleven Battalions, and all the Horſe of the *Right* Wing of
" Grace's Army, to the Number of twenty-four Squadrons, were alſo
" tached to march at the Head of the firſt Line; and thoſe two Deta
" ments were to be commanded by the Count *de Noyelles*, General of t
" Infantry, having under him the Lieutenant-Generals *Lumley*, *Hompeſ*
" *Scholten*, and the Count *d'Ooſt-Friſe*: The Major-Generals, *Wood*, *R*
" *Erback*, *Welderen*, *Weeck* and the Prince of *Heſſe-Homburgh*: With t
" Brigadiers *Hey*, *Palms*, *Baldwin*, *Sacken*, *Poſern*, *Meredith*, and *H*
" *milton*.

" ON the Seventeenth, about four in the Afternoon, his Grace gave O
" ders for the whole Army to get ready to march; that all the Bagg
" ſhould aſſemble, at ſix, near *Tourine*, behind the Camp, under the Gu
"

“ of four Hundred Foot, and one Hundred Horſe; that at nine, in the Evening, the Count *de Noyelles* ſhould advance, with the two Bodies beforementioned; filing off by their *Right*; that which drew up before their firſt Line to the *Left*; and that of Lieutenant General *Scholten* to the *Right*, marching through the Route the Guides would ſhew them, directly towards *Wangh* and *Elixheim*, which two Poſts they were to attack, if they found the Enemy in ſuch a Poſture as would permit it: That his Grace's Army ſhould likewiſe march, at ten o'Clock, following the ſame Route, which the two Detachments took; that the Artillery ſhould move, at the ſame Time, on the *Right* of the Army; that Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*'s Artillery ſhould follow the ſame Way; that an Hour before the Army march'd, all the Horſe of the *Left* Wing of his Grace's Army ſhould move along the two Lines and repair to the *Right* of the Infantry; that, at the ſame Time, the Body of Horſe, commanded by the Earl of *Albemarle*, ſhould advance forward from their Camp; that Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*'s Army ſhould repaſs the *Mehaigne*, over the twelve Bridges, made there for that Purpoſe, and ſhould join the *Left* of his Grace's Army, with the *Right* of his Foot; that when Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* ſhould begin to move, he ſhould detach a ſtrong Party of Dragoons, to give the Alarm in the Enemy's Line on that Side; and that the Detachment commanded by the Lord *Albemarle* ſhould bring up the Rear of all.

“ THIS Diſpoſition being made, and the Gun, which is uſually fired for the *Tattoo*, being now the Signal for taking down the Tents; the two Armies began their March, between ten and eleven at Night; filing off, by their *Right* in three Columns, according to M. *Rouſſet*; tho' Mr. *Lediard* ſays but two, and leaving *Cortis*, *Montenaken*, *Houtein*, and St. *Gertruydenland*, to their *Right*; and the Villages *Trogne*, *Cras*, *Avergna*, *Baudwin*, *Reitſhoven*, *Over-Winden*, and *Neer-Winden* to their *Left*; marching directly towards the Enemy's Lines, where the two firſt Detachments were to attempt to force their Paſſage at *Elixheim*, the Caſtle of *Wangh*, and the Villages of *Wangh*, *Neerheſpen*, and *Ooſtmalen*.

THE Guides which conducted the Detachments were ſomewhat at a Loſs, Reaſon of the Darkneſs of the Night; and this retarded their March ſo g, that it was half an Hour paſt four in the Morning, and broad Dayht, when they arrived at the Poſts above mentioned; which, according the Intelligence they had before received, they found but ſlenderly rded.

The Lines forced.

MMEDIATELY the Count *de Noyelles*, cauſed the Caſtle of *Wangh*, which ended a Stone Bridge, which was there, upon the *Gheete* to be attack'd, the Enemy inſtantly abandoned that Poſt; this gave an Opportunity to Grenadiers, who were ordered upon the Service, to march forwards, and ck the Barrier of the Line, which the Guard there did not defend much ter; ſo the Troops entered the Line on that Side, with little or no Oppon, tho' the Enemy had twelve Squadrons of Dragoons, incamped behind *malen*, within a Cannon-ſhot of them, who immediately mounted their rſes, but durſt not advance to defend their Batteries. At the ſame Time ee Battalions poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Bridge and Village of *Heyleſheim*, uarter of a League from *Wangh*, on the *Left*, with as little Reſiſtance; did Lieutenant General *Scholten*, meet with much more at the Villages *Oberheſpen*, and *Neerheſpen*; ſo that being Maſters of thoſe Bridges and riers, and having made ſeveral other Bridges, the Horſe paſs'd over the e, and immediately formed themſelves on the Riſing Ground, extending r *Right* towards the Village of *Hachendoren*; and ſome Battalions drew along the Line, and behind the Horſe.

Almoſt without any Oppoſition.

HILST the Pioneers were buſy, in making Paſſages through the Lines, of the Enemy's Squadrons, and four Battalions, were perceived between Villages of *Gouchancourt*, and *Eſmale*; but they gave Time for the *Confe*te Forces to extend themſelves, endeavouring only to advance to the ge of *Elixheim*. In the mean While, the Count *de Noyelles*, cauſed all Troops he had with him, to go over as faſt as poſſible; and the Duke of

Marlborough arriving, with the whole Army, his Cavalry went over the Line with the ſame Expedition as the Reſt: Then they all advanced towards the Enemy, who, by this Time, were re-inforced to the Number of fifty Squadrons, and twenty Battalions, and came forward with great Reſolution, behind a Hollow-Way, going up from *Elixheim* to *Tirlemont*.

What followed thereupon

THIS obliged the *Confederate* Horſe to ſtop a few Minutes, 'till ſome Battalions advancing lined the Hollow-Way, and firing upon the Enemy's Cavalry, forced them to retire out of the Reach of their Muskets, and to form themſelves before their Infantry: This gave an Opportunity to the *Confederate* Horſe to paſs the Hollow-Way. In the mean While, the Enemy brought forwards eight Pieces of Cannon, with treble Barrels, wherewith they began to fire briskly upon them: But the Duke of *Marlborough* coming up in Perſon, at the Head of his Cavalry, and obſerving that the Enemy were continually receiving freſh Re-inforcements, and that their Infantry were going to join them, his Grace reſolved to charge them with the Horſe only. This was done with that Vigour and Courage, that the Enemy's Cavalry being broken and put to the Rout, they endeavoured to rally themſelves behind their Infantry, whilſt the Victorious Horſe of the *Allies*, poſſeſſed themſelves of their Cannon, and Ammunition-Waggons.

The Enemy's Horſe cut in Pieces.

THE Enemy being re-inforced with ſome Squadrons, and having interlined them with Infantry, moved again towards the *Confederates*; but the latter having been likewiſe re-inforced, and ſuſtained by their Infantry, advanced to meet them. The *Right*, however, of the Horſe, approaching too near the Hedges, of the Village of *Eſmale*, which were lined with ſome of the Enemy's Foot, were ſomewhat diſordered by their Fire, and obliged to ſhrink back. But having ſoon after, extended themſelves more towards the *Right*, to make Way for ſome Battalions, that marched againſt the Enemy's Foot, they both charged with that Bravery and Briskneſs, that the Enemy's Horſe were ſoon defeated, and cut in Pieces. And their Infantry being abandoned in the Plain, had much ado to get away, in great Diſorder, between the Villages of *Heyleſheim*, and *Gotſheven*; where they met with the reſt of their Army, and formed themſelves as well as they could. In the mean While, the Duke of *Marlborough* cauſed all the reſt of his Troops to enter the Lines, and extended the *Right* of his Army towards the great *Gheete*, before *Tirlemont*, in which Town the Enemy had left the Battalion of *Monluc*, which upon the firſt Summons ſurrendered at Diſcretion.

Brigadier *Cadogan*'s Regiment diſtinguiſh themſelves highly.

IN this Action, the Marquis *d'Alegre*, and the Count *de Horn*, Lieutenant-Generals, a Major-General, two Brigadier-Generals, and a great Number of other Officers of all Ranks, beſides Abundance of private Men, were taken Priſoners. All the Troops of the *Allies* behaved themſelves with great Bravery and Reſolution; but above all the Reſt, Brigadier *Cadogan*'s Regiment of Horſe diſtinguiſhed themſelves in a peculiar Manner, having had the Honour to charge firſt. This they did with ſuch Succeſs, that they defeated four Squadrons of *Bavarian* Guards, drove them through two Battalions of their own Foot, and took four Standards: And all this only with the Loſs of Lieutenant *Auſtin*, and ſome few private Men: Nor was the Loſs of the other Troops greater in Proportion.

The D. of *Marlborough* in great Danger.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* expoſed himſelf very much, and was in great Danger; for, as he was leading on ſeveral Squadrons, a *French*, or *Bavarian* Officer quitted his Poſt, and advanced Sword in Hand to attack his Grace: But as he was raiſing himſelf up in his Stirrups to reach him, and ſtrike with the greater Force, he threw himſelf off his Horſe, and was preſently killed. Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, in his Account of this Action, ſays, the *Bavarian* Horſe, which conſiſted of twenty-four Squadrons, offering to oppoſe the *Confederates*, were almoſt entirely ruined, as were likewiſe the two Regiments of *Alſatia*, and *la Marque*.

STANDARDS, COLOURS, *&c.* taken.

Nine Standards, of blue Sattin, richly embroidered with the *Bavarian* Arms; ſix belonging to the *Elector*'s own Troops, and three to thoſe of *Cologn*, with the following Motto's, and Devices.

1. A *Lawrel*; *Aut Coronari, aut Rumpi.*
2. A *Tree* on a Rock: *Per ardua Laurus.*
3. A *Pillar* reaching the Clouds; *Tantum Umbra movetur.*
4. A *Bear* rampant: *Ex Vulnere crudelior.*
5. A *Dove* with a Laurel-Branch: *Uni ſervo fidem.*
6. A *Chaos*: *Obſtantia firmant.*
7. A *Helmet* with a Feather on a Pedeſtal: *Ex duris Gloria.*
8. An *Olive*-Tree ſhading Serpents: *Nocet Umbra Nocenti.*
9. This Standard was ſtripped; but was of the *Elector*'s Guards.

Four Colours belonging to *Monluc*'s Regiment, and one taken in the Field.

One Pair of Kettle-Drums, belonging to the *Spaniſh* Troops.

Beſides theſe there were ſeveral other Standards, and Colours taken.

There were, likewiſe, taken, eight Pieces of Cannon, with three Barrels each, to diſcharge three Balls at once, beſides eight others, three of which were twenty-four Pounders.

Upon this Occaſion the following Medal was ſtruck.

On the *Face* is repreſented the *Buſto* of her Majeſty, with her Title, as uſual; and on the *Reverſe*, the Duke of *Marlborough* on Horſeback, entering the Enemy's Lines, to advance to *Tirlemont*, which appears in View, with this Inſcription over it.

A Medal ſtruck on this Occaſion.

Fortes Fortuna juvat. *Fortune favours the Brave.*

And in the *Exergue*;

Foſſis, Valliſque Hoſtium ſuperatis in Brabantia, *&* Flandria, M DCC V.

The Enemy's Ditches, and Lines, in Brabant, *and* Flanders, *forced, in* 1705.

The Body of Troops, under the Command of Monſieur *d'Alegre*, having been thus defeated, the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, and the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, conſulted for the Safety of the Reſt of their Army; and decamping, in Sight of the *Confederates*, paſſed the great *Gheete*, and the *Deyle*, with all imaginable Speed, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſtrong Camp at *Parck*, with their *Left* at *Rouſelaer*, and their *Right* abreaſt of *Louvain* at *Wineſelen*. From thence the *Elector* wrote the following ſhort Letter, to his Favourite the Baron *de Malknecht*.

Dear Baron,

"God forgive thoſe who ſuffered themſelves to be ſurprized. The " whole Army is here, and the Evil is not ſo great as to be paſt Remedy. " The Country of *Brabant* may be ſaved, as well as *Antwerp*, if it pleaſe " God. I am well, but exceedingly fatigued.

A Letter of the *Elector* of *Bavaria*'s to his Favourite

On the other Hand, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army paſſed the great *Gheete*, and encamped, with the *Right* at *Rosbeeck*, and the *Left* behind *Tirlemont*; that of Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* extended itſelf, at the ſame Time, with the *Right* to *Grain*, and the *Left* to *Elixheim*. Next Day the *Confederate* Army marched, and in their Way through the Plain of *Parck*, took above twelve hundred Priſoners, who either could not follow the precipitate March of the Enemy's Forces, or as M. *Rouſſet* ſays, with great Probability, who ſtaid maroding behind, in Hopes of Booty; he obſerves likewiſe, that the *French* deſerted in great Numbers. In the Evening, the

Duke of *Marlborough* incamped with the *Right* at the Abby of *Uliersbeck*, and the *Left* before *Bierbeck*, under the Cannon of *Louvain*, which occaſioned ſeveral ſmart and very long Skirmiſhes with the Enemy. Whereupon they planted two Pieces of Cannon upon a Half-Moon, which was upon the High-Road, which, however, did not prevent the *Huſſars* of the *Confederates* encountring divers Times with theirs. It was ſomething very remarkable, that in ſo glorious an Action, the *Allies* ſhould loſe ſo few Men, ſince they did not amount to above two hundred, and it was very probable that only in the Attack of the Lines they would have loſt ſeveral Thouſands.

A great Over ſight in the *Confederates.*

BY this Succeſs, the Enemy were forced to abandon *Dieſt*, *Sichem*, and *Aerſchot*, with ſome other ſmall Places; however, the ſuffering them to poſſeſs themſelves of the ſtrong Camp at *Parck*, whereby they ſecured *Louvain*, *Bruſſels*, and *Antwerp*, was undoubtedly a very great Overſight; but on whom, in particular, to lay it, is not ſo eaſy to determine. Some will have it, that the Troops were too much fatigued, to march to that Camp the ſame Day after the Action; whilſt others pretend, that ſome of the *Dutch* Generals were againſt it.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* was no ſooner come to *Tirlemont*, than he diſpatched away Lieutenant-General *Hompeſch* to the *States General*, with an Account of this great Succeſs, in the following Letter.

High and Mighty Lords,

" I congratulate your *High Mightineſſes* upon our happy Entrance into
" the Enemy's Lines, and the Defeat of a conſiderable Body of their Forces,
" who offered to diſpute the ſame. We began our March about Ten at
" Night, and the Count *de Noyelles*, who commanded the Detachment of
" thirty-eight Squadrons, and twenty Battalions, which I had ſent to ſur-
" prize the Poſts of *Neerheſpen*, and *Heyleſheim*, had all the Succeſs that
" could be deſired, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a particular Manner, as
" did the Prince of *Heſſe*, and all the other Generals who were in the Ac-
" tion. The Troops alſo expreſſed ſuch Bravery, as was even beyond our
" Hopes. The Enemy being repulſed, I cauſed the Forces to advance to-
" wards that Place, where I obliged the Battalion of *Monluc* to ſurrender
" Priſoners. I thought this good News deſerved to be ſent to your *High*
" *Mightineſſes*, by a Perſon of Note, and I have choſen Lieutenant-General
" *Hompeſch*, who had a great Share therein, to inform you of the other
" Particulars; referring to my next, to give your *High Mightineſſes* an exact
" Account of the Priſoners, Cannon, and Standards, taken from the Ene-
" my. I intend to advance To-morrow towards *Louvain*. I am, with an
" inviolable Reſpect, your *High Mightineſſes* moſt humble, and moſt obe-
" dient Servant,

Signed,

From the Camp at Tirlemont,
July 18, 1705. *The Prince and Duke of* Marlborough

MONSIEUR *d'Auverquerque* wrote, likewiſe, a Letter, at the ſame Time to Monſieur *Fagel*, to be communicated to the *States*, which containing little or nothing more, than the Circumſtances we have already mentioned, w ſhall only add his Poſtſcript, which does particular Honour to the Duke o *Marlborough*, and is a Teſtimony of his excellent Conduct.

P. S. " I MUST do this Juſtice to the Duke of *Marlborough*, to give hi
" all the Honour of this Enterprize, which he has carried on, and ſu
" ported with a great deal of Valour, and Conduct. We march again T
" morrow. We have made a Regiment Priſoners of War in *Tirlemont*."

THE *States*, having received this Account, returned a Letter of Than to his Grace, wherein, amongſt other Things, they ſay.

Extract of the *States* Letter to the D. of *Marlborough*.

" OUR *Generals allow that this Victory, under* GOD, *is entirely due to yo*
" *Excellency*'s Care, Prudence, and Valour; having ſurmounted and conqu
" ed thoſe Difficulties, which for above two Years, have been thought u
" ſurmountable and invincible.

His Grace, reſolving to ſend, likewiſe, an Account of this Succeſs to the *Emperor*, by a particular Meſſenger, choſe, for that End, Colonel *Richards*, one of his Adjutants, who had the Direction of making the Bridges, and had behaved himſelf very well in this Action. He arriv'd at *Vienna*, with that welcome News, the Twenty-ſixth of *July*, whilſt the Court was celebrating the Anniverſary of the *Emperor*'s Birth Day, he being then entered into the Twenty-eighth Year of his Age. His *Imperial* Majeſty took that Opportunity, to declare in publick, the great Eſteem he had for the Duke of *Marlborough*; and, amongſt other Things ſaid: *That his Grace's Services, to the Common Cauſe in general, and to his Family in particular, were ſuch, that they ſhould never be forgotten, either by himſelf, or his Family.*

The *Empe-ror*'s Decla-ration in his Favour.

THE Court of *Vienna*, however, tho' they cou'd not but allow this Enterprize to be very glorious, yet were either apprehenſive, or jealous of the Conſequences thereof; for Count *Wratiſlau*, in a Letter of the Twenty-fifth of *July*, to a Perſon of Note, at the Court of *Hanover*, ſhews what Opinion the *Imperial* Miniſters had of it, by the following Expreſſions: *Nous avons hier eu des Avis, que my Lord Duc doit avoir force les Lignes; ſi cela eſt, il ne ſongera plus a revenir a la* Moſelle. *J'avoue que ce Coup ſera fort glorieux pour ſa Perſonne; mais je ne ſcais, s'il ſera fort utile a la Cauſe commune; prevoyant que les* Hollandois, *attires par l'Amorce de quelque Contributions, pourſuivront leur Pointe; & ſeront, a la fin, obliges de diminuer leur Armee, par les Garriſons qu'ils mettront dans les groſſes Villes; & tomberont, par Conſequence, dans les Inconveniens de la Guerre paſſee.* “ That is, We received Advice Yeſterday, that “ my Lord Duke muſt have forced the Lines. If that be true, he will think “ no more of returning to the *Moſelle*. I confeſs, this Attempt will redound “ very much to the Glory of his Grace himſelf; but I don't know whether it “ will be of any great Benefit to the Common Cauſe; for I foreſee, that the “ *Dutch*, allured by the Attractions of ſome Contributions, will follow “ their Blow, and be obliged at Laſt, to leſſen their Army, by the Garriſons “ they will put in the large Towns; and, conſequently, will fall into the “ ſame Inconveniences as they did the laſt War.

Thankſgiving in *England*, on Account of the forcing the Lines.

THE Account of this Advantage was brought to *England*, by Colonel *Du-el*; who arrived at *Windſor*, where the Queen and Prince then were, the ourteenth of *July* O. S. A Week after, her Majeſty's Proclamation was pub-ſhed, appointing the Twenty-third of *Auguſt*, for a Day of publick and ge-eral Thankſgiving, thoughout *England and Wales*: And when it came, it as uſhered in, as uſual, by the Ringing of Bells, and her Majeſty celebra-d it, by going to St. *Paul*'s, with the ſame State and Solemnity, as ſhe had ne the Year before, after the Battle of *Hochſtet*.

To return to the Duke of *Marlborough*; we left his Grace incamp'd at *Vlier-ck*, where he receiv'd Intelligence, that ſeveral Poſts upon the *Deyle*, be-een *Louvain*, and the Village of *Neer-Yſche* were ſlenderly guarded; he re-lved, therefore, with the Advice of the Generals, to endeavour to force em, in order to his paſſing that River. To this End, Lieutenant-General *Heu-lom* was detach'd the Twenty-fifth of *July*, about five in the Afternoon, om Monſieur *D'Auverquerque*'s Army, with ſix Battalions, and nine Squa-ons. This Detachment was joined with twelve Battalions, and eleven uadrons from the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, under the Command of e Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and Count *Oxenſtiern*. Theſe two Detachments vanced jointly towards *Corbeck*, and *Neer-Yſche*, with all the *Pontoons*, and eral Pieces of Cannon, and they arrived there about ten at Night.

ABOUT Midnight, the two Armies decamp'd, to follow and ſuſtain the De-hments wich were to take Poſt upon the *Deyle*, at the two Villages above-ntioned. They began to work, before Day, at laying the Bridges; where-General *Heukelom* ſucceeded very well, and paſs'd all his Infantry over, er having repulſed two Battalions, and a Regiment of Dragoons, that were re; this done, he march'd boldly with his Infantry, towards the Village *Neer-Yſche*, whereof he made himſelf Maſter, and alſo of the Riſing ounds thereabouts.

THE Duke of *Wirtemberg*, and Count *Oxenſtiern*, met with greater Oppoſition; the River was lined with ſeveral Battalions, and ten Pieces of Cannon with three Barrels each, which the Enemy never fired, but when they ſaw our Troops near enough to be very much gall'd by them. The Duke of *Marlborough* having ſeen this Diſpoſition, ſuſpended the Execution of the Deſign, till he went and conferr'd with the Veldt Marſhal *D'Auverquerque*; to whom he repreſented how impoſſible it would be to relieve him, ſhould he paſs the Bridges, over which *Heukelom*'s Detachment had paſs'd, with his whole Army; ſince there was a Valley two Leagues over between them: It was reſolved therefore to retreat. Accordingly the Order was ſent immediately to Lieutenant General *Heukelom* to repaſs the River, which he did in very good Order, having had but thirty Men, killed or wounded, at the croſſing the *Deyl*; but the *Engliſh*, who never went over, loſt more. After this ſucceſsleſs Attempt, the *Confederate* Army march'd, and incamp'd with the Right at *Meldert*, and the Left at *Boſſu*; when they began again to fill up the Lines from *Waſſeigue* to *Aerſchot*,

The Duke forms a new Project.

DURING this Interval, the Army took their Repoſe, but ſo did not the Duke of *Marlborough*; whoſe Heart being ſet upon driving the *French* from th Part of *Brabant*, after having well view'd and examined the Situation of the Camp, and the Places adjacent, finding it impoſſible to attack the Enemy o that Side, he formed a new Scheme, and diſpatched Lieutenant-General *Hompeſch*, to propoſe it to the *States-General*. Their *High Mightineſſes* approved thereof; and on the fifth of *Auguſt*, paſs'd a Reſolution, directing their Deputies, in Monſieur *D'Auverquerque*'s Army, to permit the Duke to mak two or three Marches, without calling a Council of War, in order to execut ſome Deſign form'd by his Grace.

To favour this, Baron *Spar*, who commanded a ſmall Body of *Dutch* Troop in *Flanders*, march'd the third of *Auguſt*, N. S. from *Riemen*, with all his Grenadiers, and a ſufficient Number of Fuziliers to ſupport them, being followed by the Reſt of the Forces under his Command, and in that March defeat a Party of the Enemy. He came, in the Night to *Raboth*, on the Canal th leads from *Bruges* to *Ghent*, where his Men made a Bridge, and having paſſ the Canal, they attack'd the Enemy's Lines, which were defended by ſeveral Forts, at a ſmall Diſtance from each other. Notwithſtanding this, th forced their Lines at *Lovendegen*, and in leſs than three Quarters of an Ho were Maſters of four of thoſe Forts. In this Action, they took three Captains, three Lieutenants, and three Enſigns Priſoners, with no other Lo on their Side, than having the Colonel, one Lieutenant, and five priva Men wounded, and two of the latter killed.

Baron *Spar* forces the Lines in *Flanders*, between *Ghent*, and *Bruges*.

THIS done, Baron *Spar* advanced towards *Bruges*; but receiving Advic that the Enemy were marching towards him, with a ſuperior Force wh they had got together, from ſeveral Garriſons, in the *French*, and *Spa* *Flanders*, he retir'd the ſeventh to *Maldeghem*; carrying off with him ſeveral Hoſtages, for the Security of the Payment of Contributions, and hav deſtroy'd ſeveral Forts, and *Corps-de-Garde*, along the *French* Lines, on th Side.

ON the fifteenth, the Duke of *Marlborough*, having left two Battalions *Tirlemont*, and as many at *Dieſt*, for the Security of thoſe Places, mar with his Army from *Meldert*, and incamp'd at *Corbais*; the *Dutch* Forces der the Command of Monſieur *D'Auverquerque*, advancing at the Time to St. *Martin*'s. The next Day, the two Armies purſued their M to *Genap*, where they united into one Body. The ſeventeenth they adv ed to *Fiſchermont*, the *Right* being at *Hulpen*, and the *Left* being at *Bra* *La-Leu*; General *Churchill* having been detach'd at the Head of the L with twenty Battalions, and as many Squadrons. On this Day's March, M ſieur *D'Auverquerque* cauſed one of the Enemy's Poſts, call'd *Waterloo*, in Wood of *Soignies*; defended by Colonel *Jacob Paſteur*, a famous *Parti* with two Regiments of Dragoons, and as many Battalions of Foot; to attack'd, by a Detachment, commanded by Lieutenant General *Dom* who drove the Enemy from that Poſt, and purſued them about a League into the ſaid Wood.

THIS ſudden March of the *Confederates*, kept the Enemy under great Apprehenſions, and made them equally in Pain, for ſome Places in *Brabant* and *Flanders*. However, upon the Duke of *Marlborough*'s advancing from *Genap*, to *Hulpen*, the *Elector* of *Bavària*, and Marſhal *de Villeroy*, who had before ordered Meſſieurs *de Verboom*, *Grimaldi*, and *Capres*, to ſtop General *Churchill* at the opening of the Valley of *Groenendael*, which they did by felling a Number of large Trees, and ſtopping up the Paſſages, only ſtretched out their Right to *Over-Yſche*, near the Wood of *Soignies*, and kept ſtill their *Left* at *Neer-Yſche*, with the little River *Yſche* before them, by which means they covered both *Bruſſels* and *Louvain*.

THE eighteenth, by Break of Day, the *Confederate* Army filed off, with the *Right* Wing, in two Columns, and paſs'd the long narrow Road of the *Lane*, near *Hulpen*, where they were not a little ſurprized, to find no Enemy to defend that difficult Paſs. About Noon, the whole Army were drawn up in Sight of the Enemy, whom the Duke of *Marlborough* and Monſieur *D'Auverquerque*, having viewed, they were both of Opinion to attack them immediately; before they had Time to recover the Conſternation, which was apparent enough in their Army. But the Artillery not being come up, as it has been ſaid, through General *Schlangenburgh*'s Fault; and that General who had a Pique againſt the Duke, becauſe the Attempts upon the Lines was undertaken without his Privity, or Conſent, having perſuaded ſome other *Dutch* Commanders, to join with him in oppoſing his Grace; they made their unanimous Report to the Deputies of the *States*, that the Enterprize was neither adviſable, nor practicable; upon which the *Deputies* poſitively refuſed to comply therewith.

An envious Faction oppoſes the coming to an Engagement

THE Duke ſubmitted, tho' with Abundance of Regret, and Reluctance, as appears by the expoſtulatory Letter he wrote the next Day, to the *States-General*; juſtly complaining of the Want of that Confidence, they had repoſed in him the Year before in *Germany*; and of which they had experienced ſuch dvantagious Effects. This Letter, which we ſhall ſubjoin, being made publick at the *Hague*, cauſed great Murmurings amongſt the People; who juſtly thought the Duke too hardly dealt with, and that the Common Cauſe ſuffered thereby.

ON the other Hand the *Dutch* Deputies, and Generals, uſed their utmoſt fforts, to juſtify their Conduct, and throw off the *Odium*, which they were oon ſenſible would be laid upon them. To this End, they wrote ſeveral Leters to their *High Mightineſſes*, of one of which we ſhall give our Readers a opy for a Specimen, and they cauſed them to be induſtriouſly diſperſed, to re-engage the Minds of the People in their Favour. But this had no great ffect; for it was the Opinion of almoſt every one, *that more Deference ought to ave been paid to the Duke of* Marlborough'*s Advice*, eſpecially as it was corroborated by the Opinion of the Head-General of their own Troops, as we ay ſee by the Letter of the Deputies of the *States General*.

The *Dutch* Deputies and Generals, endeavour to juſtify themſelves.

IT muſt be allow'd in the Duke's Favour, tho' we think he needs no Juſtication, that he had an Army ſuperior to the Enemy, great Part of it uſh'd with the Victory at *Blenheim*, and the Whole with the late Advantage, forcing the *French* Lines; and notwithſtanding, as has been obſerved, there as a Difference of Opinion amongſt the Officers of the Army; yet far the eater Number, and particularly the Officers of the Horſe, were for the ttack. The Deputies did, indeed, purſuant to their Inſtructions, ſuffer e Duke of *Marlborough* to make two or three Marches without calling a ouncil of War; but in the ſame Inſtructions it was added, *for the Execution ſome Deſign formed by his Grace*. This they did not comply with; for hen the Deſign, which was the Occaſion of theſe Marches, and without hich they might as well have continued where they were, came to be put Execution, they obſtructed it.

WE ſhall now proceed to give our Readers the two Letters above-menoned, which will ſet this Matter in a clear Light.

A

A Letter from the Duke of Marlborough *to the* States General.

Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* to the *States General.*

High and Mighty Lords,

" ACCORDING to what I had the Honour to write to your *High* " *Mightineſſes*, the Thirteenth Inſtant, the Army marched on *Saturday* laſt, " and encamped that Day at *Corbais*, and *St. Martin*'s, and the next Day " at *Genap*. On *Monday* we came to *Fiſhermont*; and Yeſterday we were " in Motion, before Break of Day, and having paſſed ſeveral Defiles, we " came into a pretty large Plain, having found the Enemy as we expected " them, between *Over-Yſche*, and *Neer-Yſche*, with the little River *Yſche* " before them; our whole Army was drawn up in Order of Battle, and " Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* and Myſelf have viewed the four Poſts, which " I deſigned to attack, I began already to flatter myſelf, conſidering the " Goodneſs and Superiority of our Troops, that I might ſoon have congra- " tulated your *High Mightineſſes* upon a *Glorious Victory*: But, at laſt, " when the Attack was to begin, it was not thought proper to engage the " Enemy. I am confident that *Meſſieurs*, the Deputies of your *High Migh-* " *tineſſes* will acquaint you with the Reaſons, which were alledged *pro* and " *con*; and that they will, at the ſame Time, do Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* " Juſtice, by informing you, that he was of the ſame Opinion with me, " *That the Opportunity was too fair to be let ſlip*; however, I ſubmitted, " *tho' with great Reluctance.*

" I SHALL ſpeak To-day, to *Meſſieurs* the Deputies, and to Monſieur " *d'Auverquerque*, that they may give Orders for the Attack of *Leuwe*, and " for carrying on, at the ſame Time, the levelling the Lines. *I am,*

With all Manner of Reſpect,
your High Mightineſſes, *&c.*

At the Camp at *Lower-Wavre*, Auguſt 29, 1705.

MARLBOROUGH.

P. S. " MY Heart is ſo full, that I cannot forbear repreſenting to your " *High Mightineſſes*, on this Occaſion, that I find my Authority here, to " be much leſs, than when I had the Honour to command your Troops " laſt Year, in *Germany*.

A Letter from the Deputies of the States General *to their* High Mightineſſes.

Letter from the Field Deputies to the *States General.*

High and Mighty Lords,

" WE have made ſeveral Marches ſince the Fifteenth Inſtant, accordin " to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Project communicated to us. Yeſterda " we broke up from *Braine La-leu*, as we had the Honour, to notify " your *High Mightineſſes*, on *Monday* laſt; our Deſign was to march farth " along the *Deyle*, with an Intent to paſs the *Lane*, and *Yſche*, and aft " wards endeavour to make ourſelves Maſters of *Louvain*, or gain ſome grea " Advantage for the Arms of the *States*, and the *High Allies*, by fighti " the Enemy, if a fair Occaſion offered. Having paſſed the *Lane*, whe " we wondered to find no Enemy, to diſpute ſo difficult a Paſſage, we m " with more Obſtacles at the *Yſche*. For, beſides the Report of three G " nerals who had viewed it, and ſaid there was no Ground for the Hor " either to paſs, or be drawn up in, we found the Paſſes there ſo difficu " and the Enemy's Army ſo well poſted, to defend them, that we thoug " it was not to be attempted, without firſt hearing the Sentiments of Mo " ſieur *d'Auverquerque*, and the other Generals, and Lieutenant-Genera " We found theſe all, except Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, to be unanimou " of Opinion, that the attacking the Enemy in the ſaid Poſts, would " attended with the greateſt Difficulty, and Hazard to the Common Cau " alledging; that conſidering the Enemy could not be attacked, but wi " great Diſadvantage on our Side, we ſhould, in caſe of a Defeat, be " duced to the greateſt Streights imaginable; partly, becauſe being

“ vanced ſo far in the Enemy's Country, we ſhould neither have had Places, nor Hoſpitals, whither to ſend our wounded Men; and partly, becauſe in ſuch a Caſe, the Enemy might eaſily have cut off our Convoys of Bread. Beſides this, the Generals were of Opinion, that the Affairs of the *High Allies*, and our Republick, being juſtly weighed, were not yet reduced to ſuch a Condition, as to attempt, what they were pleaſed to call, ſuch *deſperate Work*.

“ WE own that the Duke of *Marlborough* was of Opinion, as was alſo Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, that the Attack was practicable, and that it might have been attended with Succeſs; but we could not conſent to a Point of ſuch Importance, contrary to the Opinion of all the Generals of the Army, to which your *High Mightineſſes* have done us the Honour to depute us.

“ HOPING, therefore, that we have fully complied with the Intentions of your *High Mightineſſes*, contained in your Reſolution of the Fifth Inſtant, to permit the Duke of *Marlborough* to make two or three Marches, for the Execution of ſome Deſign formed by his Grace, without the holding a Council of War, we ſhall, for the future, regulate our Conduct, according to our Inſtructions, and your *High Mightineſſes* Reſolution, of the Twenty-ſixth of *June* laſt, except your *High Mightineſſes* ſhould be pleaſed to ſend us farther Orders. And we cannot conceal from your *High Mightineſſes*, that all the Generals of our Army think it ſtrange, that they ſhould not have the leaſt Notice of the ſaid Marches.

“ THIS Day we came to encamp here, and deſign ſuddenly to march again, in order to beſiege *Sout Leuwe*, as ſoon as neceſſary Preparations can be made ready wherewith,

High and Mighty Lords, &c.

Waveren, Aug.
19, 1705.

Signed,
Rouwenoort.
Van Hemskerk.
N. V. Schagen.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*'s Deſign being thus defeated, the *Confede*-te Army marched the Nineteenth of *Auguſt*, N. S. from *Lane* to *Waveren*, ere having reſted one Day, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Forces returned *Corbais*, whilſt Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*'s Army went, at the ſame Time, Mount *St. Hubert*. The Twenty-ſixth both Armies marched, and then camped together with the *Right* near *La Romee*, and the *Left* at *Perwitz*.

Sout-Leuwe taken.

THE Twenty-ſeventh of *Auguſt*, a Detachment was made, under the mmand of Lieutenant-General *Dedem*, to beſiege *Sout-Leuwe*, a little wn, in the Middle of a Moraſs, and the chief Defence of the Enemy's nes. This Place was inveſted the Twenty-ninth of *Auguſt*, and a Week er, the Garriſon, to the Nnmber of four hundred Men, commanded by igadier *Dumont*, ſurrendered Priſoners of War, before the Batteries had gun to fire; the *Dutch* General having declared, that if they held out y longer, he would give them no Quarter.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* then cauſed the Lines to be levelled from *aſſeigue* to *Sout-Leuwe*, and *Tirlemont* to be diſmantled; after which he ſſed the *Demer*, and encamped the Nineteenth of *September* at *Aerſchot*. on his Grace's Approach, the Enemy quitted their old Lines, between t River and the *Nethe*, and retired into the new ones, between *Boeſchet*, on *Nethe*, and *Werchtern*, on the *Demer*, where they could not be attacked. e Twenty-firſt his Grace went to *Turnhout*, to meet Monſieur *Buys*, Penary of *Amſterdam*, who was ſent to confer with his Grace, on the Part the *States General*: This was the Effect of the Duke's expoſtulatory Letto them, about the ill Uſage he had met with from their Deputies, as been obſerved above.

HAT paſſed at this Interview, was not certainly known; but there e good Reaſons to believe; *That Monſieur* Buys *aſſured his Grace of the dineſs of their* High Mightineſſes, *to give him all reaſonable Satisfaction*, *for the Diſguſt he had taken, at ſome Proceedings at* Over-Yſche, *and to mak him, for the future, more eaſy in his Command; by removing thoſe who ſhewe the greateſt Inclination to contradict him.* This will appear the more probable, if we conſider, that the *Engliſh* Court, and indeed the whole Natio in general, at that Time, ſo warmly eſpouſed the Duke of *Marlborough'* Reſentment, that a Pamphlet, intitled, *The* Dutch *Politicians*, in which ſevere Reflections were made on the *Hollanders* in general, and on the *Deputies* of the *States* in particular, for not ſuffering his Grace to fight th Enemy, was publickly ſold, and eſcaped uncenſured; nay, what is more the Earl of *Pembroke*, Lord *Preſident* of the Council, was named to g Envoy Extraordinary to *Holland*, in order, as it was ſuppoſed, to expoſtulate the Matter with the *States*: But their *High Mightineſſes* prevented h Lordſhip's ſetting out, by giving the Duke Satisfaction, and removing General *Schlangenburgh*.

HIS Grace ſtaid ſome Days at *Aerſchot*, to forward the Fortifications *Dieſt*, *Haſſelt*, *Tongeren*, and ſome other ſmall Places, where Garriſons were be left during the Winter. The 28th of *September*, N. S. the Army marche to *Herenthals*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* left it, about a Fortnig after, under the Command of Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, and went for th *Hague*. His Grace ſtaid there three Days, during which, he had ſever Conferences with the *Penſionary*, and returned to *Herenthals*, from whenc the *Confederates* decamped, the Twentieth of *October*, N. S. and marche to *Ooſtmaelen*. They continued their March, the next Day, to *Brecht*, halt there, the Twenty-ſecond, and removed the Twenty-third to *Calmpthou* In the mean While, the neceſſary Preparations of Artillery and Ammunition, for attacking *Sandvliet*, being made at *Bergen op Zoom*, the Cou *de Noyelles* inveſted that Place the Twenty-fourth; and next Day, the Du of *Marlborough* went thither, from *Calmpthout*, to view the ſeveral Poſt and give his Directions for the Siege: It ſurrendered on the Twenty-fourth.

The Duke of *Marlborough* ſets out for *Vienna*.

DURING theſe Tranſactions, his *Imperial* Majeſty having ſent two ve preſſing Letters to the Duke of *Marlborough*, to invite him to *Vienna*, concert the Operations for the next Campaign, and ſeveral other Concerns the greateſt Importance, his Grace, having obtained the Queen's Leave, a cepted of the Invitation, and to that End ſet out from the Army, the Twe ty-ſixth of *October*, N. S. and arrived the Twenty-eighth at Night, at *D ſeldorp*, where he was complimented, in the Name of the *Elector Palati* by Colonel *du Soquet*, who was appointed, together with other Officers his *Electoral* Highneſs's Court, to attend on his Grace, in his Journey, th the *Elector*'s Territories. The Twenty-ninth, the *Elector* met his Grace the Road, about two Leagues from his Reſidence at *Bernsberg*, and en tained him very magnificently, under ſeveral Tents, which had been pitch there for that Purpoſe. After Dinner, his Grace purſued his Journey, a the Thirtieth, at Night, was attended, at *Dit-Kirchen*, by Baron *Elſt*, Gr Dean of the Chapter of *Triers*, and Baron *Van Hagen*, Great Chamberlai that *Elector*, who had ſent them to compliment his Grace, upon his paſſ through that *Electorate*.

THE Thirty-firſt, in the Evening, his Grace came to *Frankfort*, was luted at his Entrance into that City, with a treble Diſcharge of the Artille and complimented by the Magiſtrates, when he alighted out of his Coa He reſted there the Firſt of *November*, and the ſame Evening, Prince *Le* of *Baden* came thither to wait on him. His Highneſs had a Conference w the Duke that Night, and another the next Morning, in the Preſence Monſieur *Geldermalſen*, Plenipotentiary of the *States General*.

An Obſervation on the Duke's prudent Conduct and great Command of Temper.

AS that Prince either had, or was thought to have been, in a great M ſure, the Cauſe of the Duke's Deſign on the *Moſelle*, at the Beginning of Campaign, being fruſtrated, as our Readers have ſeen above, it was belie his Grace would have ſhown ſome Marks of his Reſentment, on this Oc ſion. But tho' they were narrowly obſerved at this Interview, nothing peared, but all imaginable Demonſtrations of Friendſhip, and good C reſpondence. So prudent, and ſo cautious of giving Offence was this gr

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Man, that he rather choſe to ſuffer in his own Reputation, and Glory, than to prejudice that of any other Perſon, tho' it had been never ſo much deſerved.

THE Sixth of *November*, the Duke arrived at *Ratisbonne*; and the ſame Evening, embarked on the *Danube*, in order to proceed by Water to *Vienna*, where he arrived the Twelfth. He was received, at landing, by the Earl of *Sunderland*, and Mr. *Stepney*, who conducted him to the Houſe of the Prince of *Longueval*. The *Imperial* Court deſigned to have defrayed his Expences, and the Palace of the Prince of *Dietrichſtein*, was fitted up for his Reception; but his Grace was pleaſed to decline both.

Has Audience of their *Imperial* Majeſties, and confers with the Miniſters

THE Day after his Arrival, the Duke had Audience of their *Imperial* Majeſties, and the Archdutcheſſes; and the two following Days he received, nd returned ſeveral Viſits. The Sixteenth his Grace had a Conference with the Prince *de Salms*, and other Publick Miniſters, at which the *Emperor* was preſent. In this Conference he was treated with great Freedom and Confidence, and had all the Aſſurances of Eſteem given him that could be expreſſed in Words. He plainly ſaw, that the *Emperor* was highly diſſatisfied ith Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*; but that Prince had ſuch Credit in the *Empire*, ſpecially with the Circles of *Suabia*, and *Franconia*, that there was a Ne- ſſity of bearing with what could not be remedied. The ſame Evening is Grace was a long While in Converſation with their *Imperial* Majeſties, hen the *Emperor* was graciouſly pleaſed again to repeat, *That his Grace's rvices, to the Common Cauſe in general, and to his Family in particular, were ch as never ſhould be forgotten, either by himſelf, or his Poſterity.*

THE Duke was afterwards ſeized with a Fit of the Gout, which con- ed him three Days to his Chamber, during which he received Viſits from l Perſons of the greateſt Diſtinction at that Court. The Twenty-ſecond, s Grace went to the famous Chamber of Rarities, where the *Emperor* was eaſed to meet him, and preſented him, in a very obliging Manner, with Ring of great Value. The ſame Evening he had his Audience of Leave the whole *Imperial* Family, and the Twenty third, departed from *Vienna*, the Court of *Berlin*, being accompanied by the Earl of *Sunderland*, who d had his Audience of Leave four Days before, and was preſented by the *perer* with his Picture ſet in Diamonds. Before his Departure, the Duke d concerted proper Meaſures, with the *Imperial* Miniſters, for carrying the War with more Vigour than ever, renewed our Treaties with the e *Emperor Leopold*, and provided for the Security of the Duke of *Savoy*.

The Duke ſets out for the Court of *Berlin*.

DURING his Grace's Stay at *Vienna*, the *Emperor*, in Conſideration of ſignal Services, to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, was pleaſed to make him a ant of the Lordſhip of *Mindlcheim*, in *Suabia*, not far from *Augsburgh*, ly poſſeſſed by Duke *Maximilian*, Uncle to the *Elector* of *Bavaria*. is Fief was now erected into a Principality of the *Holy Roman Empire*, was conferred upon the Duke in ſuch a Manner, *That his Grace, and Heirs-Male of his Body, lawfully begotten, and their Heirs-Male, Poſſeſ- of that Principality, ſhould be ſummoned to all the Diets of the* Empire, *Circle of* Suabia, *there to appear, in Perſon, or by their Plenipotentiary, ther Princes of the* Empire *do: And ſhould alſo enjoy all other Advantages, unities, Rights, Prerogatives and Pre-eminences, as Princes of the* Empire e: From hence, his Grace was, from that Time, diſtinguiſhed through- the *Empire*, by the Style and Title of Prince of *Mindelheim*. The Duke likewiſe, met at *Vienna*, by the two Envoys and Plenipotentiaries of *States General*, who came, by expreſs Orders from their Maſters, from nau, to wait on his Grace, and receive his Advice and Directions about Negociation with the *Hungarians*.

N the Duke's ſetting out from *Vienna*, his *Imperial* Majeſty had ordered ſes to be ready at every Stage, at his own Expence, and ſeveral Officers he Court rode before, to prepare every Thing, that nothing might re- his Journey: So that his Grace, and the Earl of *Sunderland*, travelled extraordinary Expedition, notwithſtanding the Seaſon of the Year. Duke arrived at *Berlin*, the Thirtieth, and went the ſame Night to

Court, and had a Conference with the King of *Pruſſia*. The next Day he preſented the Earl of *Sunderland* to his Majeſty, the *Prince Royal*, and the two *Markgraves*, the King's Brothers, who all received his Lordſhip with Marks of Eſteem. This done, they ſaw the King at Dinner, with the whole Royal Family; and after a ſhort Stay there, his Grace, with the Lord *Sunderland*, went to dine with the Lord *Raby*, her Majeſty's Embaſſador at that

His Entertainment there.

Court. The ſame Evening, his Grace ſupped with the *King*, the *Prince Royal*, and the *Markgraves*, and dined with them the next Day at the Great Chamberlain's.

THE Day following, the Duke had a long Conference with the King, and ſo perfectly had he learned, to ſuit himſelf to the Temper of that capricious Prince, that he prevailed on him to renew all Treaties; and particularly the Treaty concluded the Year before, with that Court, for eight thouſand Men, to be employed in *Italy*, for one Year longer; his Majeſty promiſed alſo to recruit them; and ſend three Battalions in the Room of the Horſe which were recalled. His Grace having ſettled theſe Points, and adjuſted ſome other Difficulties, ſet out from *Berlin*, the Third of *December*, N. S. in the Evening, being very well ſatisfied with the Succeſs of his Negociations, and the Honours that had been ſhown him at that Court. Whil he was there, he was complimented by the *Imperial* Reſident, with the Titl

Noble Preſents made his Grace, and the Earl of *Sunderland*.

of Prince of *Mindelheim*, by the expreſs Orders of the *Emperor*; that Miniſter, likewiſe, delivered his Grace a Letter from his Maſter: And, as for the King of *Pruſſia*, he preſented the Duke with a fine Sword, enriched with Diamonds, and the Earl of *Sunderland* with a Diamond Ring of a conſiderable Value.

THE Sixth of *December*, N. S. theſe two Noblemen arrived at *Hanover*, where his Grace lodg'd at the Houſe of General *Bulau*, which had been prepared for his Reception; and the Lord *Sunderland* was entertained at another Houſe, belonging to one of the Chief Officers of the Court. They waite the ſame Evening, on his *Electoral* Highneſs, the *Electreſs* Dowager, &c. and were received with the Marks of Diſtinction, due to their Quality, and extraordinary Merit. The Duke gave that Court full Aſſurances of th Queen s adhering firmly to their Intereſts, in maintaining the Succeſſion t that Crown, in their Family, with which the *Elector* ſeemed entirely ſatiſfied; inſomuch that he made his Grace a Preſent of a fine Calaſh, and fi beautiful Horſes, and preſented the Earl of *Sunderland* with a Set of excellent Horſes. The Ninth, they departed early in the Morning from *Hanover*, and arrived the Fourteenth at the *Hague*.

THERE the Duke ſettled ſeveral important Points with the *States General*, particularly the taking ten thouſand Men more into the Pay of *England*, and *Holland*, to re-inforce Prince *Eugene*'s Army in *Italy*: His Grace went o Board the *Peregrine* Gally, the Twenty-ſeventh of *December*, in the *Pit*, below the *Brill*, and ſailing from thence early next Morning, in Compa with ſeveral Yachts, and under the Convoy of a Squadron of her Majeſty Ships, arrived at St. *James*'s the Thirtieth, about Eleven at Night, whe he met with a moſt gracious Reception.

Affairs in *Germany*.

TO conclude this Year, as we did the laſt, we ſhall take a curſory Vi how Affairs went in other Places. And *firſt*, for the *German* Army, it w not drawn together, as uſual, before the Month of *Auguſt*; then indeed was a fine one, but yet it did not do any great Matters. The *French* ga Way, and retired before the *Imperialiſts*, abandoning *Haguenau*, *Druſenhei* and ſome other Places, of which the *Imperialiſts* took Poſſeſſion, as well of their Lines: A Blockade was alſo laid to Fort *Louis*, but nothing was do by that Army equal to their Strength, and Numbers; or to the Reputati the Prince of *Baden* had formerly acquired.

Affairs in *Italy*.

AS for *Italy*, Prince *Eugene* was not ſent thither before it was high Tim the *French* were Maſters of almoſt all *Piedmont*, having taken *Verrue* th Seventh of *April*, ſo that the Duke of *Savoy* had hardly a Place in his D minions, whereof he was Maſter, except *Turin*, which was daily threaten with a Siege: Nevertheleſs the Court of *Vienna* laid many Obſtacles in th

Prince's Way, which conſiderably delayed his Departure. As his Highneſs was willing to maintain the exalted Reputation he had acquired, he was reſolved not to ſet out, 'till they had enabled him to carry on the War there with Honour. He had ſeen himſelf in his former Campaigns in thoſe Parts, deſtitute of every Thing; and it was looked upon as a Prodigy, that he had been able to keep his Ground there, and had found the Secret of ſubſiſting his Armies, tho' unprovided of all Manner of Neceſſaries: But as all theſe Difficulties had given Prince *Eugene* infinite Trouble, and Fatigue, he abſolutely refuſed returning to *Italy*, if they would not furniſh him with the Means to execute his Deſigns with Vigour and Reputation: 'Tis even ſaid, that he declared, he had rather deliver up his Places to his *Imperial* Majeſty, if they refuſed to comply with his Demands. But as this Affair was of the laſt Importance, and the Prince's Departure was abſolutely neceſſary, the Court of *Vienna*, at length, thought fit to ſatisfy him in that Reſpect; inſomuch that he ſet out, and arrived the Twenty-ſecond of *April* at *Roveredo*, in order to put himſelf at the Head of the Army in *Italy*.

Vain Boaſting of the *French*.

THE Prince, at his Arrival there formed the Deſign of paſſing the *Mincio*, either to relieve *Mirandola*, which was beſieged by Monſieur *Lapara*, or to penetrate into *Piedmont*; but ſome Detachments of the Duke of *Vendoſme*'s appeared there with ſo much Expedition, that it was impoſſible for his Highneſs to paſs that River, notwithſtanding it was already lined with his Infantry. Hereupon the *French* Troops, who were on the other Side, called out to the *Germans*, That *they might come when they pleaſed, they would neither find the ſame General, nor the ſame Soldiers, as at the Battle of* Hochſtet. A Rhodomontade, which made the Prince ſmile. In the mean Time, *Mirandola* ſurrendered, the Eleventh of *May*, for want of Proviſions, and underwent almoſt the ſame Fate as *Verrue*.

PRINCE *Eugene* being informed of the Reduction of that Place, and beſides, finding the Paſſage of the *Mincio* too difficult, turned his Views another Way and reſolving to enter the *Breſcian*, he advanced to *Caſtelnovo*. He began by making his Infantry embark, in order to croſs the Lake *de Garda* to *Salo*. The Enemy having had Advice hereof, endeavoured to prevent it, with ſome of their armed Barks, on that Side towards *Sermione*; but the Prince having erected a Battery, on the Eminence at St. *Vilio*, obliged the *French* to retire; inſomuch that all the *Imperial* Infantry arrived at *Salo*, with the Prince of *Anhalt*, who commanded the *Pruſſian* Troops; and afterwards the Prince paſſed over himſelf, whilſt all the Cavalry continued their March by *Riva*, above the Lake *de Garda*, to join the Infantry, at General *Bibra*'s Camp. The *Imperialiſts*, at the ſame Time laid a Bridge over the *Adige*, to facilitate the Paſſage of the other Troops, which were coming from *Tirol*; and Prince *Eugene* having joined General *Bibra*, with all his Forces, reſolved to give the Enemy Battle, if they offered to oppoſe his March towards the *Milaneſe*.

DURING theſe Tranſactions, the Duke of *Vendoſme*, and the *Grand Prior*, his Brother, conſidering of what Importance it was, to ſtop the Progreſs of Prince *Eugene*, formed a Deſign to attack him in his Camp. To this End, putting themſelves at the Head of the Army of the two Crowns, they decamped from *Bedizola*, and directed their March, in three Columns, towards *Gavardo*: But finding the *Imperialiſts* advantageouſly poſted, upon riſing Ground between *Gavardo*, and *Salo*, and that their Front was covered five or ſix Villages well fortified, they thought it would be Raſhneſs to attack his Highneſs, when his Troops were ſo well diſpoſed. Wherefore they took the Reſolution to poſt themſelves before the Prince's Camp, within Cannon-Shot, with their *Left* to the *Chieſe*, and their *Right* to the Lake *de Garda*: Beſides this Situation, the *Grand Prior* covered his Camp with ſtrong Intrenchments, and the Duke of *Vendoſme*, after having given Inſtructions, what he ſhould do in his Abſence, ſet out for *Milan*.

AMIDST all the Cares, which then took up Prince *Eugene*'s Thoughts, met with a very ſenſible Affliction; receiving News of the Death of the Princeſs of *Soiſſons*, his Siſter, whoſe Health had been in a very declining

Condition, above eighteen Months; ſhe died at *Morges*, in the *Paix de Vaux*, on the Thirtieth of *May*; at the very Time ſhe was preparing to return to *Lauſanne*, which ſhe had made the Place of her Retirement, ever ſince the Invaſion of the *French*, had obliged her to leave *Moutiers* in *Tarentaiſe*, where ſhe uſually reſided.

The Arrival of Pr. *Eugene* changes the Face of Affairs.

THE Arrival of Prince *Eugene* in *Italy*, ſoon changed the Face of Affairs as we obſerved; the *French*, at firſt, triumphed, on having ſtopped him at the Paſſage of the *Mincio*; but beſides that the Diſappointment he met there is not worth the mentioning, ſince there was a River between him and the Enemy, he found the Way to take another *Route* to facilitate the Junction of his Troops with thoſe of General *Bibra*, and ſoon put himſelf in a Condition to be feared. In Effect, the Diverſion his Highneſs immediately made, put a ſudden Stop to the Forces, which the Duke of *Vendoſme* had deſigned for the Siege of *Turin*; and that General and the *Grand Prior*, were ſo much confounded thereat, that beſides the Care they took to intrench themſelves ſtrongly, they alſo gave Orders for demoliſhing *Vercelli*, *Yvrea*, and the Reſt of the Fortifications of *Verrue*.

AS Prince *Eugene* had taken the Reſolution to paſs the *Oglio*, he prepared himſelf for the Execution of that Deſign, and marched his Army the Twenty-ſecond of *June*, with ſo much Silence, by the Valley of *Oſſito*, that the *French* had no Intelligence thereof that Day. The following Days he purſued his March, and took the Road that leads to *Guinzano*, as if he had intended to croſs the *Oglio* on that Side, whilſt General *Serini*, with four thouſand Horſe, and as many Foot marched the Way to *Manerbio*, where the *Grand Prior* had juſt paſſed, with his Army, in two Columns; Count *Medavi* bringing up the Rear. The *French* Army drew up in Order of Battle, as if they had a Deſign to attack the *Imperialiſts*; but perceiving the latter ſtood their Ground without ſtirring, the *Grand Prior* thought fit to return to *Manerbio*, and having cauſed the Bridge of the *Mella* to be broken, extended his Army to *Baſſaco*, making his Men work all Night at covering their Camp.

The *French* darenotſtand the *Imperialiſts*.

PRINCE *Eugene* taking Notice of this Diſpoſition, ſtretched out to the *Left* with his Army, towards the two *Variolo*'s, and *Villanuova*, making General *Viſconti* advance, in the mean While, to *Monticelli*: This done, his Highneſs marched to *Lograto*, and thence purſued his March to *Urag* The *Grand Prior* having had Advice hereof, marched towards *Oriano*, i order to draw near the *Imperialiſts*; but the Horſe of the latter had alread forded over the *Oglio*, at *Calzo*, and laid over three Bridges, on which th Foot paſſed the River next Day, without Oppoſition. Notwithſtandin Prince *Eugene* got over the *Oglio* ſo quietly, General *Serini*, with a go Number of the Cavalry, had the Miſfortune to be drowned therein; in much that if the *French* had made the leaſt Oppoſition, it would have be very difficult for the *Imperialiſts* to have attempted that Paſſage. And whic is more, People wondered, after the fine Diſpoſition the *Grand Prior* h made of his Troops, by his good Management, and his expeditious March notwithſtanding the exceſſive Heats, that he was not ſeconded by the Ma quis *de Toralba*, who might have diſputed the Paſſage of the *Imperialiſts*, leaſt, ſome Hours, to have given the *Grand Prior* Time to join him. Neverthe leſs, whether the Marquis had not Troops enough to oppoſe them, or whe ther he was apprehenſive of expoſing them too much, he retired to *Pal zuolo*, with the ſeven Battalions, and ſeven Squadrons which he commanded

General *Serini* and ſeveral Horſe drowned.

THE *Grand Prior* being informed of the *Imperialiſts* having got over th *Oglio*, marched to *Porto-Vigo*, where he paſſed that River in his Turn; an after having had the Bridges broken, directed his March, in two Colum towards the *Adda*, to wait there the Reinforcements, which were com to him from *Piedmont*. Hereupon Prince *Eugene*, without loſs of Ti made Part of his Army march to *Palazzuolo*, and threatened the Tro therein, not to give them any Quarter, if they deſtroyed their Magazi But notwithſtanding this Threat, the Marquis *de Toralba* had ſix thouſ Sacks of Meal, with a great deal of Corn, and Rice, thrown into the W er; after which he retreated with about one thouſand ſeven hundred Men, eaving but two hundred in the Poſt he had juſt abandoned.

A Party of *Spaniards* defeated, and taken Priſoners.

UPON this Intelligence, General *Viſconti*, and the Prince of *Lorrain*, had Orders to march with ſome Cavalry, which were followed by a Detachment f Grenadiers, to overtake the *Spaniſh* Infantry. In Effect, ſix Battalions were ſurprized near *Bergamo*; the *Spaniards* immediately poſted themſelves pon a riſing Ground, where they made a gallant Defence, 'till the Arrival f the *Imperial* Grenadiers; when ſeeing themſelves ſurrounded on every Side, they beat a Parley, and ſurrendered themſelves Priſoners of War; all ut a Colonel, who eſcaped, with the Remains of his Regiment to the Mountains; and ſome other Soldiers, who were diſperſed up and down in the Woods: But the General *Toralba*, with a great Number of other Officers, were taken Priſoners, and brought to the Camp by General *Viſconti*. After this Expedition, Prince *Eugene* made a Detachment of ſome Troops towards the *Adda*, to ſecure the Paſſages, and facilitate his Entrance into the *Milaneſe*; which obliged the Duke of *Vendoſme* to come to the Aſſiſtance of his Brother, the *Grand Prior*, with a conſiderable Detachment.

AFTER having got over the *Oglio*, Prince *Eugene* would have paſſed the *Adda*, which occaſioned a very bloody Battle, where his Highneſs himſelf received a Wound with a Muſket-Shot, behind the Right-Ear, but it was ot dangerous. Next Day the Prince being willing to inform the Duke of *Marlborough*, of the Particulars of the Engagement wrote him the following Letter.

A Letter from Prince Eugene *to the Duke of* Marlborough.

"YOUR Highneſs will, I hope, forgive me, if I don't write to you with my own Hand, ſince I am hindered by my Wound, tho' it is not dangerous. Your Highneſs will ſee by the Account hereunto annexed, which I have had drawn up in a Hurry, what happened Yeſterday between the two Armies. I will cauſe *Te Deum* to be ſung, to return Thanks to Heaven for this good Succeſs; which is ſo much the more remarkable, as the Enemy's whole Army were at the Battle, which I did not expect. Conſidering the Ground, on which they were beaten, it ſeems, in a Manner, impoſſible, on Account of the very advantageous Situation of their Poſt. According to the Advices I have juſt now received from the Priſoners, Deſerters, and other different Ways, their Loſs is very conſiderable; and the Confuſion amongſt their Troops was ſo great, that a good many of them, and a great Quantity of Baggage was loſt in the *Adda*. Our Regiments are ſtill bringing in ſome Standards, and Colours, at this very Time; and there are Abundance of the Enemy's Officers, amongſt the Priſoners. It is eaſy judging that the Action did not paſs over without ſome Loſs on our Side; for there was a terrible, and incredible Firing on every Side. Your Highneſs will, I hope, do me the Honour to believe me, more than any one in the World, with Sincerity, and Reſpect,

Your Highneſs's
Moſt humble and
Moſt obedient Servant,

om the Camp at
Treviglio Aug. 17.
1705.

EUGENE *of* Savoy.

THE Account referred to by Prince *Eugene* in his Letter, was drawn up the Order and Direction of his Highneſs himſelf; and we ſhould ſubjoin for the Entertainment of our Readers, as M. *Rouille* has done, but that would not tire them with Repetitions, and they will find an ample De-
ption of this Action, by M. *Dumont*; ſee the Battle of *Caſſano*, Part I.
e 70.

NOTWITHSTANDING the *Imperialiſts* had viſibly the Advantage in this gagement, the Duke of *Vendoſme* having repaſſed the River, and left them

Maſters of the Field of Battle, the *French*, with their uſual Modeſty, arrogated all the Honour of the Day to themſelves, and ſung *Te Deum* for it according to Cuſtom. They even ſpread Abroad the Report that Prince *Eugene* was killed, upon which *Louis* XIV did him the Honour to lament him, and ſaid; *I would not have the Prince dead, tho' I ſhould be a great Gainer by it.*

Louis XIV laments Pr. *Eugene* upon a Report of his being killed.

THE Sequel of the Campaign ſufficiently ſhewed which Side had th better; ſince Prince *Eugene* found the Means, with an Army vaſtly inferio to that of the Enemy, to give them ſo much Employment, that they could not lay Siege to *Turin*, tho' it had been reſolved on, and they had made all Manner of neceſſary Preparations for it. To this End, were all the Prince's Marches, Counter-marches, and Feints, as if he would ſometimes paſs the *Adda*, and at other Times the *Oglio*, to come to a Battle with the Enemy; which kept the Duke of *Vendoſme*, and his Brother, the *Grand Prior*, in ſuch a continual Alarm, as prevented their ſending to the Duke *de la Feuillade* in *Piedmont*, the Troops that were requiſite, for ſuch a Siege as that of *Turin*. If Prince *Eugene* had been defeated at *Caſſano*, would he have been able to have marched every Day in Queſt of the Enemy, and to have found them ſuch full Employment, that they durſt not weaken themſelves, by ſending away the leaſt Detachment?

He prevents the Siege of *Turin*.

WE come now to the memorable Year Seventeen hundred and ſix, which is big with important Events on all Sides, and preſents us with vaſ Advantages gained by the *Allies*, who became Superior in every Place, and drove the *French* quite out of *Italy*: But before we proceed to theſe remarkable and glorious Tranſactions, let us take a Step to *London*, where we left the Duke of *Marlborough* juſt arrived, and take a curſory View of what is doing there.

THE Parliament being ſitting at the Time of his Grace's Return, the *Houſe of Commons*, on the Seventh of *January*, came to the following Reſolution: “That the Thanks of this Houſe be given to his Grace the
“Duke of *Marlborough*, for his great Services performed to her Majeſty,
“and the Nation, in the late Campaign, and for his prudent Negociation
“with her Majeſty's *Allies*.” Accordingly a Committee was appointed for that Purpoſe, who having attended the Duke, his Grace's Anſwer was:

“I AM ſo ſenſible of the great Honour, which is done me by this Meſſag
“that I cannot have the leaſt Concern for the Reflections of any priv
“Malice, whilſt I have the Satisfaction of finding my faithful Endeavou
“to ſerve the Queen, and the Kingdom, ſo favourably accepted by th
“*Houſe of Commons*.”

THESE *Reflections* of *private Malice* were ſuppoſed to be partly levell at a memorable Speech of the Lord *Haverſham*'s, wherein he has the fo lowing remarkable Expreſſions. “By that Conduct of the Duke of *Marl*
“*rough*, we had a fair Opportunity of *putting an End to the War at on*
“*The* Dutch *held our Hands, and would not let us give the deciding Blow.*

“THOSE that command your Army, are Men of that Bravery,
“every common Soldier has ſo much Courage, that no equal Number
“Men in the World, I think, can ſtand before them: *But let our Supp*
“*be never ſo full and ſpeedy*; *yet if it be our Misfortune to have* Allies,
“*are as ſlow and backward, as we are zealous and forward*; *that hold*
“*Hands, and ſuffer us not to take any Opportunity that offers*; *that are co*
“*into the Field, when we are going into Winter Quarters, I cannot ſee w*
“*it is we are reaſonably to expect.*”

THO' in the firſt Part of this Extract, his Lordſhip ſeems to ſpeak Commendation of the Duke of *Marlborough*; and indeed he could not otherwiſe; yet his Praiſes were thought to carry a Sting in their Tail; the latter End where he reflects upon our *Allies* for holding our Hands, be *ſlow and backward*, and *taking the Field when we were going into Wi* *Quarters*, meaning both the *Dutch*, and *Imperialiſts*, were imagined to pointed at his Grace through their Sides; the Duke having been aſpe with favouring them, more than the *Engliſh*; and conniving at their Ne

ge

Negligence in not furniſhing their *Quota*. However the *Reflections* of *private Malice*, hinted at by his Grace, were not confined to this Speech, but were alſo ſome Aſperſions caſt upon his Conduct, the laſt Campaign, in ſeveral Pamphlets, and eſpecially in a Libel, entitled: *A Letter to the Author of the Memorial of the State of* England. Mr. *Stephens*, Rector of *Sutton* in *Surry*, being found to be the Author of that ſcandalous Pamphlet, was ſent for up, and examined before the Secretary of State, where, at firſt, he ſeemed obſtinate, in maintaining what he had aſſerted: But upon ſecond Thoughts, growing ſenſible of his Error, or, at leaſt, which is moſt likely, being apprehenſive of being puniſhed for it, according to his Deſerts, he publiſhed the following Recantation, under the Form of a Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

His Grace is libelled by Mr. *Stephens* a Clergyman.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

"TO read the Petition of one, who is truly ſenſible of, and ſorry for, "the unjuſt Reflections, which were caſt upon your Conduct, in a late "Pamphlet, entitled; *A Letter to the Author of the State Memorial*, of "which I cannot, without great Shame, and Sorrow, confeſs myſelf the "Writer.

His Recantation.

"IT was my Misfortune, too inadvertently to hearken, to what was ſaid, "laſt Summer; by thoſe who took a Pleaſure in telling News, and giving "ill Turns to all Events. My fooliſh Credulity made me believe, and "my Raſhneſs prompted me to publiſh, what I took without due Inquiry; "and which I am too lately convinced, was unjuſt and groundleſs.

"But tho', with Shame and Confuſion, I muſt offer any Conſiderations "to induce your Compaſſion, after I have been the unhappy Cauſe of doing "you ſo much Wrong; yet I beg your Grace to believe, that I have always been, according to my poor Ability, zealous for the late *Revolution*, "for her Majeſty's undoubted Title to the Crown, and 'till this late unfortunate Occaſion, entirely devoted to your Grace's Intereſt, and an Admirer of your great and glorious Actions; by which Means, as heretofore "I incurred the Hatred of all thoſe who obſtruct the publick Affairs, envy "all our Succeſſes, and your Grace, the happy Inſtrument of them; ſo by "this laſt Action, I have forfeited the good Opinion and Patronage of all "thoſe, who wiſh well to their Country; many of whom owned me, with "more Reſpect, than was due to my Condition, but have now caſt me off, "with Indignation; ſo that I have nothing to hope for, but that your great "Generoſity will look down on a poor and numerous Family, all depending upon your Compaſſion; who tho' they have no Part in the Guilt, "muſt ſhare largely in the Puniſhment.

"YOUR Grace may be aſſured, that I do heartily wiſh all imaginable "Succeſs to your Endeavours, and that you may raiſe yourſelf to the higheſt "Degree of worldly Honour. That as the ancient Commanders acquired "to themſelves Titles, from the Countries which they ſubdued by their "Power, your Grace may gain Honours, by the Juſtice of thoſe Arms you "command for the Relief of oppreſſed Nations, to the perpetual Renown "of our moſt gracious Queen, the laſting Honour of your grateful Country, "and the tranſmitting of your own Name and Memory to all Poſterity.

"AND that you may live to enjoy the Fruits of your Labours, I wiſh "as ſincerely, as I wiſh well to my own Soul.

"MY humble Petition is, that you will pardon the Raſhneſs and Folly "of your unworthy, but ever thankful Petitioner,

Sutton, March
21, 1705-6.

William Stephens.

BUT this Malice, of which his Grace takes Notice, was not confined to mphlets alone; an Attempt was formed againſt him, as it was believed, en in the *Houſe of Lords*, tho' he was ſpoken of there, upon all Occaſions, th the greateſt Reſpect. Complaints were made of the Errors committed laſt Year, in the Conduct of the War. The Anti-miniſterial Party laid, indeed,

An Attempt ſaid to be formed againſt the D. of *Marlborough* in the *H. of Lords.*

indeed, the Blame of the Miſcarriage upon the *Moſelle*, on the Prince of *Baden*; and the Errors committed in *Brabant*, on the *States*, and their *Deputies*; but they pretended, they could not be Judges of theſe Things, nor be able to give the Queen ſuch Advice, as might be fitting for them to offer her, unleſs they were made acquainted, with the whole Series of thoſe Affairs: Their Propoſal was, therefore, that by an Addreſs, they might pray the Queen to communicate to them, all ſhe knew concerning thoſe Tranſactions, during the laſt Campaign. For they reckoned, that if all Particulars were to be laid before them, they ſhould find ſomething in the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Conduct, on which a Cenſure might be fixed. To this it was anſwered, “That if any Complaint was brought, againſt any of her Majeſty's Subjects, it would be reaſonable for them to enquire into it, by all proper Ways: But that the *Houſe of Lords* could not pretend to examine, or cenſure, the Conduct of the Queen's *Allies*: They were not ſubject to them, nor could they be heard in their own Juſtification; it would therefore be ſomething extraordinary, and unwarrantable, ſhould they paſs a Cenſure, or make a Complaint of them. It was one of the Truſts that that was lodged in the Government, to manage all Treaties and Alliances; ſo that our Commerce with our *Allies*, was wholly in the Crown. *Allies* might ſometimes fail, becauſe they were not able to perform what they had undertaken: They were ſubject to Errors, and Accidents, and were ſometimes ill-ſerved. The entering into that Matter was not at all proper for the *Houſe*, unleſs it was intended to run into raſh and indiſcreet Cenſures, with Deſign to provoke the *Allies*, and by that Means, to weaken if not break the *Alliance*. The *Queen* would, no Doubt, endeavour to redreſs what was amiſs, and that muſt be truſted to her Conduct.”

The D. of *Marlborough* concerts an Attempt on *Toulon*, with the Miniſters of the D. of *Savoy*.

Thus this Attempt failed, and tended rather to the Duke's Honour tha Diſgrace. About the ſame Time, his Grace had the Honour of the Queen' Commands, to treat with the Duke of *Savoy*, about an Attempt upon *Toulon* which, tho' it miſcarried, when put in Execution, was thought one of th moſt effectual Means of finiſhing the War. Having treated about it with hi Royal Highneſs's Miniſters, his Grace made Overtures to the *Dutch* of going to that Prince's Aſſiſtance: But the *States General*, being very ſenſible o the Duke's excellent Conduct, and apprehenſive of being expoſed to ſom Danger in his Abſence, prevailed on his Grace to make the Campaign i *Flanders*.

His Grace embarks for *Holland*.

ON the Tenth of *April*, the Duke went on board the *Peregrine*-Galley accompanied by the Earl of *Hallifax*, who was ſent by her Majeſty, with Compliment to the *Elector* of *Hanover*, and the Princeſs *Sophia*, and with th Garter for the *Electoral* Prince, now our moſt Gracious Sovereign. Th next Morning, his Grace paſſed by the *Nore*, with ſeveral other Yachts, u der the Convoy of the *Romney* and *Rye*, and joined the Squadron of h Majeſty's Ships, commanded by Sir *Edward Whitaker*, at the *Gunfleet*. Th Fourteenth, about Nine in the Morning, the Squadron left his Grace, wi the *Centurion* Man of War, and the ſeveral Yachts and Sloops, going in the *Maeſe*. In the Afternoon he landed at *Rotterdam*, and the ſame Eve ing arrived at the *Hague*; where, the next Day, he received the Comp ments of the publick Miniſters, and other Perſons of Note, and Quality, his happy Arrival. The Day following, his Grace had a Conference wi the *Deputies* of the *States General*, upon the neceſſary Meaſures to be tak for the Opening the Campaign.

THE Duke continued at the *Hague*, 'till the Ninth of *May*, N. S. duri which he had repeated Conferences, with the *Deputies* of the *States*, a their Generals, on the ſame Subject: That Day, his Grace left the *Hag* and arrived at *Maeſtricht* the Twelfth in Company with the Veldt-Marſh *d'Auverquerque*. The Latter ſet out from thence the ſame Night, and t Duke followed him, to the Army of the *States*, which was drawn togeth near *Tongeren*; from whence both went, the Seventeenth, to *Liege*, to vi the Citadel, and the new Works about that Place.

IN the mean While, the *Engliſh* Forces having received Orders to take the Field, General *Churchill* ſet out from *Breda*, on the Eighteenth, with the Troops that were there, and the Artillery, and marched to *Walwick*; and the ſame Day the reſt of them marched out of their reſpective Garriſons, in order to join at *Boiſleduc*, which they did, the Ninth. The Eleventh they advanced to *Carnock*, and from thence went on, by long Marches, 'till they arrived at *Bilſen*, the Nineteenth of the Month. The Twentieth, the Army of the *States* proceeded from *Tongeren* to *Borchlaem*; and the ſame Day, the *Engliſh* joined them, between that Place and *Groſz-Waren*. The *Confederate* Army then conſiſted of ſeventy-four Battalions of Foot, and one hundred and twenty-three Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons; having with them, one hundred Pieces of Cannon, twenty *Hawbitzers*, or ſmall Mortar-Pieces, and forty-two *Pontoons*.

The *Confederate* Army aſſembles.

IN the mean Time, the Court of *France* had Information, that the *Confederate* Army in the *Netherlands*, was not yet compleat; that the *Danes* refuſed to ſtir from their Quarters 'till their Arrears were paid off; and that the *Pruſſians*, for other Reaſons, were ſtill ſo far behind, that they could not join the Duke of *Marlborough* in ſeveral Weeks. It was even confidently reported, that the *French* King had Penſioners, at the Courts of *Denmark*, nd *Pruſſia*, who had promiſed to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours, to retard the March of their reſpective Maſters Forces, in the Pay of *England*, and *Holland*, to the general Rendezvous: In Confidence hereof they proceeded as ve ſhall preſently find.

OTHERS ſay, that the Court of *France* growing ſenſible, that a defenive War would, at laſt terminate in her irrecoverable Ruin, reſolved this Year to make extraordinary Efforts, and to act every-where offenſively. In rder to this, a great Council of War was called at *Verſailles*, where moſt f the Generals were preſent, and formed ſeveral Projects, to raiſe the Glory f their *Grand Monarque*'s Arms, and recal Fortune to their Side, which eemed to have abandoned them, in the former Campaigns. According to heſe Schemes, Marſhal *Villars*, who commanded upon the *Rhine*, was to raw together an Army upon the *Moſelle*, under the Direction of the Maral *de Marſin*; with which they were to drive the *Imperialiſts* from their ines, and oblige them to abandon the Blockade of *Fort Louis*: This done, e latter was to have been Time enough in the *Low-Countries*, to have aſſiſt- the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, and the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, to beat the Duke *Marlborough*, before he ſhould have been in a Condition to undertake any hing. They were likewiſe to have driven King *Charles* out of *Catalonia*, d to have beſieged and retaken *Barcelona*: And, in the laſt Place, the uke of *Vendoſme*, was to have attacked Prince *Eugene*, in his Quarters in e *Breſcian*; to have driven him into the *Trentin*; and there to have kept m at a Bay, whilſt the Duke *de la Feuillade* was to lay Siege to *Turin*; an terprize, for which every Thing neceſſary was got ready in *Piedmont*. The re important theſe Projects were; the more prudently the Meaſures re concerted, for putting them in Execution; the more Glory did they quire who broke them all, and gained ſuch great Advantages.

The vaſt Projects of the Court of *France*.

Poſitive Orders ſent M. *Villeroy* to fight the *Allies*.

BE that as it will; the Army of the two Crowns, under the *Elector* of *varia*, and the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, conſiſting of ſeventy thouſand Men, ing entirely aſſembled; they flattered themſelves, they might keep up the king Credit of their Arms, by ſome conſiderable Action in the *Netherlands*. this fond Imagination, ſuch poſitive Orders were ſent to the Marſhal *de roy*, to fight the *Allies*; that the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, who was then at *ſſels*, had but juſt Time enough to take Poſt-Horſes, and join the Army, ich paſſed the *Deyle* the Nineteenth of *May*, and poſted themſelves at *lemont*, with the *Gheete* before them.

ON the other Hand, the *Confederates* were full as deſirous to come to an gagement as the *French*; but could hardly have flattered themſelves with Hopes, of having ſo early and ſo fair an Opportunity for it. The Duke *Marlborough*, being apprehenſive, that the *French* would play the ſame me over again, and keep behind the *Deyle*, as they had done the Year before, had ſeveral Times expreſſed his Concern, and Uneaſineſs about it, to thoſe who were intimate with him; wherefore, through a prudent Forecaſt, he had already laid Schemes, to put the Enemy beſide their cautious Meaſures, when Providence threw into his Hands an unexpected Occaſion of ſignalizing again his Courage, and Conduct.

UPON the Enemy's paſſing the *Deyle*, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent Orders to the *Daniſh* Horſe, who were coming from their Garriſons, to haſten their March: And that there might not be the leaſt Pretence for Delay, he engaged his Promiſe, with the Field-Deputies of the *States*, that their Arrears ſhould be duly paid them; whereupon the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, who commanded thoſe Troops, and was well affected to the Common Cauſe, ſeeing every Thing complied with, which the King of *Denmark* inſiſted on, thought he need not ſtay 'till he ſent to that Court, nor wait for expreſs Orders. He commanded his Troops therefore, to march; and they made ſuch Expedition, that the Twenty-ſecond of *May*, N. S. being the Day before the Battle, they came up within a League of the Rear of the *Confederate* Forces.

ABOUT the ſame Time, the *French*, having been joined by the Horſe of the Marſhal *de Marſin*'s Army, and confiding in the Superiority of their Numbers, came out of their Lines, and encamped between *Tirlemont* and *Judoigne*.

THE next Day, being *Whitſunday*, about Four a Clock in the Morning, the *Confederate* Army marched in eight Columns, toward *Ramillies*, a Village, near which the *Gheete* takes it Source. They ſoon had Information, that the Enemy's Army having decamped from *Tirlemont*, was, likewiſe, advancing to meet them, having leſt their Baggage, and heavy Cannon, at *Judoigne*.

The two Armies meet

In effect, the Duke of *Bavaria*, and the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, not in the leaſt ſuſpecting, that the *Danes* had already joined the *Confederate* Army, were fully bent upon engaging them, either that Day, or the next; being apprehenſive the Duke had formed a Deſign of inveſting *Namur*.

THE Enemy's Army then conſiſted of ſeventy-ſix Battalions, and one hundred and thirty-two Squadrons, having ſixty-two Pieces of Cannon, twelve Mortars, and thirty-ſix *Pontoons*. Their immediate Deſign was, to poſſeſs themſelves of *Ramillies*, and the ſtrong Camp thereabouts, to prevent the *Confederates* doing the ſame; wherein they ſucceeded, becauſe being nearer to it than the *Allies*, they got thither firſt: They had the Mortification, however, of being ſoon beat out of it again, as will be ſeen in the Sequel.

BUT tho' the Enemy were apprehenſive for *Namur*, their Fears were groundleſs, for the Duke of *Marlborough* had no ſuch Deſign. His Reſolution was the ſame with theirs, and had not they offered him Battle that Day, he would certainly have attacked them the next. The two Armies met near the Village of *Ramillies*, from whence the Battle took its Name. When the *Confederate* Army were advanced near this Place, they found the Enemy poſſeſſing themſelves of the Camp of the Mount St. *Andre*, and placing their *Right* to the *Mehaigne*; where they had poſted a Brigade of Foot, and filled the Space between that and *Ramillies*, (which is an open and level Ground, of about half a League) with near one hundred Squadrons, amongſt which were the Troops of the *French* King's *Houſhold*. They had, likewiſe, above twenty Battalions of Foot, with a Battery of about twelve Pieces of Cannon, at *Ramillies*.

A Deſcription of *Ramillies*, and the Field where the Battle was fought.

THIS Place, which was rendered famous to all Poſterity, by this auſpicious Day, is but a Village, ſurrounded by a Ditch, in the Diſtrict of *Lovain*, on the Borders of the Province of *Namur*. It is ſituated at the Head of the *Gheete*, about a Mile and a half *North* from the Side of the *Mehaigne*, that Interval being the narrow Aperture, where this glorious Battle was fought. The *Gheete* runs from *Ramillies* to *Autregliſe*, through a marſhy Ground, and beyond *Autregliſe* the River grows wide, and the Ground unpaſſable. Having given this Deſcription of that Village and the Field of

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THE next Day, being *Whitſunday*, about Four a Clock in the Morning, the *Confederate* Army marched in eight Columns, toward *Ramillies*, a Vi lage, near which the *Gheete* takes it Source. They ſoon had Informatio that the Enemy's Army having decamped from *Tirlemont*, was, likewiſe, advan ing to meet them, having left their Baggage, and heavy Cannon, at *Judoig* In effect, the Duke of *Bavaria*, and the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, not in the le ſuſpecting, that the *Danes* had already joined the *Confederate* Army, we fully bent upon engaging them, either that Day, or the next; being app henſive the Duke had formed a Deſign of inveſting *Namur*.

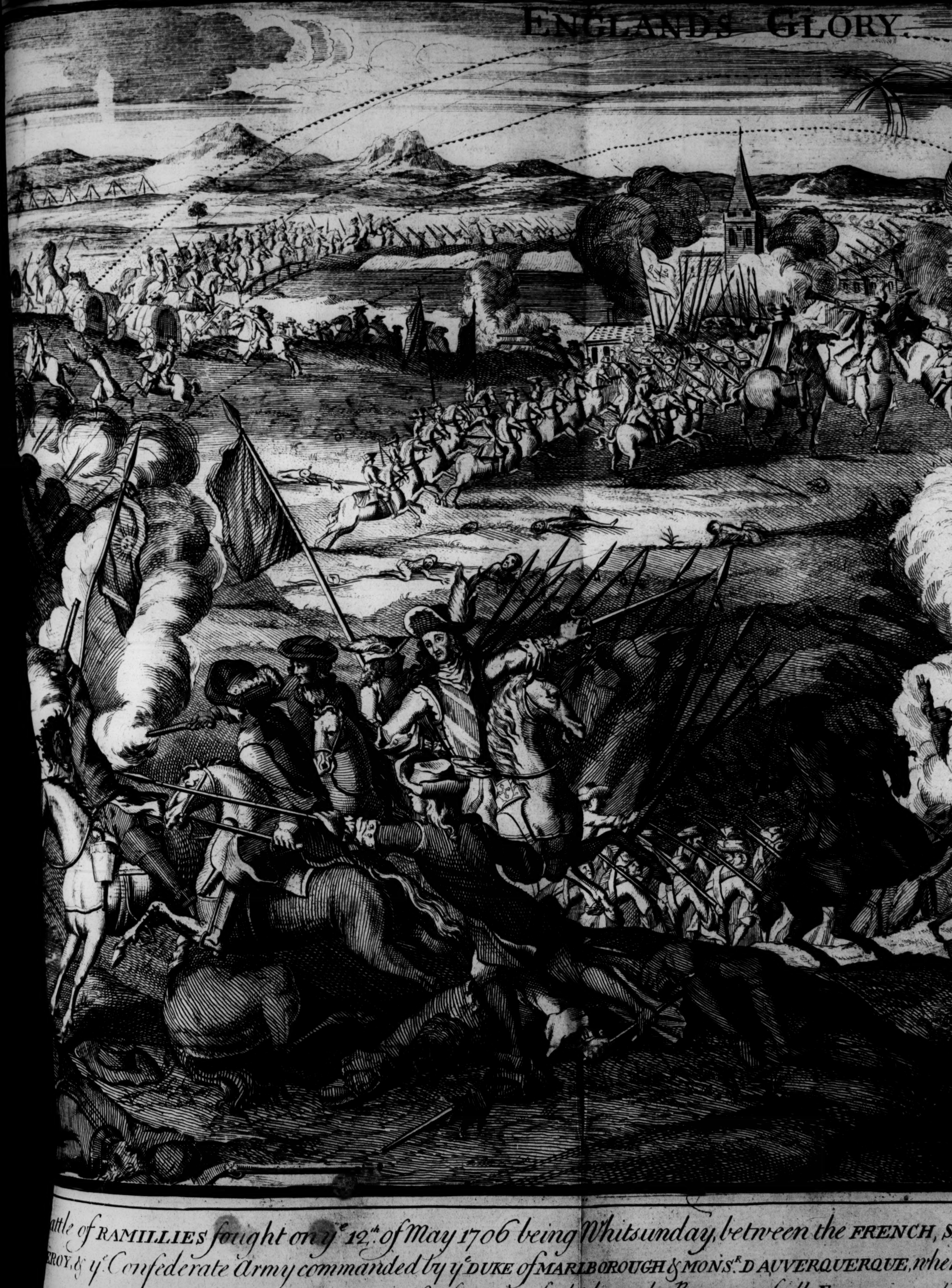
The two Armies meet.

THE Enemy's Army then conſiſted of ſeventy-ſix Battalions, and o hundred and thirty-two Squadrons, having ſixty-two Pieces of Cann twelve Mortars, and thirty-ſix *Pontoons*. Their immediate Deſign was, poſſeſs themſelves of *Ramillies*, and the ſtrong Camp thereabouts, to p vent the *Confederates* doing the ſame; wherein they ſucceeded, becauſe be nearer to it than the *Allies*, they got thither firſt: They had the Mor cation, however, of being ſoon beat out of it again, as will be ſeen in Sequel.

BUT tho' the Enemy were apprehenſive for *Namur*, their Fears w groundleſs, for the Duke of *Marlborough* had no ſuch Deſign. His Re tion was the ſame with theirs, and had not they offered him Battle that D he would certainly have attacked them the next. The two Armies met the Village of *Ramillies*, from whence the Battle took its Name. W the *Confederate* Army were advanced near this Place, they found the Ene poſſeſſing themſelves of the Camp of the Mount St. *Andre*, and placing *Right* to the *Mehaigne*; where they had poſted a Brigade of Foot, and fil the Space between that and *Ramillies*, (which is an open and level Gro of about half a League) with near one hundred Squadrons, amongſt w were the Troops of the *French* King's *Houſhold*. They had, likewiſe, a twenty Battalions of Foot, with a Battery of about twelve Pieces of Can at *Ramillies*.

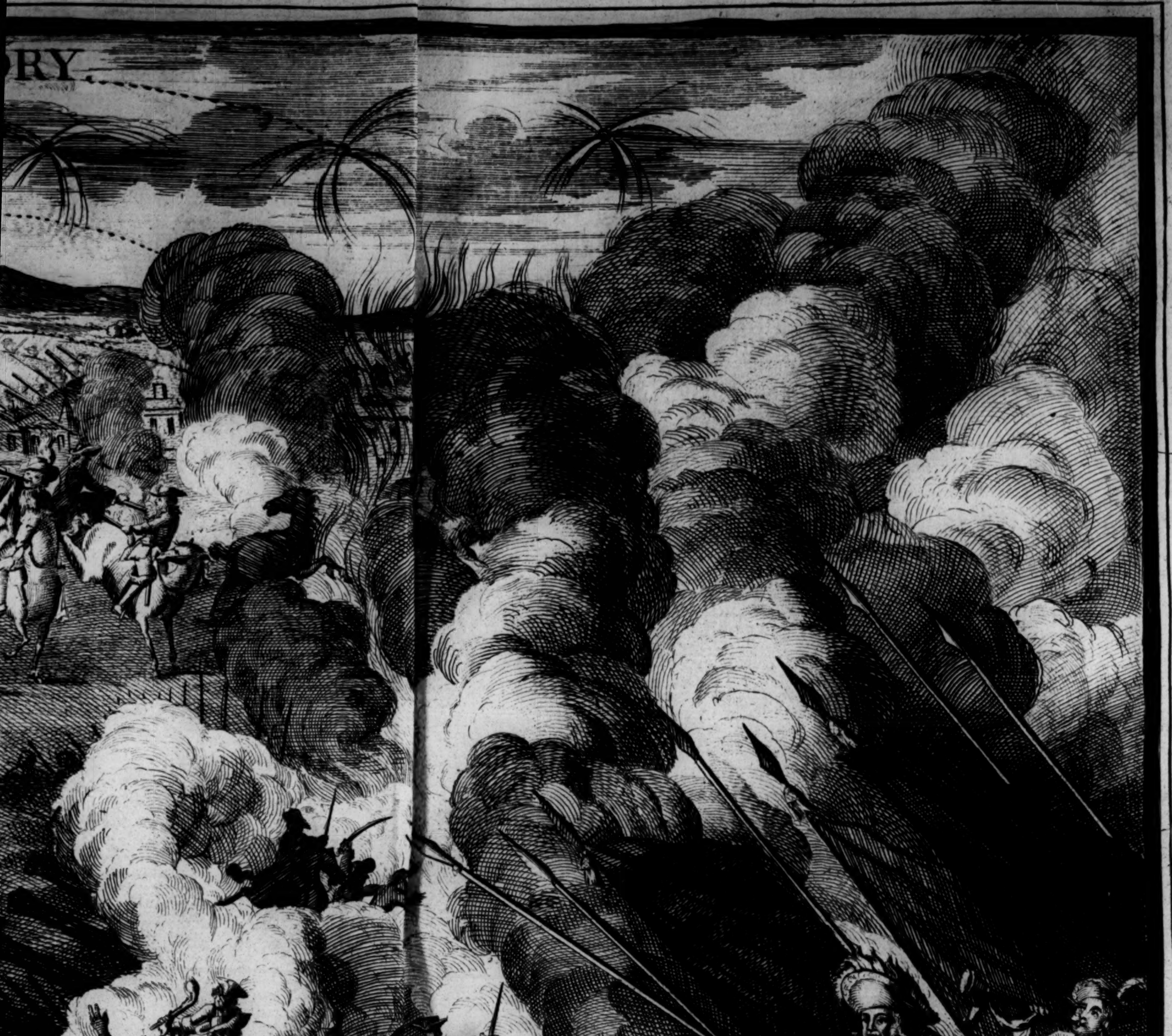
A Deſcription of *Ramillies*, and the Field where the Battle was fought.

THIS Place, which was rendered famous to all Poſterity, by this a cious Day, is but a Village, ſurrounded by a Ditch, in the Diſtrict o *vain*, on the Borders of the Province of *Namur*. It is ſituated at the of the *Gheete*, about a Mile and a half *North* from the Side of the *Meh* that Interval being the narrow Aperture, where this glorious Ba fought. The *Gheete* runs from *Ramillies* to *Autregliſe*, through Ground, and beyond *Autregliſe* the River grows wide, and the G unpaſſable. Having given this Deſcription of that Village and th


ENGLANDS GLORY.

attle of RAMILLIES fought on y^e 12th of May 1706 being Whitsunday, between the FRENCH, S
EROY, & y^e Confederate Army commanded by y^e DUKE of MARLBOROUGH & MONS^R. D AUVERQUERQUE, whe
Consequence of which was the Recovery of all FLANDERS and

No. 11.



RENCH, SPANIARDS, & BAVAR ANS, *headed by the* ELECTOR *of* BAVARIA *& yᵉ* MARSHAL
RQUE, *where in the former were totally routed, & yᵉ allies gained a Compleat Victory the*
DERS *and* BRABANT. ——— *Printed by Willᵐ Rayner, done According to Act of Parliament.*

tle, our Readers will be the better able to comprehend, the Particulars
the Engagement, to which we ſhall now proceed.

ABOUT One in the Morning, the Duke ſent the Quarter-Maſter General,
h the Camp-Colours, and a few Squadrons, towards *Ramillies*, to make a
int, as if they deſigned to form a Camp there, in order to penetrate the
ter into the Enemy's Deſigns: And about Three, his Grace, and the
ldt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, decamped, with the whole Army, and ad-
nced in eight Columns, under the Covert of a great Fog.

Preparations of the *Allies* for an Engagement.

A LITTLE after Eight a Clock in the Morning, the advanced Guard of
e *Confederates*, which conſiſted of ſix hundred Horſe, and had been ſent,
th all the Quarter-Maſters of the Army, to view the Ground, arrived
breaſt of *Merdop*, from whence they perceived, that the Enemy were in
otion, and march'd in the Plain of Mount St. *Andre*, extending themſelves
far as the *Tomb of Hottomont*, towards the *Mehaigne*. Hereupon they
lted, and ſent Intelligence to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Monſieur *de*
Auverquerque, who being advanced about Ten, to view the Enemy, could
ot at firſt judge, whether thoſe Squadrons they ſaw were only to cover
eir March, or whether they were the *Van* of the Enemy, who were com-
g to offer them Battle.

HIS Grace, therefore, gave Orders to the Horſe to haſten their March,
ſolving, if they were only covering Squadrons, to attack them with his
Cavalry alone. But the Fog being diſperſed, ſoon after, and the Army
then in full View of the Enemy, the Duke found all their Forces approach,
with an apparent Reſolution to engage him, upon which he made all the
ceſſary Diſpoſitions to receive them.

THE Enemy ſeeing the *Confederates* ſo near them, poſſeſſed themſelves
of a very ſtrong Camp; placing their *Right* near the *Tomb of Hottomont*,
inſt the *Mehaigne*, and their *Left* at *Anderkirk*, or *Autregliſe*; they alſo
poſted Abundance of their Infantry in the Villages of *Autregliſe*, *Offuz*, and
amillies, which laſt was near their *Centre*: Beſides this, they placed five
ttalions, near the Hedges of the Village of *Franquenies*, on the *Mehaigne*;
here, beſides the Number of the Horſe, belonging to that Wing, the
Duke of *Marlborough* ordered the *Daniſh* Squadrons, being twenty-one in
Number, to be poſted; rightly judging, by the Situation of the Ground,
t the Streſs of the Action would be on that Side. All Things being
s diſpoſed, it was reſolved to attack the Village of *Ramillies*, which was
e Enemy's principal Poſt; and wherein they had placed above twenty
ttalions, as has been obſerved above; who had intrenched themſelves, with
Battery of about twelve Pieces of treble barrelled Cannon. From thence
Autregliſe, they had formed a Line of Foot, along the *Gheete*, with a Line
Horſe behind them. In order to this Attack, twenty Pieces of Cannon,
nty-four Pounders, were brought up, with ſome *Hawbitzers*; and twelve
ttalions, who were to be ſupported by the whole Line, were ordered to
e the firſt Onſet, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Schultz*.

The Battle begins.

ABOUT half an Hour paſt One, the Artillery of the *Confederates* began
play; and was immediately anſwered by the Enemy's Cannon; and both
tinued firing, with conſiderable Execution. Whilſt the Duke of *Marl-*
ugh was at the Head of the Lines, to give the neceſſary Orders every-
re, the Veldt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque* went to the *Left*; where per-
ing that the Enemy's Foot, poſted in the Hedges of *Franquenies*, galled
Horſe of that Wing, he commanded four Battalions, with two Pieces of
non, under Colonel *Wentmuller*, to diſlodge them from thence; which
performed with great Vigour, and Reſolution. Hereupon, the Enemy
ched two Battalions of Foot, and fourteen Squadrons of Dragoons diſ-
nted, to recover that important Poſt; but Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*
red, at the ſame Time, the whole Wing of the *Dutch* Horſe to attack
Enemy; which not only prevented their Deſign, but put thoſe Dragoons
ſuch Diſorder, that they were not able either to reach the Village, or
ack to their Horſes, which they had left a good Way behind the *Tomb*
ottomont; and ſo were moſt of them cut in Pieces, or taken Priſoners.

THE *Dutch* Cavalry charged with Abundance of Bravery, Sword in Hand, and ſoon after their engaging were ſuſtained by the *Daniſh* Squadrons; but being to encounter with the *French* King's Houſhold; *viz.* the *Mouſquetaires, Gendarmes, Gardes de Corps,* Horſe-Grenadiers, and other choice Troops, which were on the Enemy's *Right*, the Conflict was obſtinate, and the Succeſs doubtful, for above an Hour. The *Daniſh* Horſe, who fought on the *Left* of all, behaved themſelves with ſuch Gallantry, that they forced the Enemy to give Ground, and broke ſeveral of their Squadrons; but, at the ſame Time, the *French* had almoſt an equal Advantage againſt the *Dutch* Horſe on the *Right* of the *Left* Wing, whom they put into great Confuſion.

Fine Conduct of the D of *Marlborough.*

In order to remedy this, the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was advanced that Way, ſent for twenty Squadrons of Horſe from the *Right* Wing, where they could not engage the Enemy's *Left*, by Reaſon of a Moraſs that parted them; and with theſe he reinforced his *Left*, adding to them his *Corps de Reſerve.*

THE *French* Writers, who have given a Deſcription of this Battle, allow of this as a very prudent Piece of Conduct in the Duke of *Marlborough*; but to cover the Diſgrace of their Favourite Troops, they pretend his Grace ſent for fifty Squadrons from the *Right*, and made four Lines of them, beſides a Column compoſed of his *Corps de Reſerve.* "Thus (ſays F. *Daniel*) "the whole Weight of the Battle fell upon the *Right* Wing of the *French* "Army, where the *Troops of his Majeſty's Houſhold* were poſted. This "Body (*continues he*) which had hitherto been invincible, (he forgets *Hochſtet*) entered the Enemy's Troops, and overthrew the three firſt Lines; "but finding a fourth, beſides the Column above-mentioned, which wa "moving to fall upon them in the Flank, they were obliged to give Way." Juſt after the ſame Manner argues the Marquis *de Quincy.*

The D. of *Marlborough* twice in great Danger.

WHILST thoſe Troops were advancing from the *Right*, the Duke of *Mar borough* rallied ſome of the broken Squadrons, and gave his Orders for othe to charge. Here his Grace was in extreme Danger; for being ſingled o by ſeveral of the moſt reſolute of the Enemy, and having the Misfortune t fall from his Horſe, he muſt either have been killed or taken Priſoner, i ſome of the *Confederate* Foot, who were near at Hand, had not come ve ſeaſonably to his Aſſiſtance. After this, his Grace had another narrow E ſcape; a Cannon Ball having taken off the Head of Colonel *Bringfield*, hi Grace's Gentleman of the Horſe, as he was holding the Stirrup for th Duke to remount.

THE twenty Squadrons, however, which his Grace had ſent for from th *Right*, to re-inforce the *Left*, had but a ſmall Share in the Defeat of th Enemy's *Right*: For by that Time they were come up, the *Dutch* and *Da* having charged them both in *Front* and *Flank*, had almoſt compleated th ſignal Piece of Service, and cut in Pieces beſt Part of the *French* King's Hou hold; inſomuch that they could never be fully recruited, during the R mainder of the War. In the mean Time, General *Schultz*, with the twel Battalions under him, made a vigorous Attack upon the Village of *Ramilli* the Enemy having the Advantage of the Ground, defended themſelves wi great Reſolution and Obſtinacy; till ſeeing the whole Line of the *Confe rate* Infantry in Motion to ſupport General *Schultz*, and the *Dutch* and *D niſh* Horſe advancing to ſurround them, they bethought themſelves of ma ing their Retreat: But they found it was too late; for they were intercepte by the victorious Horſe, and moſt of them either killed or taken Priſoners.

The Enemy fly on all Sides.

THE Reſt of the Enemy's Foot endeavoured, likewiſe, to make the Eſcape; which they did in better Order, being favoured by the Horſe their *Left* Wing, who being covered by a Rivulet and a Moraſs, had n yet been attacked, and formed themſelves in three Lines between *Offuz* an *Autregliſe.* But the *Engliſh* Horſe having found the Means to paſs the R vulet, charged the Enemy with ſuch unparalleled Briskneſs and Bravery that they entirely abandoned their Foot; and our Dragoons puſhing into th Village of *Autregliſe*, made a terrible Slaughter of them. The Reſt of th Enemy, who were at the ſame Time attacked by the *Engliſh* and *Dut*

Foot, with equal Reſolution, gave Way on all Sides. Their Horſe, how-
ver, rallied again, in the Plains, to cover the diſorderly Retreat of their
nfantry, but they were ſo cloſely purſued by the *Confederate* Cavalry, that
hey were forced to divide themſelves into three ſmall Bodies, in order to
ly the better three different Ways. Thoſe that fled to the *Left* were pur-
ued by the *Dutch*, and *Danes*, who made a great Slaughter amongſt them,
nd took Abundance of them Priſoners: And thoſe who ran to the *Right*
were chaſed by the Regiments of *Lumley*, *Hay*, and *Roſs*. The two laſt
fell in with the Regiment *du Roy*, and having killed many of them, the Reſt
threw down their Arms, and begged Quarter, which was generouſly grant-
d them. Upon this, they delivered their Arms and Colours to the Lord
John Hay's Dragoons; but when the Dragoons faced about, in order to pur-
ue the Remainder of the Enemy, they treacherouſly attempted to take up
their Arms again; wherein, however, they were prevented, and paid dear-
ly for their Perfidy.

THE foremoſt Regiments of the *Engliſh* Horſe, which purſued the Ene-
my's *Centre*, were that of General *Wood*, commanded by himſelf, and *Wynd-*
ham's Carabineers, headed by Major *Petry*. When they came upon the riſing
Ground, they diſcovered ſeven Squadrons of the *Spaniſh*, and *Bavarian*
Guards, amongſt which was the *Elector* himſelf, and the Marſhal *de Villeroy*,
who hoped, with theſe few choice Troops, to make good their Retreat, and
ſave their Cannon, which was marching in a Line before them. Hereupon,
General *Wood* gallopped with his own Regiment upon the Enemy's *Left*, and
charged them ſo vigorouſly, that he broke them all to Pieces, killing Num-
bers of them, and making a great many Priſoners; amongſt whom were two
Lieutenant-Colonels, one Major, four Captains, and ſeveral Subalterns. He
alſo took the Standard of the *Elector*'s Guards, two of his Trumpets, and
killed his Kettle-Drummer: The *Elector* himſelf, and the Marſhal *de Villeroy*
eſcaping but very narrowly. Major *Petry*, at the Head of *Wyndham*'s Ca-
rabineers, fell upon the Enemy with equal Briskneſs and Reſolution; put
many of them to the Sword, and took ſeveral Priſoners; particularly Mon-
ſieur *de la Guertiere*, Major of the *Spaniſh* Guards, and Monſieur *de Bruan*,
Cornet of the ſame; beſides four Officers, and forty-ſix private Men, of the
Royal Bombardiers, with their Colours. The *Engliſh* Horſe and Dragoons
followed the Purſuit, through and by *Judoigne*, 'till Two of the Clock in
the Morning, as far as *Meldert*, which was five Leagues from the Place where
the Action happened and two from *Louvain*.

The *Confederates* gain a compleat Victory.

DURING this Retreat, a Misfortune happened to the Enemy, which con-
tributed not a little to compleat the Victory: Several Waggons of their *Van*
Guard breaking down, ſtopped up the Way, ſo that their Baggage and Ar-
tillery, which followed, could not paſs; neither could their Troops file off
in good Order: Wherefore, perceiving that the *Confederate* Horſe, having
got Intelligence of this Accident, purſued them cloſe, they threw down
their Arms that they might eſcape with the greater Eaſe; and retreated,
without any Order, and in the greateſt Confuſion. Here it was that the moſt
Priſoners were taken; for little or no Quarter was given during the Action,
the *Confederate* Horſe having been highly provoked, by the idle *Gaſconades*
of the *French Mouſquetaires*, and *Gens d'Armes*, of which they were very
full when they came to the Attack, but paid dearly for them in the End. In
ſhort, never was Victory more compleat; the *Confederates* making them-
ſelves Maſters of all the Enemy's Cannon, excepting two or three, to the
Number of about fifty Pieces, with moſt of their Baggage, about one hun-
dred and twenty Colours or Standards, and ſeveral Pair of Kettle-Drums.

The *French* Houſhold pay dearly for their *Gaſconades*.

THE Enemy's Loſs, according to the moſt general Computation, amount-
ed to eight thouſand ſlain, and amongſt them Prince *Maximilian*, and Prince
Montbaſon; and about ſix thouſand private Soldiers, with near ſix hundred
Officers taken Priſoners: This, with their Deſerters and wounded, made
their Loſs not leſs than twenty thouſand Men. According to ſome Ac-
counts the Number of Deſerters was ſo great, that ſcarce half of their
Troops ever returned to the Colours. The Perſons of Note among the Pri-
ſoners

ſoners were Meſſieurs *Palavicini*, and *Meziere*, Major-Generals; the Marquis *de Bar*, Brigadier-General of Horſe; the Marquis *de Nonan*, Brigadier-General of Foot; the Marquis *de la Baume*, Son to the Marſhal *de Tallard*; Monſieur *de Montmorency*, Nephew to the late Duke of *Luxemburgh*, a Nephew of the Lord *Clare*'s, and divers others.

HAVING giving the moſt circumſtantial Account we have been able to get of this remarkable Action, we ſhall now add a Word or two of what the *French* ſaid to leſſen their Misfortune. Their Terror and Amazement was undoubtedly very great; however, they put the beſt Face upon it they could, and endeavoured, at firſt, to conceal their Loſs, by giving only a very ſlight and general Account of the Battle. One of their Relations ſays no more than that, " On the Twenty-third the King's Army advanced from " *Goſſencourt* to the *Mehaigne*, and was attacked by the *Confederate* Army. " That the *Confederates* were poſſeſſed of ſeveral Poſts, out of which they " were driven by the *French* Foot, who fought the Enemy's Infantry, for about " an Hour and a half, with Advantage, at the Villages of *Ramillies*, and " *Jandrenouille*; ſo that, for a long Time, there was Room to hope the " Victory would have been theirs; but that whilſt moſt of the Troops were " engaged in the *Centre*, one of the Enemy's Battalions attacked and forced " the Village of *Tavieres*. That their Horſe attacked the *French* Cavalry " on the *Right*, who not ſuſtaining their Efforts with the like Vigour, gave " the *Confederates* ſuch Advantage as obliged their Army to retire, after " a pretty equal Loſs on both Sides: That the Retreat was made, at firſt, " in good Order; but the difficult Ways occaſioning a Confuſion, ſome " Troops betook themſelves to Flight, which was the Cauſe of farther Loſs, " and obliged their Army to abandon Part of their Cannon, with ſeveral " Waggons..'

The Inſincerity and Partiality of the *French* Accounts of this Action.

IN other Accounts the Readers are amuſed with pompous Deſcriptions of the ſuperior Valour of their Troops; tho' in the very ſame Periods they are obliged to allow they were beaten. Let us mention only a *Gaſconade* or two from the *Mercure Galant* of that Month: " The Duke of *Marlborough* " (ſays this egregious Romancer) having ſeen with what Valour the *French* " had fought, could not forbear ſaying; That *with thirty thouſand ſuch Men,* " *he could go to the End of the World.*" What then could he do with thoſe Troops who beat and triumphed over theſe terrible Fellows? In another Place, ſpeaking of the Troops of the King's Houſhold, he makes our brave General own; " *That they were more than Men*, and, *that he knew ſo well* " *what they were capable of doing, that he judged it proper to order* ſix *to* one " *to oppoſe them.*" The *Paris Gazetteer*, however, tho' not the moſt modeſt of News Writers, was obliged to confeſs, that the Troops of the Houſhold did not behave themſelves very well: " The Cavalry on the *Right*, " ſays he, where the Troops of the King's Houſhold were poſted, did not " withſtand the Enemy's Attacks with the ſame Vigour as the Reſt."

THE Marquis *de Quincy*, likewiſe, an Author of ſomewhat more Credit, and Reputation, tho' not the moſt impartial neither, runs into the ſame *Rhodomontades* with Regard to the more than human Courage of the Troops of the King's Houſhold, againſt whom he affirms the Duke of *Marlborough* oppoſed *ſix* to *one*. If there had been any Truth in this Aſſertion, the Duke muſt have weakened ſome Part of his Army for that Purpoſe, why then did not the Enemy take that Advantage, and fall upon the weakened Part? Wherefore, to come off, he pretends that a too great Dependance on thoſe Troops, brought this Misfortune on the whole Army.

THIS compleat and memorable Victory, next to the Bleſſing of Heaven, which during the whole Courſe of the War, ſeemed viſibly to aſſert the Juſtice of the *Confederate* Cauſe, was chiefly owing to the *Courage, Prudence, Vigilance*, and *Experience* of the Head Commander, the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was perſonally where-ever the Action was hotteſt, and gave his Orders, with wonderful Sedateneſs and Preſence of Mind. His very Enemies were obliged to acknowledge that his Conduct and Bravery ſhined

The juſt Praiſes of the Generals & other Officers.

ned in the moſt conſpicuous Manner on this Great Day. The ſecond Hours thereof were undoubtedly due to Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, Veldtarſhal of the *Dutch* Troops, who behaved with all the Valour, Conduct, d Vigour, that became a great and experienced General. The other eaders, likewiſe, diſtinguiſhed themſelves, and amongſt the reſt, none ore than the Duke of *Argyle*, who expoſed himſelf to the greateſt Danr, and received ſeveral ſlight Wounds; nor were the inferior Officers leſs orthy of Commendation, every one behaving, in their reſpective Stations, became Men, who were reſolved either to conquer or to die.

And of the Troops.

ALL the Troops, that engaged, fought likewiſe with the greateſt Reſotion and Bravery, like Men who were firmly bent upon maintaining the eputation they had juſtly acquired at *Schellenberg*, and *Hochſtet*. Each of em had their Share in this Glorious Victory, tho' in a different Manner. muſt be acknowledged, to the eternal Glory of the *Dutch*, both Horſe d Foot, that they bore almoſt the whole Brunt of the Fight, having d to do with the *French King's Houſhold*, and other choice Troops, which mpoſed the Enemy's *Right* Wing. The *Daniſh* Horſe were alſo a great eight to incline the Victory to the Side of the *Confederates*; and the *ngliſh* Cavalry had the Honour to compleat it, by having the greateſt and in the Purſuit, as ſome of their Regiments of Foot had in the Engement. Amongſt the Reſt, Colonel *Charles Churchill*, who command General *Churchill*'s Regiment, ſignalized himſelf, by driving with his ttalion, ſupported by the Lord *Mordaunt*'s Regiment, three *French* Rements into the Moraſs, where moſt of them were either deſtroyed, or ken Priſoners.

THE Honour gained this Day by the *Confederates* was ſo much the greater the *Elector* of *Bavaria* had been heard to ſay, the *French* Army was the ſt he had ever beheld; and as they loſt not only their Camp, Baggage, d Artillery, but all that they had left in *Judoigne*: To which we may d, that this Victory decided the Fate of the *Low-Countries*, as the Battle *Hochſtet* did that of *Bavaria*.

Medals ſtruck on this Occaſion

ON Account of this Battle, a large *Medallion* was ſtruck in *Holland*, on e Face whereof two Nymphs ſhaking Hands, and deſigned for *Great-Britain* d *Holland*, were repreſented. Behind *Great-Britain* was a Column, beag a *Buſto* of the Duke of *Marlborough*, with his Name on the Pedeſtal, d an *Unicorn* lying at the Foot of it. Behind *Holland* is another Column, pporting a *Buſto* of the Veldt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, with his Name on e Pedeſtal, and the *Bavarian Lion* at the Foot of it, and round the Meal was this Inſcription.

Hoc Præfecto Patriam ſervo. Hoc Duce Regem firmo. Intaminatis fulgeant onoribus.

Under this Commander I defend my Country. Under this Leader I ſupport e King, (Meaning *Charles* III, the preſent *Emperor*) *may the Luſtre of eir Glory never fade.*

n the *Exergue*, was,

Concordia Angliæ, *&* Bataviæ, Brabantia *&* Flandria *Legitimo Domino eſtituta.*

By the Union of Great-Britain *and* Holland, Flanders *and* Brabant *are eſtored to their Rightful Lord.*

ON the *Reverſe* was a Plan of the Battle of *Ramillies*, with that Village n View. On the Front lye great Numbers of the Enemy dead, and a arge Quantity of their Arms left for a Spoil to the *Allies*; with the folowing Inſcription round it:

De Male Quæſitis non gaudet tertius Hæres, Maii XXIII.
Poſſeſſions ill-begotten never deſcend to the third Heir. *May* 23.

In the *Exergue* is the following Inſcription.

Gallis, Bavaris, & Hiſpanis, *apud* Ramelium, *uno Prælio vel captis, vel deletis, vel Fugatis*, 1706.

The French, *the* Bavarians, *and* Spaniards, *either taken, deſtroyed, or put to Flight in the ſingle Battle of* Ramillies, 1706.

THERE likewiſe appeared, at the ſame Time, a Medal of a ſmaller Size, on the Face of which is repreſented a *Buſto* of her Majeſty, with her uſual Title. And on the *Reverſe*, two Figures of *Fame* flying, ſounding each a Trumpet, and holding between them a Plan of the Battle of *Ramillies*, with a Map of the Provinces of *Flanders* and *Brabant*; the Recovery of which was the Conſequence of this Battle, with the following Inſcription over them.

Gallis *ad* Ramelies *Victis*, 12 Maii, MDCCVI.

The French *vanquiſhed at* Ramillies, May 12, 1706.

In the *Exergue* is the following Inſcription.

Flandria & Brabantia *Receptis*. Flanders *and* Brabant *recovered.*

BUT the moſt remarkable Medal of all was ſtruck at *Utrecht*, and is as follows.

THE Face repreſents a Man in Armour, fallen on the Ground, with his Sword and Shield dropped, and holding up his Right-Hand in a ſuppliant Poſture, as if to beg Mercy; whilſt *Pallas* is ſtanding over him, with her Left-Hand upon his Shoulder, keeping him down, and her Right held up, with a Palm-Branch in it, in Token of *Victory*. Over the armed Man are theſe Words: *Ludovicus Magnus*; (Lewis *the Great*) and over *Pallas*; *Anna Major*; (Greater *Anne*.)

ON the *Reverſe* is the Story of *Abimelech*'s being killed in attacking the Tower of *Thebez*, as it is related in the ninth Chapter of *Judges*. It repreſents a Tower attacked, which the Aſſailants are endeavouring to ſet on Fire in one Part, whilſt, in another, they aſſault it with miſſive Weapons, and are oppoſed from the Battlements by the Defendants. Amongſt theſe is a Woman, with her Hands ſtretched out over the Wall, as in the Action of having juſt thrown down a Stone, which lighting on *Abimelech*, who is near the Gate of the Tower, beats him to the Ground, upon which he is turning towards his Armour-Bearer, who ſtands near him, and above are theſe Words;

Percute Me, ne dicatur quod a Fœmina Interfectus Sim. Jud. Cap. 9.

Thruſt me throw, that it be not ſaid, I was ſlain by a Woman.

On the Edge of the Medal are theſe Words;

Dominus tradidit eum in Manus Fœminæ. Jud. Cap. 16.

The Lord has delivered him into the Hands of a Woman.

SEVERAL other mixed Medals were ſtruck at the ſame Time, whereon Mention was made of this compleat Victory.

The Precipitate Flight of the *Elector* of *Bavaria*.

THE *Elector* of *Bavaria*, and the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, with the greateſt Part of the broken Remains of their Army, continued their precipitate Flight 'till they were got to *Louvain*, where having held a Sort of a tumultuous Council of War, by Torch-light, in the Market-Place, they reſolved to abandon that Town, and to retire towards *Bruſſels*. This was immediately put in Practice; but the *Elector* of *Bavaria* thought himſelf in ſo little Safety there, that he ſpent the whole Night in cauſing his Papers, Plate, Jewels, and moſt valuable Furniture to be packed up, and ſent away for *Ghent*, whither he himſelf followed, with all imaginable Precipitation. On the other Hand, the Victorious *Confederates*, having purſued the Runaways 'till Two in the Morning, reſted a little near *Meldert*, and at Break of Day the Duke of *Marlborough* ordered the Army to incamp at *Bevechies* for the Refreſhment of the Troops. In the mean Time, his Grace diſpoſed all Things for their March, early next Morning, in order to force the Paſſage of the *Deyle*; but he received Advice, in the Night, that the Enemy had quitted their Camp, and abandoned *Louvain*. Hereupon Bridges were laid over that River, and a Detachment of five hundred Men were ſent to ake Poſſeſſion of that Town, whilſt the whole Army paſſed the River the ext Day, and pitched their Camp at *Bethlem*.

The *Confederates* poſſeſs themſelves of *Louvaiu.*

A LATE Author, ſpeaking of this Battle, ſays the Duke of *Marlborough* old him; " The *French* Army looked the beſt of any he had ever ſeen, but " that their Officers did not do their Parts, nor ſhew the Courage, that had " appeared amongſt them upon other Occaſions." But, on the other Hand, was certainly a great Error in them, to place ſo entire a Dependance on he Troops of the King's Houſhold, as was, in a great Meaſure, their Ruin: And this is owned by their own Hiſtorians, particularly the Mar- uis *de Quincy*, as has been obſerved before. For it is certain, had they been careful in ſupporting them, with a Reinforcement of Horſe from the *eft*, which was, in the mean Time idle, as the Duke of *Marlborough* was ſuſtaining his Cavalry who attacked them, by a Supply of freſh Troops om the *Right*, the Victory would, in all Probability, have been more oubtful, or at leaſt the *Allies* muſt have bought it at a dearer Rate. Thus e high Opinion the *French* Officers had conceived of the Valour and Con- ct of theſe Troops, turned to their own Diſadvantage. Beſides, this Opi- on ſeems to have been very raſhly formed, ſince it is certain, that in the dgment of the *French* Officers themſelves, thoſe very Troops did not be- ve the beſt in the World at the Battle of *Hochſtet*; wherefore they had manner of Reaſon to have imagined them invincible at this Time; and cordingly they found themſelves very much deceived to their Coſt.

The Loſs of the *Confederates.*

THE Loſs of the *Confederates*, in ſo bloody and obſtinate an Engagement, ld not be otherwiſe than conſiderable; it did not, however, much exceed thouſand killed, and about double that Number wounded, moſt of them the *Dutch* Service. Amongſt the Slain were reckoned, Prince *Lewis* of *ſe-Caſſel*, a Colonel of Foot; Colonel *Van Driebergen*; Colonel *Leerſe*; lonel *Gammel*; Colonel *Van Schoonheyde*; Colonel *Brouck*; Colonel *Bort- h*; Colonel *Hirſel*; Colonel *Murray*, junior; Colonel *Bitberg*; Colonel *rice*; Lieutenant-Colonel *Baker*; Major *Boncoeur*; Major *Roer*; Major *rman*; Count *Van Warfuze*, a Major; Meſſieurs *Bentingh*, *Piper*, *Smir- Tullekins*, and *Strater*, Captains of Horſe; Meſſieurs *Schimmelpenigh*, *kman*, *d'Ozallier*, and *Clerc*, Captains of Foot; Monſieur *Winterkamp*, a net; Meſſieurs *Roer*, and *Croonbreecker*, Enſigns; and Adjutant *Piper*. ongſt the Wounded were reckoned, Colonel *La Rocque Servier*; Major nt *Vander-Nat*; Major St. *Pol*, who was alſo taken Priſoner; Major *ny*, mortally wounded; Major *Cunningham*; Monſieur *Van Berghem*, Cap- of Horſe; and Monſieur *Sutherland*, Captain of Foot. Colonel St. *Gra- oer* was taken Priſoner, but came back upon his *Parole*. Monſieur *de erquerque*, who purſued the flying Enemy 'till One the next Morning, like to have been ſtabbed by a baſe *Bavarian* Captain, to whom he had rouſly given Quarter, and ſuffered him to keep his Sword; but the Vil- was prevented by one *Violette*, a *Frenchman*, Groom to that General, ſhot the *Bavarian* dead on the Spot.

AVING thus given an exact Account of this Glorious Action, we ſhall add ſome Letters and Curious Pieces, which relate ſome Circumſtances ted therein, and will, we flatter ourſelves, not be unacceptable to our ders; after which we ſhall proceed to the Conſequences of this Victory, h proved more auſpicious, than the moſt ſanguine Hopes could have ſted.

A Letter from the Duke of Marlborough *to the* States General.

High and Mighty Lords,

Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* to the *States*

MONSIEUR, the Veldt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, having ſent Monſieur *Waſſenaer*, to inform your *High Mightineſſes* of the Victory, which GOD

“ was graciouſly pleaſed to grant us over the Enemy on *Sunday* laſt, I deferred my Congratulations 'till To-Day, that I might be able, at the ſame Time, to acquaint your *High Mightsneſſes* with the Succeſs of our Deſign to paſs the *Deyle*, which we had reſolved to attempt this Morning. But the Enemy have thought fit to ſpare us that Trouble, having left us an open Field, by their Retreat towards *Bruſſels*; ſo that I have the Honour to write this Letter to your *High Mightineſſes*, with double Joy, from *Louvain*, *where I had long wiſhed to be*, *for the Good of the Common Cauſe*. 'Tis certain, that all the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers, have done all that was poſſible for Men to perform, on that *Glorious Day*; and their Conduct and Bravery cannot be ſufficiently praiſed. I make no manner of Doubt, but that Meſſieurs, the Deputies, and Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, have done Juſtice to your own Troops, and that your *Hig* *Mightineſſes* will ſeek all Occaſions to acknowledge and reward the Deſerts of ſo many brave Men. I have made choice of Colonel *Chandos*, t bring this agreeable News to your *High Mightineſſes*, both by Reaſon his Merit in the laſt Campaign, and of his Service in this. He will acquaint your *High Mightineſſes* with the Particulars of all that has paſſed and the preſent Poſture of the Enemy, whom we are reſolved to purſue It ſhall always be my greateſt Delight to ſhew to your *High Mightineſſe* my inviolable Adherence to your Intereſt, and that I am,

With the greateſt Reſpect,

Louvain, May
25, 1706.

Your High Mightineſſes, *&c.*

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough

Remarks upon Part of this Letter.

OUR Readers may remember, that in our Account of the Tranſactions the Campaign of Seventeen hundred and three, we inſerted, amongſt oth Things, the Reaſons alledged by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and divers oth Generals, in a Council of War held that Year, on the Twenty-fourth *Auguſt*, why they were for forcing the *French* Lines, with the Argumen urged by the *Dutch* Generals and Deputies for not attempting them. T Duke's Allegations were:

“ IF we attempt their Lines, ſhould the Enemy pretend to defend the we may with the Aſſiſtance of the *Almighty*, hope to gain a compl Victory, *the Conſequences of which may be of more Importance than can* *foreſeen*; and ſhould they think beſt to retire, there is Ground to hope *might puſh forwards very ſucceſsfully, and draw mighty Advantages fr* *thence*.

IN anſwer to this, the Objections of the *Dutch* Deputies and Generals wer

“ SUPPOSING the Lines forced, it is to be conſidered what Advanta will come of it, and whether we ſhall then be able to penetrate into Country, and to march to *Tirlemont*, and *Louvain*. What gives Grou to apprehend we ſhall not, is, that the Enemy, a little within their Lin have Poſts to retire to, that are yet more defenſible than their Lines; Inſtance, *that of* Ramillies; *where their* Right *being extended to the* haigne, *near* Taviers, *and their* Left *towards* Ramillies, *and* Autreg *they will have a narrow Aperture of but twelve hundred* Paces *to defen*

NOW upon that very Spot were the Enemy fought and beaten at Time. The great Share the *Dutch* had in gaining this Victory, made, h ever, ſome Amends, for their being ſo very much out in their Ju ment in the Year 1703; and the Conſequences thereof, which our R ders will ſoon ſee, are a ſhining Proof of the Duke's excellent Judgme and Foreſight. Wherefore *his Grace had ſome Reaſon to value himſelf, and* *mind the* States General (as he does in the above cited Letter) *that he w* *at length arrived, where he had long wiſhed to be for the Good of the Com* *Cauſe*.

The Veldt-Marſhal d'Auverquerque's *Letter to the* States.

Letter from M. *d'Auverquerque*, to the *States General.*

High and Mighty Lords,

"It has pleaſed *God Almighty* to grant to the Arms of the *States*, and thoſe of the *High Allies*, on the Twenty-third of this Month, being *Whitſunday*, a compleat Victory over our Enemies, for which Bleſſings we ought to return *Him* our Praiſe and Acknowledgments. I do myſelf the Honour to congratulate your *High Mightineſſes* thereupon, and to cauſe an Account of the Particulars of that Action to be laid before you, by my Adjutant, Monſieur *de Waſſenaer*: We ſhall uſe all poſſible Diligence to improve this Advantage, by purſuing the Enemy with Vigour. We paſſed the *Deyle* this Morning, and are come to encamp near *Tor-Banch*, having *Louvain* behind us. The Enemy retired upon our Approach, and are encamped at preſent, beyond the Canal, near *Grimbergen*. I muſt do that Juſtice to the Bravery of your Troops, to aſſure your *High Mightineſſes*, that they had a very conſiderable Share in the Victory. The *Engliſh*, and Auxiliary Troops have alſo maintained their Honour, and gained no leſs Reputation. My Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, according to *his uſual and laudable Cuſtom, has performed all that could be expected from a great Captain.* The Enemy have actually ſuffered a great Loſs; but I cannot yet acquaint your *High Mightineſſes* with the exact Number of their Slain. They could only ſave two or three Pieces of their Cannon; the Reſt, to the Number of Fifty, having fallen into our Hands. We have, likewiſe, taken ſeventy Standards, and Colours, with two hundred Officers, reckoning thoſe of Note, and Subalterns, beſides what have fallen into the Hands of the *Engliſh*. I have given Leave to many of my Priſoners to go home, upon their *Parole*, for three Months; ſome of them being much wounded; and others having been ſtripped of their Cloaths by the Fortune of War. The Number of private Soldiers taken Priſoners, amounts to three thouſand, whom I have ſent to *Maeſtricht*, by the Way of *Liege*, to be diſperſed in other Places; We have alſo loſt ſeveral good Officers of Note on our Side; and amongſt the reſt, Prince *Lewis* of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, a Colonel of Foot. I ſhall order an exact Liſt to be drawn out, of the Officers and Soldiers that have been either killed or wounded in this Action, which I ſhall do myſelf the Honour to tranſmit to your *High Mightineſſes*. I hope, and pray, that *God* will continue his Bleſſing upon your Arms, and thoſe of the *High Allies*, in order to attain the deſired End. I am of Opinion, that this Army ought to be forthwith reinforced, as much as poſſible; both to maintain our Advantages, and puſh them on farther: In order to this, Troops muſt be drawn out of the Garriſons; ſince they are ſufficiently out of Danger. The Enemy will certainly do their utmoſt to make themſelves ſtronger here, and the Marſhal *de Marſin* is to join them, iu a Day or two, with a great Detachment.

From the Camp near Louvain,
May the 26th, 1706.

I remain, with much Reſpect, &c.
Signed,
Auverquerque.

Extract of a Letter, from Lieutenant-General Wood, *to a Noble Friend.*

Extract of a Letter from Gen. *Wood* to a Friend.

"One of the Lieutenant-Colonels, who was much wounded, remembering me ever ſince the laſt War, called out to me to ſave his Life, which I did: The other Lieutenant-Colonel came alſo to me, and yielded himſelf a Priſoner. Both theſe aſſured me, the Day after the Battle, that the *Elector* himſelf, and the Marſhal *de Villeroy* were in the Crowd, and not ten Yards from me, when they two called out to me for Quarter, and that they narrowly eſcaped: Which had I been ſo fortunate to have known, I ſhould have ſtrained *Carolianus*, on whom I rode all the Day of Battle, to have made them Priſoners."

The Anſwer of their High Mightineſſes *to the Duke of* Marlborough's *Letter.*

S I R,

" The News brought, the Day before Yeſterday, by Adjutant-General " *de Waſſenaer*, of the great and ſignal Victory, which the Army of the " *Allies*, under your prudent and brave Conduct, has gained, by the Bleſſ- " ing of *God*, over that of the Enemy, has filled our Hearts, and thoſe of " all the good Subjects of our Commonwealth, with unſpeakable Joy; which " is now redoubled, by the Confirmation thereof in your Excellency's Let- " ter, of the Twenty-fifth Inſtant, delivered to us by Colonel *Chandos*, who " acquaints us, at the ſame Time, with your glorious Entry into *Louvain*, " from whence we have long as much wiſhed to hear from you, as your " Excellency has deſired to be there, for the Good of the *Common Cauſe*. " In Return, we congratulate your Excellency on the happy Succeſs of this " great and glorious Action; a Succeſs chiefly owing, next to the *Divine* " *Bleſſing*, to your Conduct and Valour, which will render your Glory im- " mortal. We receive a particular Satisfaction from the Teſtimony you " have given of the Courage and Bravery of our Troops; for tho' we never " doubted but they would follow the Steps of ſo great a Captain as your " Excellency is, yet this Teſtimony is extremely advantageous to them, and " acceptable to us. We will not forget the Services they have performed on this " great Occaſion. We pray *God* to bleſs more and more all your Deſigns " and Enterprizes: And ſince *your Glory*, after the Battles of *Schellemberg*, " *Hochſtet*, and *Ramillies*, can receive *no Addition*, by the *Greatneſs of your* " *Victories*, we wiſh it may by *their Number*. We deſire you to believe, " that the Eſteem we have for your Excellency's Perſon, and uncommon " Merit, cannot be greater. *We are*,

Your Excellency's moſt affectionate to ſerve You:

At the Hague,
May 27, 1706.

The States General *of the*
United Provinces *of the* Low-Countries,
G. de Suylt de Scroſskereke,
By their Command,
F. Fagel.

The foregoing Letter, (which for that Reaſon we have inſerted) does the greateſt Honour imaginable to our *Engliſh Hero*, and will be a laſting Teſtimony of his conſummate Abilities in the Art of War, eſpecially as it was written by Order of that auguſt and wiſe Aſſembly, who are very ſeldom known to be out in their Judgment. We ſhall now give our Readers the *Elector* of *Bavaria*'s Letter to the *French* King, by which they may ſee what a deep Impreſſion, the Loſs of this Battle made upon the Mind, even of that brave Prince, and great General.

Letter from the *Elector* of *Bavaria* to the *French* King.

S I R,

" If the Iſſue of the Battle of *Ramillies* had anſwered our Hopes, and " Expectations, it would not have been the Loſs, but the Gain of that " Day, with which I ſhould have acquainted your Majeſty. There is no " Fault to be imputed to the Generals who commanded, nor to the Troops " who fought, but to a Fatality without Example. I have a Heart ſo full " of this Misfortune, that I cannot expreſs to your Majeſty the Burthen " under which I labour. The Loſs, *Sir*, of the Battle of *Ramillies*, which " has been as fatal as that of *Hochſtet*, convinces me that it is not the Num- " ber of an Army, nor the advantageous Situation of a Camp, nor the " Courage of the Soldiers, that give the Victory, but *God* alone. When " I ſeriouſly conſider all that has paſſed in this great Action, (where your " Majeſty's *Houſhold*, and my *Cuiraſſiers* broke the Enemy's *Left* no leſs " than three Times) I muſt confeſs I do not comprehend the Art of War. " The only Conſolation that remains, *Sir*, in my Misfortunes, is, that I " have done nothing contrary to your Orders, which the Marſhal *de Villeroy* cannot but acknowledge, as well as all the Officers of the Army, who have ſeen me expoſe myſelf as much as the meaneſt Soldier; and if the Peril of my Life would have purchaſed a Victory, I aſſure you, it would not have been my Fault, that your Majeſty's Arms have not been triumphant: But the Evil has befallen us, and what remains is, to ſeek the Means of remedying it. In all this *Chaos* of Confuſion, I wait your Majeſty's Orders, and am,

Sir,
Your Majeſty's, &c.
The Elector *of* Bavaria.

Near Louvain,
May 23, 1706.

The happy and unexpected Conſequences of the Battle of *Ramillies.*

AFTER the Battle of *Ramillies*, an almoſt general Revolution followed, roughout the *Spaniſh Netherlands*; and the *Allies* were bleſſed with one coninued Chain of Conqueſts. The Inhabitants of thoſe Provinces, weary of e *French* Government, received the *Confederate* Generals every-where as eir Deliverers, who had redeemed them from Slavery, and reſtored them their former Liberty.

THE *French* having abandoned *Louvain*, as has been obſerved above, and eing retired over the Canal of *Bruſſels*, the Duke of *Marlborough* purſued em, without Loſs of Time, and having decamped from *Bethlem*, adanced to *Digham* the Twenty-ſixth of *May*, N. S. In this March, his Grace eceived the following Letter, from the Marquis *de Deynſe*, Governor of *ruſſels.*

S I R, *Bruſſels*, May 26, 1706.

The Marqs. *de Deynſe's* Letter to the D. of *Marlborough.*

"THE States of *Brabant*, and the Magiſtracy of *Bruſſels*, have taken the Reſolution to ſend Deputies to you: Accordingly, they have deſired me, *Sir*, to write to you, moſt humbly to beg you to ſend a Trumpeter, to conduct them in Safety, to the Place where you ſhall think fit to receive them. I have not the Honour to have any more to ſay to you, concerning my own particular Intereſts, and thoſe of other Perſons of Quality, who ſeem reſolved to ſtay here, if you approve thereof. I have the Honour to be, with Reſpect,

S I R,
Your moſt humble, and
moſt obedient Servant,
The Marquis *de Deynſe.*

The Deputies of *Brabant*, &c. wait on the D. of *Marlborough.*

THE Duke, hereupon, ſent Colonel *Panton*, one of his Adjutant-Genels, with a Compliment to the Marquis, and the *States of Brabant*, as ſo to let them know he ſhould be glad to ſee them in the Afternoon. Acrding to this Invitation, they came to his Grace's Quarters, near *Digham*, ith two other Deputations; one from the Sovereign Council of *Brabant*, d the other from the Burgo-Maſters, and City of *Bruſſels*; who all expeſſed, both their Satisfaction for their being delivered from the *French* oke, and their deep Senſe of the Obligations they had to the Queen of *reat-Britain*, and the *States General*. As ſoon as they were gone, his race, in Conjunction with the Field-Deputies of the *States*, concluded with s uſual conſummate Prudence, and refined Policy, on writing the followg Letter to the States of *Brabant*; in order, not only to keep them in e ſame favourable Diſpoſition of Mind, but to improve it, and incite them declare immediately for King *Charles* III; before the Enemy had recover- from their Conſternation, or could poſſibly make a Stand.

Gentlemen,

"GOD ALMIGHTY having bleſſed the Arms of the *Allies*, in Behalf of his *Catholick* Majeſty, King *Charles* the Third, and the Retreat of the Army of *France*, having given us the Opportunity of approaching your Capital, I come to aſſure you of the Intentions of the *Queen*, my Miſtreſs, as the Deputies do, on the Part of the *States General*, their Maſters; and

" in the firſt Place, to tell you, that her Majeſty and their *High Mightineſſes*, have ſent us to maintain the juſt Rights, of his ſaid *Catholick* Majeſty, *Charles* the Third, to the Kingdom of *Spain*, and all that depend
" thereon; and that her Majeſty, the *Queen*, and their *High Mightineſſe*
" no ways doubt but that you, being likewiſe convinced of the lawfu
" Sovereignty of his ſaid Majeſty, will with Pleaſure embrace this Occaſion, of ſubmitting yourſelves to his Obedience, as faithful Subjects. W
" can aſſure you, *Gentlemen*, at the ſame Time, on the Part of the *Queen*
" and the *States*, that his *Catholick* Majeſty, will maintain you, in the entire Enjoyment of all your antient Rights, and Privileges, both eccleſiaſtical and ſecular; that we will be very far from making any Innovation in
" what concerns Religion; and that his *Catholick* Majeſty will cauſe thoſe
" Conceſſions to be renewed, which are termed, *The joyful Entry of Brabant*, in the ſame Manner as they were granted, by his Predeceſſor, *Charles*
" the Second of *Glorious Memory*. As to ourſelves, we aſſure you, that the
" Army ſhall be employed every-where for your Protection, in ſuch a Manner as you ſhall deſire it, and that we will moſt earneſtly ſeek, on all
" Occaſions, the Opportunity of ſhewing the Reſpect, and ſincere Eſteem,
" wherewith we have the Honour to be,

Gentlemen,

At the Camp of Beaulieu,
May 26, 1706.

Your moſt humble, and moſt obedient Servants,
The Prince and Duke of *Marlborough.*
Ferdinand Van Collen.
Sieur *Goſlinga.*

Two other Letters, to the ſame Purpoſe, were alſo ſent to the Sovereign Council of *Brabant*, and to the City of *Bruſſels*; all of which had the deſired Effect: For the next Day, the three Deputations attended his Grace, and the *Dutch* Deputies, with three Letters; the one from the Chancellor, and Members of his Majeſty's Sovereign Council, which was as follows:

Letter from the Sovereign Council of *Brabant*, to the Duke, & the Field-Deputies of the *States.*

Our LORDS,

" WE have, this Morning, received the Letter, which your Highneſs
" and your Excellencies, were pleaſed to write to us from the Camp at
" *Beaulieu*, Yeſterday; upon which we do ourſelves the Honour to tell you,
" that we ſubmit ourſelves to the Obedience of his Majeſty *Charles* the
" Third; and that we will, upon all Occaſions, give him ſincere Teſtimonies of the ſame Fidelity, as we have paid to his Majeſty, *Charles* the Second, of glorious Memory. We thank your Highneſs, and your Excellencies, for the Aſſurances you give us, in the Name of her Majeſty,
" the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the *High and mighty Lords*, the *States*
" *General*; particularly that his Majeſty, *Charles* the Third, will maintain us in the Enjoyment of all our former Rights and Privileges, both
" eccleſiaſtical and ſecular: That no Attempt ſhall be made upon our Religion; and that his Majeſty will renew the Conceſſions called, *The joyful*
" *Entry*, in ſuch Manner as the ſame was ſworn by his late Majeſty, *Charles*
" the Second. We ſend Deputies of our Body to make known theſe our
" Thoughts to your Highneſs, and your Excellencies, and to make our Acknowledgments for the Protection you have been pleaſed to promiſe us,
" upon all Occaſions, and to aſſure you, that we are, with great Reſpect,

Our LORDS,

Bruſſels, May
27, 1706.

Your Highneſs's and your Excellencies,
moſt humble and moſt obedient Servants,
The Chancellor and Members of
his Majeſty's Sovereign Council.
J. Gilſon.

Ordered in Brabant.

THE

HE ſecond Letter was from the Members of the three Eſtates of *Bra-*, and was much to the ſame Purpoſe, *mutatis mutandis*; as was the rd from the Burgo-Maſters, Sheriffs, and Council of the City of *Bruſſels*; refore, to avoid Repetition, as much as poſſible, we ſhall not trouble Readers with the Copies of them: But, beſides the Contents of theſe ters, each reſpective Deputation repeated the great Senſe they had of her jeſty's Goodneſs, in relieving them from the Oppreſſion of the *French* vernment.

The D. of *Marlborough* tranſacts his Affairs with the utmoſt Prudence & Addreſs.

HE Submiſſion of *Bruſſels*, which had afterwards ſo great an Influence he other Towns in *Brabant*, and *Flanders*, being one of the moſt curious nts of the Hiſtory of this Campaign, we ſhall ſubjoin here the follow- memorable Letter, from the Field-Deputies of the *States*, to their *High-htineſſes*, on that Subject; ſince there cannot be a greater Teſtimony, or e laſting Monument, of the Prudence and Dexterity, with which his ce, the Duke of *Marlborough*, in Conjunction with them, proceeded in Affair of ſo nice a Nature. Beſides we ſhall here meet with ſome far- curious Circumſtances, relating not only to this Point, but to the tle, of which this was the happy Conſequence; we are alſo informed ein, what they thought, farther, might be expected from this glorious inning of the Campaign.

Letter of the *States* Deputies to their *High Mightineſſes.*

High and Mighty Lords,

AFTER having given the neceſſary Orders in *Louvain*, for preſerving he Reſt of the Magazines of Meal and Oats, and diſcovering the Pro- iſions the *French* had put into ſeveral Monaſteries, we removed from the Camp at *Bethlem*, and being on our March, the Duke of *Marlborough* re- eived a Letter from the Marquis *de Deynſe*, Governor of *Bruſſels*, in he Name of the Deputies of the *States* of *Brabant*, and the Magiſtrates f *Bruſſels*, wherein they deſired his Grace, to appoint an Hour and lace, to receive a Deputation from the ſaid *States*, who being now bandoned by the *French*, were willing to ſubmit to the Arms of *Eng- nd*, and the *States General*. The ſame Evening, about Six, the Duke f *Marlborough* did us the Honour to come to our Quarters, and brought long with him the ſaid *States* of *Brabant*. But before we received them, e had a private Conference with his Grace, who told us; that he found hem in a favourable Diſpoſition, upon the Demand of his Grace, and f the Deputies of your *High Mightineſſes*, to ſummons the three Eſtates f *Brabant* to meet, with all poſſible Expedition, in order to their pro- eeding to the Recognition of King *Charles* the Third, for their lawful overeign, in a moſt ſolemn Manner. Hereupon, we thought it of the tmoſt Importance to the Common Cauſe, at this Juncture, to improve his their favourable Diſpoſition; in Hopes that the Example of *Brabant*, nd the Capital City in particular, may have an Influence on, and will be ollowed by, the other Provinces. This will give us, likewiſe, an Op- ortunity of perſuading them to recal their Troops, which are now in the ervice of *France*: Beſides, we do not queſtion but this will have another ood Effect; *viz.* in encouraging the *Spaniards*, and *Walloons*, and even he *Bavarians*, to deſert: The two former, becauſe they may have the ame Employments under their lawful Prince; and the latter, becauſe hey are exaggerated againſt the *French*, whom they charge with not hav- ng done their Duty in the laſt Battle: The *Elector* himſelf having de- lared the ſame, in very plain Terms. Theſe are the chief Things that ere agreed upon by the Duke and us, which being committed to Writ- ng, and communicated to the Deputies of the *States* of *Brabant*, who pproved of the ſame, Letters were directed to the ſeveral Members hereof, to cauſe their reſpective Bodies to be aſſembled To-morrow, or ext Day. We hope your *High Mightineſſes* will approve of our Conduct in this Affair, which is ſo nice in itſelf, that it would not admit of any Delay; as alſo, that you will ſend us your farther Orders, and Inſtructions, with all poſſible Speed.

" Having in one of our former, repreſented the Neceſſity of havin
" the Artillery brought from *Coblentz*, we ſhall add in this, that havin
" conferred with the Duke of *Marlborough*, on that Subject, we hav
" pitched upon *Dort*, as the moſt convenient Place, whither to have th
" Artillery ordered. Your *High Mightineſſes* will give us Leave to com
" plain once more, that there is not here, any one Preſident of the Counc
" of War, nor Fiſcal, or Provoſt, nor any Perſon belonging to the Hoſpi
" tals; tho' the former are abſolutely neceſſary for the keeping the Troop
" under a good Diſcipline, and the other for looking after the wounde
" and for taking Care of ſo many gallant Men, who have bravely, and chear
" fully, expoſed their Lives, for the Service of the *State*. We canno
" likewiſe, forbear on this Occaſion, to deſire your *High Mightineſſes* to tak
" it into Conſideration, whether it will not be fitting to give ſome Gratuit
" to your brave Soldiers, as has been ſometimes practiſed, on the like Oc
" caſion: For we dare ſay, that their Bravery cannot be ſufficiently praiſe
" and even our Enemies admire, and commend it themſelves.

" The Enemy had all the Troops of the *Houſhold*, with the choiceſt Re
" giments of all their Forces at that Place; and having beſides the Advan
" tage of the Ground, with fifty Pieces of Cannon in Front, to cover them
" they thought themſelves invincible; but notwithſtanding the ſame, th
" Army of the two Powers, (*England*, and *Holland*) and, in particu
" lar, the Troops of your *High Mightineſſes*, (which being poſted on the *Left*
" had the *Right* of the Enemy to engage, where the Troops of the *Houſ*
" *hold* were, with their Armours on,) attacked them with ſo much Vigour
" in *Front*, and *Flank*, that they rendered the Victory eaſy to the *Righ*
" Wing. We take the Liberty, therefore, to recommend theſe brav
" Troops to your *High Mightineſſes*, that they may be encouraged to be
" have themſelves in the ſame Manner, on the like Occaſion; as it may ver
" well happen ſtill this Campaign, which, in all Probability, will decid
" the Fate of the War. We cannot, on the other Hand, forbear to ac
" quaint your *High Mightineſſes*, that ſeveral Generals of the Cavalry o
" the *Left* Wing, and even all the Brigadiers, except one, are abſent;
" alſo are a great many Officers of an inferior Rank, of whom we hav
" directed a Liſt to be made out. We have ordered ſome Regiments from
" the Frontier Places, which are now out of all Danger, by this Victory
" to march, and we deſire your *High Mightineſſes* to give Inſtructions for al
" the Troops in the Provinces to advance with all Speed; that the preſen
" unſpeakable Conſternation of the Enemy, and the favourable Seaſo
" may be improved to the beſt Advantage.

" The Terror, and Confuſion, the Enemy were in, after the Battle
" cannot be expreſſed, as we are informed by the Sieur *St. Gravenmoe*
" who was an Eye-Witneſs thereof, having been taken Priſoner, whe
" the Enemy broke through our firſt Line. He affirms, that the *Elector*
" notwithſtanding his known Bravery, and the great Courage he ſhewe
" in the Battle, could not forbear melting into Tears in his Preſence, a
" did ſeveral other Generals. In ſhort, the Victory is compleat, and th
" happy Conſequences thereof begin plainly to appear. We congratula
" your *High Mightineſſes* on that Account, and we hope to have Reaſo
" enough to repeat the Compliment, the Juncture being very favourabl
" and the Duke applying himſelf to make the moſt of it, with all poſſibl
" Zeal and Diligence. On *Sunday* next, we ſhall return our ſolemn Thank
" to *God Almighty*, to whom theſe great Succeſſes are owing, and offer u
" our Prayers, that he would be pleaſed to continue to bleſs the Arms o
" the *Allies*, and put a Stop to this Effuſion of *Chriſtian* Blood, by a laſt
" ing and honourable Peace. We remain, &c.

Ferdinand Van Collen.
F. A. Baron Van Reede.
S. Van Goſlinga.

From the Camp at Grim-
berg, May 27, 1706.

P. S. "THE City of *Mechlin*, and *Aloſt* have ſubmitted themſelves; the City of *Bruſſels*, and the Court of Juſtice being aſſembled, whilſt we were writing the foregoing Letter, have declared themſelves for King *Charles*; the other three *States* cannot meet 'till about eight Days hence: There is no doubt, however, but they will ſubmit likewiſe. There being a great Number of Colours, and Standards, taken by your Troops, we deſire the Inſtructions of your *High Mightineſſes* about the Diſpoſal thereof. We have ordered a Liſt to be made out of thoſe who have taken them, that they may receive the Reward promiſed for their Encouragement."

THE Duke of *Marlborough* being deſirous to give all the Security and Sa-ſfaction he poſſibly could, to the ſeveral Towns, and Countries, which had ubmitted to the Obedience of their lawful Sovereign King *Charles* III, and hat they might have an entire Dependance upon the Aſſurances given them y his Grace, and the Deputies of the *States General*, thought fit to pub-ſh the following Order, at the Camp at *Beaulieu*.

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Order for ſtrict Diſcipline.

"*John* Duke and Earl of *Marlborough*, Prince of the *Holy Roman Empire*, Marquis of *Blandford*, Baron *Churchill* of *Aymouth*, and *Sandridge*, one of her *Britannick* Majeſty's Honourable Privy-Council, Knight of the Moſt *Noble Order of the Garter*, Maſter-General of the Ordnance, Colonel of the Firſt Regiment of her Majeſty's Guards, Captain-General of all her Land-Forces, and Commander in Chief of the Army of the *Allies*.

"WHEREAS, *God* has graciouſly bleſſed the juſt Arms of the *Allies*, with a Victory over the *French* Forces, and thereby brought us into the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, which Provinces we acknowledge to belong rightfully to his *Catholick* Majeſty, King *Charles* the Third, we are reſolved to protect theſe Provinces; and maintain all their Inhabitants in the quiet Poſſeſſion of their Effects and Eſtates, as good Subjects of his ſaid Majeſty. Wherefore, by theſe Preſents, we forbid all the Officers and Soldiers of our Army, to do the leaſt Hurt to the ſaid Inhabitants; but, on the contrary, command them, to give them all the Help, and Aſſiſtance they ſhall require: And declare, that if any Soldier ſhall be taken plundering, or doing any other Damage, to the ſaid Inhabitants, their Houſes, Cattle, Moveables, or other Goods, he ſhall be immediately puniſhed with Death. And the more effectually to reſtrain Maroders, and oblige the Officers to keep their Soldiers under ſtrict Diſcipline, we farther declare, that the Regiments, or *Corps*, to which any Soldiers taken, tranſgreſſing this our Order ſhall belong, ſhall be obliged to make good to the ſaid Inhabitants, all the Loſs, and Damage they have ſuſtained, without any other Form or Proceſs, than the apprehending ſuch Soldiers in the Fact, who (as is above ſaid) ſhall ſuffer Death without Mercy. And that no Perſon may pretend Ignorance hereof, we command that theſe Preſents be forthwith read, and publiſhed, at the Head of each Squadron, and Battalion of our Army; and that a printed Copy be diſtributed to each Company. Given in our Camp at *Beaulieu*, *May*, 26 1706.

Signed,
The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

Mechlin ſubmits.

THE ſame Day, in the Evening, the Inhabitants of *Mechlin*, waited upon he Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Field-Deputies, and made their Submiſ-ion; whereupon his Grace ſent Colonel *Durel*, Adjutant-General, with a Detachment of two hundred Horſe, to take Poſſeſſion of that City, whoſe Governor ſurrendered himſelf Priſoner.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, having ſent his Brother, General, with four Battalions of Foot, and two Squadrons of Horſe, to command in *Bruſſels*, cauſed

The Army march to *Grimberg.*

cauſed the Army to paſs the Canal of that City, the Twenty-ſeventh of *May*, N. S. and to encamp at *Grimberg*, where his Grace, and the Field-Deputies, received the three Deputations and Letters above-mentioned, and where it was thought reaſonable, after the great Fatigue the Troops had undergone, to give them two Days Repoſe. From *Grimberg*, the Duke wrote the following Letter to Mr. Secretary *Harley*, afterwards Earl of *Oxford*, the Peruſal of which, we believe, will not be unacceptable to our Readers.

The Duke of Marlborough's *Letter to the Right hon. Mr. Secretary* Harley.

Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* to Mr. Secretary *Harley.*

SIR, *Camp at* Grimberg, *May* 28, 1706.

“I HOPE Colonel *Richards* will be with you in a Day or two, with the good News of our Victory over the Enemy, which, by the Event, appears to be much greater, than we could well have expected. For, on *Monday* Night, whilſt we were making our Diſpoſition to force the Paſſage of the *Deyle*, by Break of Day, we received certain Advice, that the Enemy had abandoned *Louvain*, and that they were retired towards *Bruſſels*, ſo that we made our Bridges, and paſſed the River, without any Oppoſition. We incamped, that Day, at *Bethlem*, and continued our March next Morning early. About Ten a Clock I received the incloſed Letter, by a Trumpet from the Marquis *de Deyſe*, Governor of *Bruſſels*; whereupon I ſent Colonel *Panton*, one of my Adjutants-General, with a Compliment to him and the *States*, and to let them know I ſhould be glad to ſee them in the Afternoon. About four a Clock they came to *Digham*, with two other Deputations, one from the Sovereign Council of *Brabant*, and the other from the Burgo-Maſters, and City of *Bruſſels*. They all ſhewed great Satisfaction at being delivered from the *French* Yoke, and expreſſed, with a very becoming Reſpect, the Obligations they have to her Majeſty, on this Occaſion. As ſoon as they were gone, I wrote a Letter, in Conjunction with the Deputies of the *States*, whereof you have here a Copy. I was adviſed to it, as neceſſary, not only to enable them to aſſemble, but likewiſe to prompt them to declare immediately for King *Charles*, before they Enemy came to make a Stand. We wrote two other Letters, of the like Tenor, to the Sovereign Council, and to the City, which have had all the good Effect we could wiſh. For Yeſterday, in the Afternoon, the three Deputations returned with the Letters, whereof you have likewiſe Copies, owning his *Catholick* Majeſty in Form. They repeated again the great Senſe they have of her Majeſty's Goodneſs, in relieving them from the Oppreſſion of the *French* Government; and I can aſſure you, there ſeems to be an univerſal Joy amongſt all Sorts of People. The Magiſtrates of *Mechlin*, and thoſe of *Aloſt*, have likewiſe been with me, and made their Submiſſion. The Enemy have abandoned *Liere*, and carried all their Artillery, and Stores to *Antwerp*, which I reckon now is the only Place in *Brabant*, whereof we are not Maſters. The Army paſſed the Canal of *Bruſſels* Yeſterday, and came and encamped at this Place, where we ſhall halt To-day, and To-morrow, to refreſh the Troops, who have marched ſix Days together, without any Reſt. Nothing could excuſe the putting them to ſo great a Fatigue, eſpecially after a Battle, but the Neceſſity of purſuing the Enemy, and getting hither. However, I ſhall ſend a Detachment To-Morrow, to poſſeſs themſelves of *Aloſt*. I leave my Brother *Churchill*, to command in *Bruſſels*, with four Battalions of Foot, and two Squadrons of Horſe. Our haſty Purſuit of the Enemy obliged them to leave a great Number of wounded Officers there, who are made Priſoners of War; amongſt others the Count *de Horn*, a Lieutenant-General, and the Earl of *Clare*, a Major-General; But the latter died on *Wedneſday* of his Wounds. There are likewiſe great Numbers in other Places.

“ON *Sunday*, we ſhall continue our March to *Aloſt*, and ſo on towards *Ghent*, to preſs the Enemy whilſt the Conſternation continues amongſt them. I cannot help ſaying, that I think no Victory was ever more compleat, nor greater Advantages made of the Succeſs in ſo ſhort a Time. I hope *God* will continue to bleſs her Majeſty's Arms, 'till the Enemy be reduced to ſue for a firm and ſolid Peace. Beſides the great Slaughter that was made in the Battle, of their beſt Troops, we have an Account from all Parts, of great Numbers of Deſerters, that are gone to *Liege*, *Maeſtricht*, and other Frontier Places, ſince the Action, whereby their Army muſt be much weakened. I am, *&c.*

MARLBOROUGH.

The D. of *Marlborough* makes his publick Entry into *Bruſſels.*

THE Twenty-ſeventh, the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſent his Brother, Ge- eral *Churchill*, with four Battalions of Foot, and two Squadrons of Horſe, o command in *Bruſſels*; and the Twenty-eighth his Grace made his publick ntry into the City, with great State; he was met at the Gate, by the Ma- ſtrates, who preſented him with the Keys; which he returned immediately, ith Aſſurances of the Protection of the Queen of *Great-Britain*. His Grace, owever, made no long Stay there, for after having received the Compli- ents of ſuch of the Nobility, as had not followed the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, ho, at the ſame Time, expreſſed their Affection and Fidelity to King *harles* III; and having made Viſits to ſeveral Ladies of the higheſt Diſ- nction, being every-where highly careſſed, and received with all poſſible emonſtrations of Joy and Reſpect, he returned, the ſame Evening, to the amp, where he received Advice, that the Enemy had carried away all the annon and Ammunition from *Liere*, and had quitted that Place: Upon hich the Duke ſent, the Twenty-ninth, a Detachment of two hundred en, to take Poſſeſſion thereof.

THO' the Duke of *Marlborough*, had ſufficient Cauſe, at the Opening of e Campaign, to complain of the Conduct of the Court of *Denmark*; who, ther in Favour to *France*, as ſome ſurmiſed, and we have already obſerved, through a too great, and ill-timed Caution, on Account of Arrears, had ke to have ſtemmed the Courſe of his Glory, and prevented the Battle d Victory that enſued, which might have expoſed the *Confederate* Army the greateſt Hazard; yet his Grace was ſo far from ſhewing any Reſent- ent, that the *Daniſh* Troops having had a great Share in gaining the Vic- ory at *Ramillies*, the Duke not only acknowledged that ſignal Piece of Ser- ce, by the Praiſes he gave them himſelf, but, according to his uſual Po- teneſs, and Generoſity, wrote the following Letter to the King of *Denmark*, e he had ſent before, the Day after the Battle, having the Misfortune to ll into the Hands of the Enemy.

The Duke of Marlborough's *Letter to the King of* Denmark.

SIR,

Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* to the King of *Denmark.*

“ BEING informed, that the Letter I did myſelf the Honour to write to your Majeſty, the next Day after our Victory, happened to fall into the Hands of the Enemy, I take the Liberty to addreſs this ſecond Letter to your Majeſty, to congratulate you, with all Submiſſion and Reſpect, upon the happy Succeſs, which *God* has been graciouſly pleaſed to give the Arms of the *High Allies* over the Enemy: The Particulars whereof I forbear repeating, well-knowing your Majeſty muſt have had a full Account thereof from better Hands. We have already reaped all the Fruit of it, that we could have wiſhed in ſo ſhort a Time; the capital City, *Bruſſels*, and all the other Towns of *Brabant*, *Antwerp* excepted, having ſubmitted to his *Catholick* Majeſty, King *Charles* the Third.

“ AFTER the Troops have had a little Refreſhment, we ſhall advance again towards the Enemy, without giving them Time to recover themſelves; relying entirely on the Bleſſing of Heaven, and the Bravery of the Troops; particularly thoſe of your Majeſty, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves ſo eminently, and acquired ſo much Glory in the Battle, that I cannot excuſe myſelf from writing this ſecond Letter to your Majeſty, to do Juſtice to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, who gave ſhining Proofs, that

" Day, of his Capacity and Valour; as alſo all the other Generals, Of-
" ficers, and Soldiers, of your Majeſty's Troops, under his Command, who
" well deſerve all the Praiſes I can give them, and, if I might preſume to
" ſay it, all the Regard your Majeſty can ſhew for ſuch brave Men. I
" have not been wanting to do them this Juſtice to the Queen, and his Royal
" Highneſs, and I hope your Majeſty will excuſe the Liberty I take in re-
" commending them to your Favour, and alſo in conjuring your Majeſty to
" believe, that I am inviolably, with moſt ſubmiſſive Reſpect,

Your Majeſty's,
moſt humble, and moſt obedient Servant,
The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

From the Camp at Grimberg, *May* 29, 1706.

The Army encamps near *Aloſt*.

THE ſame Day, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* was detached, with two thouſand Grenadiers, one thouſand Horſe, and ſix Pieces of Cannon, to take Poſt at *Aloſt*; that Place having declared for King *Charles* III. two Days before. The Thirtieth, the Army marched from *Grimberg*, and encamped near *Aloſt*; the Duke of *Wirtemberg* advancing, with his Detachment, towards *Gavre*, with the *Pontoons* for laying Bridges over the *Scheld* near that Place, in order to intercept the Enemy's Retreat towards their own Frontiers: But as ſoon as they heard of the Motion of the *Confederate* Army, they quitted their Camp between St. *Dennis* and *Ghent*, and marched the Thirty-firſt, at Three a Clock in the Morning, towards *Courtray*. The Duke being adviſed of this, and that the Enemy had evacuated *Ghent*, leaving only a *Spaniſh* Battalion in the Caſtle, with the Prince *de Vintimiglia* Governor of the Place, his Grace advanced near that City, and pitched his Camp the ſame Day at *Meerlebeck*. Brigadier-General *Cadogan* approaching *Ghent*, with ſome Horſe, when the laſt Battalion of the *French* were marching out of it, the Inhabitants appeared in great Numbers on the Walls, and calling out, with Joy, *Welcome, Welcome,* would have let them into the Town; telling him there were only ſome few *Spaniſh* Soldiers in the Caſtle, who were inclined to lay down their Arms: The Brigadier, however, contented himſelf with making his Report to the General, and the Deputies of the *States*, who were ſoon after attended by the Magiſtrates of that City.

THE firſt Day of *June* being appointed, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, as a Day of Thankſgiving to *Almighty God*, for the late *Compleat Victory at Ramillies*, and the great Advantages with which it had been attended, the ſame was obſerved with as much Devotion as could have been expected in a Camp. The ſame Day his Grace wrote a Letter to the *States General*, acquainting them with what Meaſures he had taken, and the Succeſs that had enſued thereupon. His Grace, likewiſe, ſent Major-General *Roſs*, the ſame Day, with a Detachment of ſix hundred Horſe to *Bruges*, with Letters to invite the Magiſtrates of that City and the *Franc* to ſubmit to the Obedience of King *Charles* III: And at the ſame Time, Brigadier *Dewitz* was detached, with ſix Squadrons, to ſummon the Governor of *Oudenarde*. The ſame Day, alſo, the Magiſtrates of the City of *Ghent* came again to the *Confederat* Camp, to compliment his Grace, who exhorted them to follow the Example of the Cities of *Brabant*, and acknowledge their lawful Sovereign, King *Charles* III. Count *Corneille de Naſſau*, Son to Monſieur *d'Auverqu*, marched then into that City, with two Battalions; upon which, the next Day, early in the Morning, the Prince *de Vintimiglia*, after making ſome Difficulties, gave up the Caſtle; and the Regiment of the Marquis *de Lo Rios*, which was in Garriſon there, ſurrendered themſelves Priſoners of War.

The Caſtle of *Ghent* ſurrenders.

ABOUT Noon, the Duke of *Marlborough* went to the City, and was met at the Gate by the Magiſtrates, who preſented to him the three Keys, which his Grace returned, and was afterwards entertained at Dinner by the Count *de Naſſau*. In the Evening, the Magiſtrates again attended the Duke, at his Quarters, and made their formal Submiſſion to King *Charles*. About the ſame Time Brigadier *Dewitz* ſent to inform his Grace, that at his coming before *Oudenarde*, he had ſummoned the Garriſon, conſiſting of one *Spaniſh*, and two *French* Battalions, who had refuſed to ſurrender; but that he had

Intellitelligence, if a ſmall Body of Foot, with Cannon, appeared before the ace, they would immediately capitulate. Hereupon Lieutenant-General *bolten* marched with ſeven Battalions, four Pieces of Cannon, and two ortars; upon whoſe Appearance the Garriſon ſurrendered the next Morn- g, and were permitted to retire.

Oudenarde ſurrenders.

THE ſame Morning early, his Grace received Letters from Major-Gene- l *Roſs*, and Brigadier *Cadogan*; the firſt acquainting him, that upon his pproaching *Bruges*, the *French* Battalion, which had retired thither, and e Magiſtrates, were deſirous of ſubmitting themſelves to King *Charles* III; d the latter informing his Grace, that there were ten Battalions in the City d Caſtle of *Antwerp*, who ſeemed willing to ſurrender upon honourable erms. Hereupon, the Duke ſent the Brigadier an Authority to treat with em. The ſame Day, likewiſe, about Nine a Clock, the Magiſtrates of *ruges*, and the *Franc*, waited on his Grace to deſire his Protection, and to ake their Submiſſion in Form to King *Charles*. His Grace alſo ſent Colo- l *Durel*, with a Detachment of one hundred and fifty Horſe, and a Let- r to the Governor of *Dendermond*, to ſummon that Place to acknowledge ing *Charles* III: And a Letter was alſo ſent to Major-General *Roſs*, for the overnor of *Oſtend* to the ſame Purpoſe. All theſe Tranſactions being of ry conſiderable Importance, the Duke of *Marlborough* thought fit to give e *States General* Notice of them, by the following Letter; which we ſhall ſert becauſe it contains ſome Curious Particulars.

Bruges, and the *Franc* ſubmit to K. *Charles*.

High and Mighty Lords,

Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* to the *States*.

“PURSUANT to what I did myſelf the Honour to write to your *High Mightineſſes*, on the firſt Inſtant, the Caſtle of *Ghent* was obliged to ſurrender, the next Day. The *Spaniſh* Battalion, conſiſting of four hundred Men, with their Colonel, the Marquis *de los Rios*, and all the Officers, being made Priſoners of War; but all the Soldiers except fifty, declared for King *Charles*. The Summons we ſent to *Bruges*, and the County of *Franc*, has had the deſired Effect: The Magiſtrates came hither, this Morning, to make their Submiſſion, and acknowledged their lawful Sovereign in due Form. We cauſed, therefore, a Battalion of the Troops of *Flanders* to march into the Town, whilſt another was ſent to *Damme*, which the Enemy had abandoned. But what is more ſurprizing ſtill, is, that having Yeſterday cauſed *Oudenarde* to be ſummoned, and upon their Refuſal, having ordered Lieutenant-General *Scholten* to march thither that Day, with ſeven Battalions, four Pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars, the Garriſon conſiſting of three Battalions, has immediately capitulated, and a *French* Battalion therein has obtained Leave to retire. The other two Battalions, being *Spaniards*, and the Government, have declared for King *Charles*, and I am informed, this Inſtant, that our Men are got into the Place. This Morning I alſo received a Letter from Brigadier *Cadogan*, whom I had ſent to ſummon *Antwerp*, whereby it appears, that we had not been rightly informed of the Strength of that Garriſon; ſince he acquaints me that there are five *French*, and as many *Spaniſh* Battalions therein: However, he tells me, that they ſeem diſpoſed to ſurrender upon honourable Terms. Whereupon, having adviſed with Meſſieurs the Deputies, and Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, and conſidered the Importance of the Place, as alſo how precious Time is to us, we have ſent a full Power to the Brigadier to grant them reaſonable Terms, of which we expect an Account To-morrow.

“THE *Hand of* God *appears viſibly in all this*; *ſtriking the Enemy with ſuch a Terror, as obliges them to deliver up ſo many ſtrong Places, and large Countries, without offering to make the leaſt Reſiſtance.*

“THIS has encouraged me to ſummon the Towns of *Dendermond*, and *Oſtend*; for which I have ſent Detachments, with Letters for their reſpective Governors. We ſhall ſoon know what this will produce, and I ſhall not fail giving Notice of it to your *High Mightineſſes*. We have made our

" Bridges, and the neceſſary Diſpoſitions, for paſſing the *Scheld*, and the
" *Lys* To-morrow, in order to incamp between *Deynſe*, and *Nivelle*. The
" Enemy are retired beyond *Courtray*. I am &c.

From the Camp at Meerle-
beck, *June* 3, 1706.

Signed,
The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

P. S. " I AM informed from Monſieur *Scholten*, that the three Battalions
" of the Garriſon of *Oudenarde*, are all marched away, the *French* to *Cour-*
" *tray*, and the others towards *Mons*."

The Enemy's Army ſeparates.

IT will not be improper to obſerve here, that the Enemy's Army did not continue long near *Courtray*; Monſieur *de Chamillard*, the *French* King's Miniſter of War coming to their Camp, the firſt of *June*, had a Conference with the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, and the Marſhal *de Villeroy*, wherein it was concluded, that to prevent the Continuance of the great Deſertion of their Men, and to ſecure the Frontier Places, as well as thoſe of *Hainault*, and *French Flanders*, the Army ſhould ſeparate, and only have two Flying-Camps, one at *Mortagne*, on the *Scheld*, and the other at *Armentiers*, on the *Lys*. Purſuant to this Reſolution, the *Elector* of *Bavaria* marched and reinforced the Garriſon of *Mons*, where he took up his Reſidence: Detachments were alſo ſent to *Tournay*, *Liſle*, *Ypres*, *Menin*, and other Places, for which the Enemy were apprehenſive.

THE Fourth of *June*, N. S. the *Confederate* Army marched from *Meerlebeck*, and having paſſed the *Scheld*, and the *Lys*, incamped between *Deynſe*, and *Nivelle*, where the Magiſtrates of *Oudenarde* came to wait upon the Duke to beg his Grace's Protection, and aſſure him of their Fidelity to his *Catholick* Majeſty *Charles* III. The next Day the Army marched again, and incamped with the *Left* at *Arſeele*, and the *Right* at *Caneghen*. In the Morning, Baron *Schelde*, Treaſurer of *Antwerp*, with an Officer of the Garriſon, came to the Duke of *Marlborough*, with Letters from the Magiſtrates of the City, and the Marquis *de Terracena*, Governor of the Citadel, praying, that thoſe Gentlemen might have Leave to go to the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, to receive his Directions, how they were to behave themſelves, with Relation to the Summons they had received from his Grace. The Duke, however, did not think fit to grant their Requeſt, but ſent them back to *Antwerp*, with Anſwers to the Letters they brought; and immediately detached the Earl of *Orkney*, with one thouſand Horſe, to join Brigadier-General *Cadogan*, and inveſt the Place. At the ſame Time, Orders were given to form a Siege, as ſoon as his Lordſhip could be joined, by ſixteen Battalions, who were commanded to march from *Flanders* for that End. In the mean While, his Grace diſpatched Orders to Brigadier *Cadogan*, to grant the Garriſon no more than four Hours, to conſider of the Capitulation that was offered them.

Preparations made to beſiege *Antwerp*.

THE ſame Day, Colonel *Durel* ſent an Expreſs to acquaint his Grace, with the Anſwer of the Governor of *Dendermond*, which was: " That the
" Place being well garriſoned, and provided with all Neceſſaries, for its
" Defence, he hoped to merit his Grace's Eſteem, by diſcharging his Duty,
" and being faithful to the Truſt repoſed in him."

ON the Sixth of *June*, the Duke of *Marlborough* had the Satisfaction to receive the agreeable and important News of the Relief of *Barcelona*, which had been reduced almoſt to the laſt Extremity by the *French*, and *Frenchified Spaniards*; but what added to his Grace's Joy was, that the Expreſs by which he received this News, directly from thence, through *Genoa*, and *Germany*, brought him two Letters from King *Charles*, whereof, as they are very much to his Grace's Honour, we ſhall inſert tranſlated Copies, at large: The firſt was as follows.

Letter from K. *Charles* to the Duke of *Marlborough*

My Lord Duke, and Prince, Barcelona, *May* 10, 1706.

" YOU could never have given me more convincing Proofs of your Zeal
" and Concern for my Service, and the Good of the Common Cauſe, than
" your

“ your interpoſing your good Offices with the Queen, your Miſtreſs, in order that the Fleet, and Forces, ſhe had deſigned for my Service, might uſe the Expedition they have ſhewn in coming hither. My City of *Barcelona*, wherein I choſe to continue, to encourage the Garriſon and Inhabitants, to a long and vigorous Defence, was reduced to ſuch Extremities, that had it not been for the Arrival of this Navy with Succours and Supplies, it was to have been feared, that the Enemy, who were actually lodged on the Point of the Counterſcarp, and had made a ſufficient Breach, would have reduced the Place in a very little Time. I do hereby acquaint you with ſo fortunate an Event; and whilſt I hope that the Reſt of the Campaign will be anſwerable to this noble Beginning, I flatter myſelf to hear, likewiſe, in a ſhort Time, good News from you, and the Glorious Operations you have performed by your own Bravery, and that of the Troops under your Command. The Queen, your Miſtreſs, and Meſſieurs your *States General*, could not have obliged me more, than in ſending hither the Count *de Noyelles*, and Brigadier *Stanhope*, aſſuring you, that their Perſons have always been, and always will be acceptable to me. I do not queſtion, but you intereſted yourſelf in the Choice of both, as you do in every Thing that may promote my Service, and that of the Common Cauſe: Wherefore, I pray God to keep you, my Lord Duke, and Prince, in his holy Protection, and I aſſure you of my perfect Eſteem, and Gratitude.

CHARLES R.

THE other Letter was to this Effect.

My Lord Duke, and Prince, Barcelona, *May* 12, 1706.

“ BY theſe few Lines, which you will receive with a Letter of the Tenth Inſtant, I was willing to ſhare with you the New Joy I have of ſeeing my City of *Barcelona* entirely freed from the Siege. Never was a Retreat made with ſo much Precipitation, as that the Enemy made juſt now; having left us all their Artillery, conſiſting of one hundred and forty Pieces of Braſs Cannon, and a vaſt Quantity of all Manner of Ammunition, and Proviſions beyond Belief. I do not doubt but you will receive the Particulars of this Siege from other Hands; wherefore I write this the ſhorter; praying God to keep you, my Lord Duke, and Prince, in his holy Protection.

CHARLES R.

The Garriſon of *Antwerp* capitulates.

UPON the Receipt of this joyful News, the Troops and Artillery were awn out, the next Morning, and a triple Diſcharge made of the Cannon, d Small-Arms. The ſame Day, at Noon, the Duke of *Marlborough* reived Advice from Brigadier *Cadogan*, that, the Day before, the Governors the Caſtle and City of *Antwerp* had ſigned the Capitulation, by which e Garriſon, conſiſting of five *French*, and as many *Spaniſh* Regiments were owed to march out in three Days, and were to be conducted to *Queſnoy*.

THE Marquis *de Quincy* aſcribes the Surrender of this important Place, to Treachery of the Governor of the Citadel. “The Troops, ſays he, ſent by the Duke of *Marlborough* for that End, having ſeized upon all the Avenues to the Town, the Officer who commanded them, ſummoned the City to ſurrender. The Garriſon conſiſted of five *French* and ſix *Spaniſh* Battalions. The Marquis *de Terracena*, however, to whom the King of *Spain* had committed the Government of the Citadel, either of his own Accord, or being gained by the Citizens, who were unwilling to expoſe their Houſes to the fatal Events of a Siege, gave the *French* Troops evident Proofs, that he was neither inclined to defend the Place himſelf, nor to leave it to the Care of Monſieur *de Pontis*, Captain of the Guard who commanded them; ſo that, as the Marquis was Maſter of the Citadel, Monſieur *de Pontis* was obliged to capitulate, without ſtanding one Attack. It was ſtipulated in the Articles, that the *French* Troops ſhould march out with their Arms and Baggage, and all other Marks of Honour, with four

“ Pieces of Cannon, two Mortars, and each Soldier Ammunition for twelve
“ Diſcharges. They were conducted to *Queſnoy* and *Landrecy*. As for Mon-
“ ſieur *de Terracena*, it was agreed, that he, and his *Spaniſh* Troops ſhould
“ keep poſſeſſion of the Citadel, till farther Orders from the Archduke;
“ (meaning King *Charles* III.) An evident Proof of the Governour's
“ Treachery (continues the Marquis) and that he had made his Agreement
“ with the *Allies*, before they ſent their Troops thither.”

Oſtend refuſes to ſurrender.

NOTWITHSTANDING this Inſinuation, however, of the Marquis *de Quincy*'s; we can hardly believe it to be Fact that the Marquis *de Terracena* was guilty of Treachery. 'Tis true, he did capitulate, tho' he might have defended himſelf for ſome Time; but then, 'tis as true, that he knew there was no Hopes of any Relief, and that he muſt be obliged to it before long, when he would not have obtained ſuch good Terms: 'Tis true likewiſe, he declared for King *Charles* III, but we hope it is no Crime for a Subject to declare for his lawful Prince; and what convinces Us that the Marſhal *de Terracena* was not guilty of any Treachery, (tho' the Marquis *de Quincy* alledges it as a Proof that he was) is that he was afterwards intruſted with the Command of the Citadel by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the *States Deputies*; who would never have committed the Defence of a Place of ſo much Importance, to a Perſon whoſe Fidelity they had the leaſt Reaſon to ſuſpect: It being a known Maxim amongſt all People of Good Senſe, *To love the Treaſon, but to hate the Traytor.*

MUCH about the ſame Time that the Duke of *Marlborough* received the abovementioned Advice from Brigadier *Cadogan*, another Expreſs arrived from Major-General *Roſs*, with the Governour of *Oſtend*'s Anſwer, to the Summons made him to ſurrender, which was: “ That he had ſent to the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, and hoped he ſhould be excuſed, if he defended the Place, as became him, till farther Orders.” Hereupon a Detachment were commanded to march, and poſſeſs themſelves of *Plaſſendael*, a ſtrong Fort upon the Canal, a ſmall League from *Oſtend*, to facilitate the Siege of that Place. About the ſame Time the Aſſembly of the *States* of *Flanders* came to the following Reſolution, concerning the Recognition of *Charles* III.

The *States* of *Flanders* recognize King *Charles* III.

“ THE Letter which his Highneſs, the Prince and Duke of *Marlborough*,
“ and their Excellencies the Deputies of the *States-General* and of the *United Pr*
“ *vinces*, have been pleas'd to write to the Aſſembly of this Province of *Fla*
“ *ders*, having been read, with due Reſpect, and the Advantagious Co
“ tents thereof having been taken into Conſideration; It has has been unani
“ mouſly reſolved to acknowledge, as the ſaid Aſſembly acknowledges, by
“ theſe Preſents, the Sovereignty of his *Catholick* Majeſty, *Charles* III, to
“ whom they ſubmit, as good and faithful Subjects, in Hopes, and in Confi
“ dence, that his Majeſty will maintain this Province in all their Privileges
“ Uſes, and Cuſtoms, as well in Temporal as Spiritual Concerns. Th
“ his Majeſty, as Count of *Flanders*, will not ſuffer any Thing, relatin
“ thereunto, to be any Ways changed or leſſened, and that he will agree to
“ and approve, the Conſtitution of the Government of the ſaid Province
“ Courts, Countries, Towns, Chatelenies, Offices, and in general all th
“ Diſtricts of the ſame, either as to the Farms of the Revenue of the Pro
“ vince, or the Sums borrowed to this Day, upon what Account ſoever the
“ be, without any Exception, for the Security of the Publick in genera
“ and alſo that of private Men in particular. And for the Performance o
“ what is here above expreſſed, his Highneſs the Prince and Duke of *Marlbo*
“ *rough*, and their Excellencies Meſſieurs the Deputies of the *States Gener*
“ of the *United Provinces*, are moſt humbly deſired, to be pleaſed to ratify
“ what they have had the Kindneſs already to grant to the Colleges and Citie
“ of this Province, upon the Prayers and Repreſentations made unto them
“ And as many Inhabitants of this Province, both Clergymen, and Laymen
“ find their Eſtates were confiſcated and ſeized, it is hoped theſe Confiſ
“ cations and Seizures will entirely ceaſe, from the Date of this preſent Sub
“ miſſion; done in the Aſſembly of the Deputies, Spiritual and Tempora

of the Provinces of *Flanders*, in the Town-Houſe of *Ghent*. June *the*
ſixth 1706.
Signed, *T. Thysbaert*,
and ſealed by the great Seal of the
Province of *Flanders*.

" The whole granted, in the Name of his *Catholick* Majeſty, K. *Charles* III.

Signed,

At the Camp at Arſeele,
June 7, 1706.

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.
Ferdinand van Collen.
T. H. Baron *van Renſwonde.*
J. van Goſlinga Cuyper.

Thus, within the Space of a Fortnight, the Duke of *Marlborough* entire- defeated, and diſperſed, one of the fineſt, and beſt appointed Armies, that er *France* brought into the Field; and recovered the whole *Spaniſh Bra- nt*, the Marquiſate of the *Holy Empire*, with its Capital, the famous City *Antwerp*; the Lordſhip and City of *Mechlin*; and the Capital City, with e beſt Part of *Spaniſh Flanders*. An Event which can hardly be parallel'd. is ſaid, upon this Occaſion, that the Government of the *Spaniſh Nether- ds* was offer'd the Duke of *Marlborough*; but his Grace generouſly refu- g it, the Adminiſtration was ſettled by the Duke, and the Deputies of the *ates-General*, and given to a Council of State, conſiſting of natural born bjects of the *Spaniſh* Provinces, who took the Oath of Fidelity to King *arles* III, in the Preſence of his Grace, and the *States* Deputies.

The ſurprizing Rapidity of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Conqueſts.

In the mean while, *Lewis* XIV. was ſo infinitely ſurprized, when the ews of the Rapidity of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Succeſs was brought m, that he would not give Credit to it; but ſent Monſieur *de Chamilard*, Miniſter of War, as we before obſerved to examine into the Truth, Cir- mſtances, and Cauſes thereof; and to give the neceſſary Orders on the ot: As this, however, was before the Surrender of *Antwerp*, how great ſt his Surprize have been, upon receiving Intelligence of that additional, d important Conqueſt?

Lewis XIV. will hardly believe the Deke's prodigious Succeſs.

The following Medal was ſtruck on Occaſion, of this Prodigious Succeſs —On the *Face* is repreſented a *Buſto* of his Grace the Duke of *Marlbo- gh*, with the Title: *Johannes, Dei Gratia, Sacri Romani Imperij Prin- s, Dux Marlborough, Exercituum Anglorum Commendator Generalis.* John *the Grace of God, Prince of the* Holy Roman Empire, *Duke of* Marlbo- gh, and Generaliſſimo *of the* Engliſh *Armies*.

On the *Reverſe*, is a Pile of Trophies, amongſt which are the Arms of *nders*, and *Brabant*, erected in Honour to our *Hero*, with the following cription: *Pretium Non Vile Laborum. The worthy Reward of his Labours.* d in the *Exergue: Gallis Acie Devictis*; *Brabantia, Flandria, Antwerpia, Dierum Spatio Ereptis*, 1706. *The* French *being conquered in Battle*; Bra- t, Flanders, *and* Antwerp *being recovered within the Space of* 15 *Days, in* 06.

The Artillery, and Proviſion-Waggons, could not poſſibly keep Pace, h the rapid March of the *Confederate* Army; who being, therefore, un- e to undertake any Thing for ſeveral Days, the Duke of *Marlborough*, oſe active Genius would never let him ſpend a Day in vain, reſolved to ploy that Time in a Trip to the *Hague*, to confer with the *States General* out the farther Operations of the War, and other Affairs of Importance. me were of Opinion that the Duke had been again thwarted by the *Dutch* puties and Generals, in a Council of War, and hindered from purſuing Good Fortune, in ſome Enterprize, which they thought too hazardous, d that this occaſioned his Journey. Be that as it will, he left the Army at *ſeele*, under the Command of the Veldt-Marſhal *D'Averquerque*, and ſet the eighth of *June*, for that Place; where he arrived the next Day, ac- panied only by Mr. *Cardonnel* and Colonel *Durel*. The tenth in the ternoon, ſeveral Deputies of their *High Mightineſſes*, waited on his Grace, d had a Conference with him, concerning the farther Operations of the

Campaign ; and whether they readily concurr'd with his Grace in whatever he propoſed, we ſhall not pretend to determine, it is certain they did in ſome Things : Particularly, it was ſaid, they conſented to the Siege of *Menin*, provided he would engage to reduce *Oſtend* firſt, which we ſhall ſee he did : Here let Us leave his Grace for a Minute, and ſee what was doing in the mean while in *England*.

A Free Trade opened between *England*, and the *Spaniſh Netherlands*.

THE firſt News of the ever memorable Victory of *Ramillies* was brought to the *Queen* by Colonel *Richards*, *Aid de Camp* to the Duke of *Marlborough*, who arrived there the ſixth of *May* ; and his Account was confirmed the twenty-firſt, by Captain *Pits*, another of his Grace's *Aids de Camp*, with a farther Relation of the glorious Progreſs of the Arms of her Majeſty, and her *High Allies*. The *Queen* having, at the ſame Time, received an Account of the Succeſs of her Fleet and Forces in *Spain*, the very Day Captain *Pits* arrived at *Kenſington*, a Proclamation was ordered by the Council to be publiſhed, for a Publick Thankſgiving, to be obſerved the twenty-ſeventh of *June*. At the ſame Time, another Order was made in Council, for the Opening a free Trade, with the *Spaniſh Netherlands* ; which was another happy Conſequence, of the great Succeſs of her Majeſty's Arms, under the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Prudent Conduct.

THE ſame Day, Monſieur *Vryberg*, Envoy Extraordinary from the *States-General*, had a private Audience of the *Queen* and Prince, to congratulate with them, in the Name of their *High Mightineſſes*, upon the Signal Victory obtained by the Arms of Her Majeſty, and her *Allies* in *Brabant*. Two Days after, her Majeſty, and his Royal Highneſs, went to *Windſor*, where her Majeſty was waited on with Congratulatory Addreſſes from moſt Parts of her Dominions : And the twenty-ſeventh of *June*, being, as we before obſerved, the Day appointed for a Publick Thankſgiving, was celebrated with the uſual Solemnities, and Rejoicings ; her Majeſty repairing, for that End, to the Cathedral of St. *Paul's*, with the ſame State ſhe had done upon the like Occaſions, in former Years.

The Proceedings of the *French*.

WE took Notice, ſome Pages ago, that the *French* and *Spaniſh* Armies, in the *Netherlands*, were ſeparated, and the greater Part of them put into Garriſons, as not being then in any Condition, to withſtand the Torrent of Succeſs, which attended the victorious Army of the *Confederates*: They did not, however, yet give up all Pretence to the Succeſs of that Campaign. They had, indeed put their Troops into Garriſons ; but it was only to refreſh, and recruit them ; in Order to take the Field again aſſoon as poſſible.

THEY even boaſted that by the Middle of *July*, they would have an Army of ſixty thouſand Men, ready to oppoſe the *Allies* ; and to this End, great Detachments were ordered from the *Upper Rhine*, and from the King of *France*'s Houſhold, to join the *French* Army in *Flanders*. It was, likewiſe, thought neceſſary to make an Alteration in the Command of their Forces ; a Thing ſcarce ever before practiſed in the Middle of a Campaign. Accordingly the Duke *de Vendome* being their moſt proſperous, if not their ableſt General, he was ſent for out of *Italy* to command in the *Netherlands*, but we ſhall not find that he anſwered the Expectations which his Maſter had conceived of him, as we may ſee in the Preamble to his Patent, where the *French* King ſays ; " There was a Neceſſity of putting at the Head of his Troops in *Flanders*, a General who " might gain the Confidence of the Officers and Soldiers, and reſtore the " Troops to that Spirit of Fortitude, and Boldneſs, ſo natural to the " *French* Nation : And that his Knowledge that no one was more capable " of anſwering his Expectations, had determined him, *&c.*

HIS moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty did not conſider that the Duke *de Vendome* would not there have tatter'd, tho' valiant, *Germans*, and *Huſſars*, to encounter with, who were in Want of every Thing but Courage, ſuch as he had to do with in *Italy* : No, he was to oppoſe a Gallant Army in *Flanders*, conſiſting of experienced Officers, and reſolute Soldiers ; fluſh'd with repeated Victories, well cloath'd, regularly paid, and provided with all

manner of Neceſſaries for carrying on any Warlike Enterprize whatſo-
ver. He was therefore deceived in his Expectations, and the Duke *de*
Vendome made but an indifferent Figure in the *Netherlands*, as we ſhall ſoon
ee. In the mean Time, to ſalve Monſieur *de Villeroy*'s Honour, it was
iven out at *Paris*, that he had deſired to be recalled.

BUT notwithſtanding this Salvo was found out for that Marſhal's Re-
utation, the Wits of *Paris* were very ſevere upon him, and the follow-
g ſatyrical Lines were publickly handed about that City, ſoon after
he Defeat of the *French* Army, at *Ramillies*.

> C'EST *a ce Coup, que* Villeroy,
> *Ce* [illegible] *arechal incomparable,*
> *Pour avoir bien ſervi le Roy,*
> *Aura l'Epee de Connetable :*
> *Car pour un Moindre Evenement,*
> Tallard *eut un Gouvernment.*
>
> VARUS *rends moi mes Legions !*
> *S'ecrioit l'Empereur* Auguſte :
> Tallard *rends moi mes Bataillons !*
> *Dit* Louis, *a Titre plus juſte :*
> Tallard *repond---He ! Grand Roy,*
> *Demandez les a* Villeroy.

The Duke of *Marlb-rough* ſets out from the *Hague*.

To return to the Duke of *Marlborough*, he concerted, in one Day, the
her Operations of the Campaign, with the Deputies of the States, and
eed with them about the Government of the Cities, and Towns late-
conquered; for they conſented to almoſt every Thing his Grace propo-
, at leaſt, in this laſt Particular, and ſent him back with full Powers.
is done, he ſet out from the *Hague* the eleventh of *June*, N. S. in Or-
to return to the Army, and lay that Night at *Moer-Dyke*. The next
y, as his Grace was proceeding on his Journey, he was met at a Place
'd *Merxem*, two Leagues from *Antwerp*, by the Biſhop of that City, at-
ded by all the Clergy, both Seculars, and Regulars, who aſſured his
ace, of their inviolable Loyalty and Affection to King *Charles* III, and the
guſt Houſe of *Auſtria*; acknowledging, at the ſame Time, that he had
n the glorious Inſtrument, of their happy Deliverance from the Ty-
ny of *France*, under which they had laboured ever ſince the Death of
g *Charles* III. The *Margrave* of *Antwerp* alſo, with the Burgo-Ma-
s, and the Reſt of the Magiſtrates, attended his Grace, at ſome Diſ-
e from the City, where the firſt Penſionary, in the Name of the Reſt,
e a Speech, to the ſame Purpoſe as the Clergy had done before, after
ch they preſented the Keys of the Town to his Grace, and told him:
had never been delivered up before, ſince they were preſented to the Great
e *of* Parma, *to whom they were not then given, till after the City had*
ined a Siege of twelve Months. A Compliment very much to the Ho-
of the Duke of *Marlborough*, who had made himſelf Maſter thereof,
leſſer Number of Days, we had almoſt ſaid in a leſſer Number of
rs.

T his Grace's Entrance into the Town, he was received with all the
ours and Ceremonies, which were uſually paid to their Sovereigns,
hundred and fifty of the Principal Citizens going in Proceſſion before
Coach his Grace went in, with lighted Torches to the Biſhop's Pa-
where he was ſplendidly eetertained, and lodged that Night. The
quiſs *de Terracena* a Grandee of *Spain*, and Governour of the Citadel;
had declared for King *Charles* III, as we obſerved before, waited on his
e during the whole Solemnity; and the Streets were crowded with an
ite Number of People, continually repeating *Long Live King* Charles
with the greateſt Marks of Joy and Satisfaction imaginable.

Almoſt the whole Garriſon of *Antwerp*, enter into the Service of the *Confederates*.

HIS Grace left *Antwerp* the Thirteenth early in the Morning, and arrived the ſame Evening at the Camp at *Arſeele*. When the Garriſon of *Antwerp* were to march out, according to the Capitulation, one *Spaniſh* and one *Walloon* Regiment, ſtaid behind entire; and of the other Regiments of thoſe Countries, ſcarce one hundred and fifty were left, when they paſs'd by *Bruſſels*, moſt of the Officers and Soldiers entering into the Service of his *Catholick* Majeſty: As did alſo, the Marquiſs *de Winterfeldt*, a Lieutenant General, and Governour of *Liere*, who commanded the Garriſon of the City of *Antwerp*, and the Baron *Wrangle*, a Major General, a Perſon of great Credit amongſt the Troops, and of the firſt Quality.

ON the Fourteenth of *June*, General *Churchill*, who had been appointed Governour of *Bruſſels*, cauſed a Proclamation to be affixed at the uſual Places, whoſe Purport was: That he judg'd it neceſſary, for the Service of "his *Catholick* Majeſty, *Charles* III. and to prevent many Inconveniences, to "command all *Frenchmen*, Soldiers, or others, not Burghers, or Houſe-"keepers, in that City, not to ſtir out of their Lodgings on the ſaid "Fourteenth of *June* 1706, in the Afternoon, on Pain of Impriſonment; "He having ordered Paſſes, for their retiring with Safety, to be given to "all ſuch as ſhould deſire the ſame; and declaring, that if in four and "twenty Hours after that Time, any *Frenchmen* not Burghers, or Houſe-"keepers, ſhould be found in that City, they ſhould be treated as Spies, "and hang'd. All Innkeepers and other Inhabitants of that City, were "likewiſe enjoined to deliver that Morning to his Excellency, an ex-"act Liſt of all the *French*, who lodg'd in their Houſes, purſuant to "an Ordinance of the Magiſtrates of that City, publiſh'd the Day before: "All *Spaniards* alſo, who were come thither from *Antwerp*, and would "not acknowledge *Charles* III. for their lawful Sovereign, and cou'd not "produce Paſſes from Brigadier *Cadogan* were to be treated as the afore-"ſaid *Frenchmen*; and the Wives of all *French* Officers, or Soldiers, ex-"cept thoſe which were confined to their Beds, by Sickneſs, were to re-"tire from thence in three Days, on Pain of Impriſonment, and Forfei-"ture of all their Goods and Effects."

Both Armies conſiderably re-inforced.

WHILST the Enemy lay near *Courtray*, they were reinforced by th Detachment of Foot, which Monſieur *de Marſin* brought from *German* the Horſe of that Detachment having joined them before the Battle o *Ramillies*: Several other Bodies were alſo ordered to *Flanders*, from thei Army on the *Upper Rhine*, and from the *King's Houſhold*. On the othe Hand; the *States General* made twenty Battalions march out of ſevera Garriſons, to reinforce the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Monſieur *D'Auverquerque*; and at the ſame Time the Troops of *Hanover*, an the *Pruſſian* Forces, advanced towards *Barbant* by haſty Marches, as Compenſation for their former ſlowneſs.

THE *Confederates* therefore, being ſtill ſuperior to the Enemy, the Reſolution to beſiege *Oſtend*, which had been agreed on by the Duke, wi the *States* at the *Hague*, was put in Execution. That Place was more famous for the Siege it ſuſtained in the laſt Age, for above three Years, againſt all the Forces of *Spain*, than for the Goodneſs of its Fortification and yet they were ſtronger at this Time, than they were when the *Spaniards* beſieged it. The Reduction of this Town was of conſiderable Importance, both by Reaſon of its Situation, which covered great Part o *Flanders*; and its being a good Sea-Port, and a Neſt of Privateers, which ver much annoy'd the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Merchant-Men.

The Siege of *Oſtend* reſolved on, and that of *Dunkirk* rejected.

As *Dunkirk*, however, was of much greater Importance, both on th Account, and by Reaſon of the prodigious Strength of its Fortification which made it look'd upon as almoſt impregnable, it was propoſed to la Siege to that Town; but whether his Grace look'd upon that Enterpri as too difficult and hazardous; or whether he thought it might be reduced with more Eaſe afterwards, the Reſolution for beſieging *Oſtend* prevailed. Monſieur *Rouſſet* obſerves, upon this Head, that the Duke of *Marlborough*, on the Siege of *Dunkirk*'s being propoſed to him, contente himſelf, with anſwering, *Delenda eſt Carthago*, and determined on beſieging *Oſtend*. But we can no ways conceive, how the Name of *Carthage* ſuits at all better with *Oſtend*, than *Dunkirk*; on the contrary, as the latter was infinitely more prejudicial to the Trade of the *Engliſh* than the former, tho' both did us great Damage, we think it might with much greater Propriety have been call'd *Carthage* than the other; we muſt believe therefore that Monſieur *Rouſſet* had been miſinformed, and that the Duke only reſolved upon the Reduction of *Oſtend*, preferably to that of *Dunkirk*, becauſe the former was much the moſt eaſy, and had been agreed on previouſly with the *States*, whereas the other was doubtful.

Fort *Plaſſendael* taken

THE greateſt Difficulty that occurr'd in laying Siege to *Oſtend*, was becauſe that Place could only be attack'd on one Side, and that within a very little Compaſs: However, whilſt the Grand Army was taking ſome Refreſhment, General *Fagel*, who was encamp'd at *Oudenburg*, carry'd the Fort of *Plaſſendael*, Sword in Hand; which not being very far from *Oſtend*, contributed greatly towards the Reduction of that Town.

IT had been reſolved, to make an Attempt at the ſame Time, on *Newport*, in Order to which Monſieur *D'Auverquerque*, with forty one Battalions, and thirty Squadrons, appeared before that Place the Eighteenth of *June*, and made ſome Preparations to attack it: But ſeveral unforeſeen Difficulties occurring, eſpecially that of letting out the Sluices, which would have render'd the Siege tedious, that Deſign was laid aſide, and it was reſolved to turn the Force againſt *Oſtend*. *French* Writers would inſinuate, that this was only a Feint, and no real Deſign of the *Allies*; ſince notwithſtanding they had attack'd and taken the *Redoubt* before the Fort of *Nieuwendam*, and ſeveral other Poſts, leading from thence to *Oudenburg*, they gave over the Enterprize.

Oſtend beſieged both by Sea and Land.

ACCORDINGLY, the Veldt-Marſhal *D'Auverquerque* decamp'd the nineteenth from before *Newport*, and incamp'd at *Marienkirk*, near Fort *Albert*, within half a League of *Oſtend*. It was, at firſt, deſigned to have opened the Trenches the twentieth; but as the Ground was very low, and it was impoſſible, in ſome Places, to dig a Foot and a half without finding Water, it was put off till the Troops had provided themſelves a ſufficient Number of Faſcines and Gabions, to cover the Workmen and Soldiers. All poſſible Diligence was uſed to get theſe and every Thing elſe in Readineſs; but, nevertheleſs, in a Council of War, which was held on the twenty-third, it was found neceſſary to delay the Opening of the Trenches ſome Days longer, till they had received all their Artillery, and other Neceſſaries for carrying on the Siege with Vigour: Sir *Stafford Fairborn*, with a Squadron of nine large *Engliſh* Men of War, four Bomb-Ketches, and two Fire-ſhips, block'd up the Harbour at the ſame Time, being appointed to batter the Town by Sea.

ON the Night between the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-ſixth, the Enemy having erected a Battery of five Pieces of Cannon, without the Town, towards the Sea Side, to hinder the Barks from Landing, the Out-Guard advanced thither, nailed up thoſe Cannon, and retired again by Break of Day. In the mean Time, the Beſiegers having Intelligence, that the Sailors and Townſmen intended to aſſiſt the Garriſon, in defending the Place, the Veldt Marſhal let them know, he would deſtroy the Town, and burn all their Shipping, if they ſhould offer to lend the Enemy the leaſt Aſſiſtance. This Meſſage had the deſired Effect upon them; for they not only laid aſide their Deſign, but the Twenty-third four Burgo-Maſters came to the Camp, and humbly intreated that their Town and Ships might be ſpared; the Bomb-Ketches having already thrown in ſome Bombs, which had done Execution. But as they made no Overtures of ſurrendering, they were obliged to return as they came.

The Trenches opened.

IN the Night, between the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth, the Trenches were opened within Musket ſhot of the Town, by Lieutenant General *Fagel*, who had under him, Major General *Lauder*, and Brigadier *Amama*, with two Colonels, and two thouſand Soldiers and Pioneers, ſupported by four

Battalions, two *Engliſh*, and two *Dutch*. The Enemy made a great firing from the Town; but that did not hinder the Works from being carried on with great Succeſs; and the Loſs of the *Confederates*, on this Occaſion, was not above ſixty Men killed and wounded. The Twenty-ninth the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General *Oxenſtiern*, Major-General *Murray*, and the Duke of *Argyle*, a Brigadier, with a Colonel, four Battalions, and one thouſand eight hundred Pioneers. The Thirtieth, Lieutenant-General *Spar*, with Major-General *Collier*, and Brigadier *Litten*, a Colonel, four Battalions of Foot, and one thouſand five hundred Pioneers relieved the Trenches: And theſe three Lieutenant-Generals, commanded, in the Trenches, by Turns, 'till the Town ſurrendered.

The Town battered and bombarded with great Fury.

By the Firſt of *July*, N. S. the Batteries were finiſhed, and the Beſiegers planted their Cannon upon them. On the Third, Sir *Stafford Fairborn* came aſhore, to confer with Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, and they agreed that, the next Day, the Bomb-Ketches ſhould draw near the Town, to bombard it. The ſame Day, the Trenches, on the *Left*, were carried on, within an hundred and fifty Paces of the *Glacis* of the Place; and the Line of Communication being finiſhed, the Works were carried on with ſuch Vigour, that the Beſiegers ſoon covered themſelves from the Cannon of the Town. The four Batteries they had erected were, one of eight Pieces of Cannon, one of eighteen Mortars, a Third of thirty-eight Pieces of Cannon, and a Fourth of Seven. Theſe, being all ready, they began to batter the Town by Break of Day, and continued firing with ſuch uninterrupted Fury, that the Flames appeared in divers Places before Eight in the Morning: And the Battering by Sea having likewiſe done conſiderable Execution, great Part of the Enemy's Cannon were diſmounted by Night, and the Town almoſt reduced to a Heap of Rubbiſh. On the Fourth, the Firing and Bombardment went on with great Vigour; and the next Night, an Aſſault was made on the Counterſcarp.

The Onſet was begun by fifty *Engliſh* Grenadiers, commanded by a Lieutenant, and ſupported by a Battalion of the *Dutch*. It was carried on with all poſſible Courage and Reſolution, and the Enemy being beaten from their Works, the *Allies* made a Lodgment thereon. The ſame Day the Duke of *Marlborough*, accompanied by the Prince of *Heſſe*, and the Prince *d'Auvergne*, the Count *Vander Nat*, and Count *Naſſau*, Son of the Veldt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, came to the Siege. His Grace, at his Arrival there, was ſaluted by the Guns of all the Ships of the Fleet, under the Command of Vice-Admiral *Fairborn*, who likewiſe came on Shore, and having dined with the Duke, had a Conference with him.

Next Morning the Enemy made a Sally, with nine thouſand Men, in Order to diſlodge the Beſiegers, and endeavour to regain the Poſt they had taken: But the Battalions which were in the Trenches, advancing to the Relief of the Troops poſted there, the Enemy retired after a ſmall Skirmiſh, without having gained any other Advantage by their Sally, than killing and wounding about fifty of the Beſiegers. During theſe Tranſactions all poſſible Diligence was uſed, to perfect two Batteries on the *Glacis*, one of twelve, and the other of eight Pieces of Cannon.

Oſtend ſurrenders.

On the Sixth about Nine in the Morning, the Beſieged finding it was to no Purpoſe to hold out any longer, againſt the Fire of forty-ſix heavy Cannon, eighteen Mortars, and ſeveral Hundreds of ſmall *Coborn* Mortars, thought fit to beat a Parley; and the Capitulation being agreed to, and ſigned, by Eleven the ſame Night, the *Allies* took Poſſeſſion of the Town, next Morning, in the Name of King *Charles* the Third.

The Reduction of this Place, in ſo ſhort a Time, redounded greatly to the Honour of the *Confederates*; and ſo much the more, becauſe that during the three Years 1601, 1602, 1603, it held out againſt the *Spaniards*, who loſt near eighty thouſand Men before it: Whereas now, tho' it was defended by a ſtrong Garriſon, commanded by two Generals, the one *French*, and the other *Spaniſh*, and provided with Artillery, and Ammunition in Abundance, it ſurrendered to the *Allies*, after having been battered very little more than three Days.

The

Reaſons aſſigned by the *French*, for their ſurrendering ſo ſoon.

The *French* pretend, in order to vindicate the Reputation of Monſieur *de a Mothe*, their Governor, for delivering up this important Place in ſo ſhort *Time*, that the Town being entirely ruined by above ten thouſand Bombs, hich were thrown into it, the Threats of the Inhabitants to revolt, toge- her with the Miſunderſtanding between the *French* and *Spaniſh* Garriſons, and he Want of Arms for the Soldiers obliged him to capitulate: Beſides which, he Marquis *de Quincy* adds, that the Place was very ill provided with every hing; and that the Garriſon, which conſiſted only of eight Battalions, and ur Regiments of Dragoons, were all either new Levies, or diſaffected *alloons*. How little Truth there was in ſome of theſe Aſſertions, our eaders have already ſeen.

According to the Capitulation, the Garriſon, conſiſting of two *Spaniſh* attalions, four Troops of Dragoons of the ſame Nation, and four *French* Re- iments, marched out the Eighth of *July*, N. S. without any Marks of Ho- ur, their Swords and Baggage excepted, having firſt been obliged to pro- iſe, that they would neither bear Arms againſt King *Charles* III, or any of s *Allies*, for ſix Months; but moſt of the *Spaniards* entered into the Ser- ce of the *Confederates*. In this Capitulation no Mention was made of the ipping in the Harbour; nevertheleſs, two Men of War, one of eighty, d the other of fifty Guns, were found therein, with about forty-five ſmall eſſels: This important Conqueſt did not coſt the *Allies* above five hundred en, including the killed and wounded. They found likewiſe in the Place enty-four Colours, and one Standard; with fifty Pieces of Braſs, and forty n Cannon, and Ammunition in Abundance, particularly three hundred ouſand Weight of Powder.

The Loſs of the *Allies* very inconſiderable.

The following Medal was ſtruck on the Reduction of *Oſtend*.

On the Face are two *Buſto*'s repreſenting the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Veldt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque* with this Inſcription.

annes *Dux* Marlborough, & Henricus d'Auverquerque, *ſidera Anni* MDCCVI.

n *Duke of* Marlborough, *and* Henry d'Auverquerque, *the two Conſtella- ions of the Year* 1706.

On the *Reverſe* is the Veldt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, on Foot, placing Cap of *Liberty* on the Head of a Nymph ſtanding before him; with her nds bound, repreſenting the City of *Oſtend*, which appears in View, with Inſcription.

Liberat, non mutat Jugum.

He ſets her Free, he does not exchange one Yoke for another.

he Approaches before *Oſtend* being levelled, and a good Garriſon left that Town, and in the Fort *Plaſſendael*, under the Command of Lieute- -General *Spar*, Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* marched the Twelfth of *July*, the Troops under him, to rejoin the Duke of *Marlborough*, whom we at *Arſeele*; and of whoſe Proceedings during the Siege we ſhall now give ccinct Account.

is Grace broke up from *Arſeele* the Twenty-eighth of *June*, and advanced *Rouſſelaer*, where he encamped to cover the Siege of *Oſtend*. On the enty-ſecond, he received Advice from Brigadier *Meredith*, who com- ded the Troops which blockaded *Dendermond*; that the Enemy having a Detachment of three thouſand Horſe and two thouſand Foot, from s, in Hopes to ſurprize him, he had timely Notice of their Approach, had accordingly retired from *Lebbeeke* to *Baeſtroo*, a Poſt ſo advantageous the Enemy did not think fit to attack him there, tho' ſo much ſuperior umber, and that of fifty Men he had left in a Redoubt, to cover his eat, only five were killed, and the Captain who commanded them, with his Men taken Priſoners. The Enemy, however, put about four hun- Foot, and one thouſand Dragoons into the Town; but upon Sight of adier *Cadogan*, who came from *Oudenarde* with ſix Squadrons, and was but about an Hour too late to ſecure the Bridge of *Aloſt*, they retreated with the greateſt Hurry to *Mons* again, having loſt in this Expedition near ſeven thouſand Men, moſt of whom deſerted.

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The Siege of *Menin* reſolved on.

THE *Confederate* Army being now conſiderably reinforced, his Grac thought fit to employ moſt of the Troops, which had had no Share in th former Services and Fatigues of the Campaign, on ſome Enterprize of Im portance; and none could be greater than the Siege of *Menin*, which wa reckoned a Key to the *French* Conqueſts in the *Netherlands*; and whereon the celebrated *French* Engineer, Monſieur *de Vauban*, had exerted his utmoſ Skill. It was built after the Peace of *Nimeguen*; and nothing that Art coul invent was wanting, to render it impregnable. It was, beſides, defended b a Garriſon of five or ſix thouſand Men, tho' Monſieur *Rouſſet* ſays no mor than four thouſand three hundred and twenty-ſix private Men, commande by five hundred and ſeventy-four Officers including Sergeants. The Marqu *de Bully*, who was Governor, had under him, Lieutenant-General *Caraman* and Monſieur *de Vallois*, who was Chief Engineer, had two other Enginee of Note under him. All theſe Things being duly weighed, it was though by many too bold an Undertaking to beſiege it: But then, on the othe Hand, it was conſidered, that the Reduction of ſo important a Place, woul not only add great Reputation to the Arms of the *Allies*, but would be great Help to ſecure their late Acquiſitions: It being ſituated upon the Riv *Lys*, five Miles *South-Weſt* of *Courtray*, nine almoſt *North* of *Liſle*, a almoſt twelve *South-Eaſt* of *Ypres*.

The great Strength of that Place.

UPON theſe, and other Conſiderations, this Siege was reſolved on; a Part of the Forces, which were appointed for that Service, with Meſſieu *de Rocques*, and *Hertel*, the two chief Engineers, and fourteen other Eng neers, marched the Twenty-firſt of *July*, N. S. to *Courtray*; having wit them twelve Pieces of Cannon, eight ſmall Mortars, and twelve *Pontoons* Next Day General *Saliſch*, to whom the Command and Direction of this E terprize was committed, marched with the Reſt, being together thirty-tw Battalions of Foot, and twenty-five Squadrons of Horſe; twelve thouſan Pioneers were likewiſe appointed, to work on the Lines of Circumvallatio The Place was inveſted on the Twenty-third, but the Artillery not bein come up from *Ghent*, the Trenches were not opened 'till the Fourth of *A guſt*, in the Night.

THE principal Officers, who were appointed to command at this Sieg under General *Saliſch*, were Monſieur *Scholtz*, and the Earl of *Orkney*, Lieutenant-Generals; Meſſieurs *Erberveldt*, *Rantzau*, *Weck*, *Villate*, *P landt*, and the Prince of *Sonderburg*, as Major-Generals, and the Brigadie *Capel*, *Schurel*, *Naſſau-Woudenburg*, *Amama*, *Argyle*, *Trouſiel*, and *Schwartze*

THE Approaches were carried on after the uſual Manner, without a remarkable Occurrences, till the Tenth of *Auguſt*, when the Saps on t *Right*, and *Left*, being advanced, as far as the Saliant Angles of the Cou terſcarp, the Diſpoſition was made for attacking it in the Evening. A this Action proved the moſt bloody of any that happened at any Sieg ſince that of the Cover'd Way, at *Keyſerſwaert*, we ſhall be the more pa ticular in our Relation thereof: Lieutenant General *Scholtz* commanded t Attack on the *Right*, having under him Major General *Pallandt*, a Brigadier *Schwartzel*; the Earl of *Orkney* commanded the Attack on t *Left*, with Major General *Villate*, and the Duke of *Argyle* as Brigadie At each Attack were three hundred Grenadiers, as many Workmen, and Detachment of the ſame Number of Fuziliers to cover them; the who being ſuſtained by the nine Battalions that relieved the Trenches, fo on the *Right*, and five on the *Left*, namely thoſe of *Lottum*, *Ingoldsby*, *Pallandt*, *Fagel*, *Lauder*, *Vogelin*, *Goven*, *Ranck*, and *Leers*; and four othe Battalions were ordered to ſupport them in Caſe of Need: The Duke o *Marlborough* was himſelf at the Camp that Day, and aſſiſted at makin the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for this famous Action.

The Counterſcarp ſtormed.

THE Attack began about ſeven o'Clock, on the Signal of two Mine the Beſiegers ſprung, at the two Saliant Angles of the Cover'd Way which had a pretty good Effect. The Men behaved with great Bravery eſpecially the Grenadiers, who advanced with uncommon Intrepidity u to the very Paliſſades, and throwing their Grenades into the Cover'd Wa

leape

leap'd in after them, and killed all who oppoſed them. The Enemy, however, made a gallant Reſiſtance, and the firſt five Battalions ſuffered very much, by the exceſſive Fire which was made from the Town. But the Grenadiers preſſing on with great Fury, they ſoon beat the Enemy out of the Cover'd Way, with a terrible Slaughter, and made Lodgments cloſe to the Paliſſades, on the four Angles of the Counterſcarp.

THE Enemy ſprung two Mines during the Attack, which did the Beſiegers but little Harm but they were expoſed to the Fire of the Ravelins, and other Works, for near two Hours, before the Men could cover themſelves. This was the Occaſion of greateſt Part of their Loſs, which was little leſs than one thouſand four hundred Men killed, or wounded; with three Engineers killed and as many wounded: However it was as little as could be expected in ſo warm a Service. The Deputies of the *States*, and the Generals, expreſſed themſelves extreamly well ſatisfy'd, with the Gal-antry of the Troops, on this Occaſion: Among the Reſt, the Duke of *Argyle* diſtinguiſh'd himſelf very much in this Action: That ſame Night, the Beſieged made ſeveral Signals, to give Notice, as it was believed, that they were reduced to the laſt Extremity; and they were anſwered from all the Places adjacent.

IN the mean While, the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough*, continu-d incamped at *Helchin*, only the *Left* Wing was extended to *Lauwe* near *Menin*, in Order to oppoſe any Attempt, that might be made by the Duke *e Vendoſme*, who arriving at *Valenciennes* the fourth of *Auguſt*, was drawing together an Army, with which he threatned to relieve *Menin*. On the Six-eenth of the ſame Month, Brigadier *Cadogan* being out near *Tournay*, with a ew Horſe to cover the Foragers, was ſurprized and ſurrounded by a ſupe-ior Number of the Enemy's Cavalry, and was carried Priſoner into *Tournay*; ut the Eighteenth the Duke *de Vendoſme*, ſent him back on his *Parole*; be-g willing to contend with the Duke of *Marlborough* in Generoſity, if he ould not in the Field: On the other Hand, the latter in Exchange, releaſed aron *Palavicini*, a Major-General in the *French* Service, taken at the Bat-e of *Ramillies*.

Brigadier *Cadogan* taken Priſoner, but releaſed on his *Parole*.

On the Nineteenth of *Auguſt*, N.S. The *Confederate* Troops before *Menin* gan two Saps, in Order to make a Deſcent into the *Foſſe*, and work'd at the me Time on the Batteries on the Counterſcarp. Next Day they finiſhed o Batteries, one of ſix, and the other of five Pieces of Cannon, which gan to fire upon the Baſtion, and the Ravelin, next Morning, at Break of y: Two more Batteries were alſo perfected, and ready to play, by the wenty-ſecond in the Morning. The Duke of *Marlborough* going thither ſee what Progreſs was made in the Siege, the Governor beat a Parley, on which Hoſtages were exchanged about Nine that Morning. The De-nds of the Garriſon were as follows.

The Town capitulates.

The Demands of the Garriſon.

" THAT they might be allowed four Days, from the Date of the Capitulation, to expect Relief, and that if it did not come in that Time, a Gate ſhould be delivered up: That the Garriſon ſhould march out with Arms and Baggage, and all the uſual Marks of Honour, that they ſhould be furniſhed with Waggons and Boats for their Baggage, and their Sick and Wounded; as alſo that ſuch of them as were not in a Condition to remove, ſhould be taken Care of in the Town, at the Expence of the *Al-ies*: That none of the Garriſon ſhould be ſtopped for Debt, on giving Notes under their Hands for whatever they might owe: That twelve covered Waggons ſhould be allowed the Garriſon, which ſhould not be viſited: That all Priſoners taken on both Sides ſhould be ſet free: That no Enquiry ſhould be made after Deſerters on either Side: That ſuch of the Garriſon as had Eſtates, or Effects, in the Countries which were un-er the Obedience of the *Allies*, ſhould neither be moleſted in their Per-ons, or Eſtates, altho' they ſhould continue in the *French* Service: That s many Perſons ſhould have the Liberty, to march out masked with the Garriſon, as the Governor ſhould think fit: That the Guard to conduct them to *Liſle*, ſhould conſiſt of no more than four Squadrons of Horſe:

" That the Townſmen ſhould be maintained in their Privileges, and all, " who would, might depart: That all the Generals of the *Confederate* Forces " ſhould ſign the Capitulation; and that the *Allies* ſhould not take any of " their Men out of their Ranks, on any Pretence whatſoever."

The Terms granted them

In the Evening the Capitulation was concluded in this Manner. The firſt Article demanded was refuſed, and it was agreed, " That they ſhould de- " liver up the Gate of *Bruges* the next Day, at Nine in the Morning: That " they ſhould march out as they deſired, but ſhould carry away with them " only four Pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars, and ſhould be conducted " to *Douay*: That they ſhould be provided with Waggons and Boats: That " their Sick and Wounded, who could not be removed, ſhould be taken " Care of in the Town, but at their own Charge: That as to the Debts of " any of the Garriſon, they ſhould not be ſtopped, provided they gave " ſuch Security for the Payment thereof, as ſhould be accepted by their Cre- " ditors: That only eight covered Waggons ſhould be allowed them: That " the Priſoners on both Sides ſhould be ſet at Liberty, as deſired:" The Articles they demanded concerning the Deſerters, the Eſtates of any of the Garriſon continuing in the *French* Service, and Perſons marching out mask- ed were rejected: " The Guard to conduct them to *Douay* was agreed to be " two hundred Horſe: What was deſired in Favour of the Inhabitants was " granted, provided thoſe who departed declared their Intention of ſo doing " within a Month: It was agreed that the Capitulation ſhould be ſigned by " the General who commanded the Siege, as uſual in ſuch Caſes: The laſt " Article they propoſed was refuſed; but it was promiſed, that Care ſhould " be taken to prevent any Diſorders, and that Juſtice ſhould be done im- " mediately upon any Complaint."

The Surrender of this Town happened ſooner, by ſome Days, than the Beſiegers could reaſonably have expected, conſidering the Strength of this Place, and the Number of the Garriſon, who beſides had conſiderable Magazines, both of Proviſions and Ammunition.

Pursuant to the above-mentioned Capitulation, the Duke of *Argyle* took Poſſeſſion of one of the Gates, called the Gate of *Bruges*, the Twenty-third in the Morning, with a Guard of two hundred Men; and on the Twenty-fifth, the Garriſon, conſiſting of twelve Battalions of Foot, and three Squadrons of diſmounted Dragoons, making in all about four thouſand three hundred Men, marched out, with all the uſual Marks of Honour, under a Guard of two hundred *Confederate* Horſe, who conducted them next Day, to *Douay*. It had been agreed, that the Garriſon ſhould march through the Breach; but it not appearing to be wide enough, they marched through the *Liſle* Gate: The ſame Day, Major-General *Welderen*, who was appointed to command in *Menin*, entered upon his Government with five *Dutch* Battalions of Foot. Upon viſiting the Place, the Duke of *Marlborough* found therein, fifty-five Braſs Cannon; ſixteen Iron Cannon; ſix Mortars; eight hundred and ten double Barrels of Powder; three hundred and eighty-ſeven Barrels of Musket-Balls, with a great Quantity of all Sorts of Proviſion. Among the Artiller were likewiſe found four Pieces of Cannon, with the Arms of *England*, whic had been taken at the Battle of *Landen*, and were ordered by his Grace t be ſent to *England*: At the ſame Time Directions were given for levelli the Approaches, and repairing the Fortifications of *Menin*. Our Reade may ſee in the following Letter, from General *Saliſch* who commanded th Siege, to Monſieur *Fagel*, Secretary to the *States General*, the Loſs whic both Parties ſuſtained at this Siege.

Letter from General *Saliſch* to Mr. Secretary *Fagel*.

SIR,

" I do myſelf the Honour to acquaint you, that the Garriſon of *Men* " marched out Yeſterday, about Ten in the Forenoon, according to th " Capitulation, making in all about four thouſand Men, ſo that they h " in this Siege one thouſand three hundred Men killed or wounded. M " Lord Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Veldt-Marſhal Monſieur *d'Auv* " *querque*, ſaw the Garriſon march out, and every Thing was done in goo

" Orde

“ Order. As to the Loſs we have ſuſtained in this Siege, your Honour may “ ſee it in the following Liſt. We have found in the Place fifty-five Braſs “ Cannon, and Ten of Iron, beſides ſeveral other Pieces which were buried “ under Ground; as alſo ſix Mortars, eight hundred and ten double Bar- “ rels of Powder, three hundred and eighty-ſeven double Barrels of Muſ- “ ket-Balls, and a great Quantity of all other Sorts of Ammunition and Pro- “ viſions of which I have not as yet an exact Liſt: The Battalions of *Hey-* “ *den*, *Sachſen-Eyſenach*, *Chambriers*, *Ufflingen*, and *Floor*, are marched into “ the Place, to remain there in Garriſon 'till farther Orders. I am, &c.

Signed,
E. W. *Saliſch*.

rom the Camp before Me-
nin, Aug. 26, 1706.

true Liſt of all the Wounded and Slain in the Siege of Menin, *from the inveſting the Place 'till the Capitulation.*

	Killed.	Wounded.
Colonels	00	03
Lieutenant-Colonels	00	01
Majors	00	04
Captains	13	22
Lieutenants	13	27
Enſigns	06	26
Sergeants	34	69
Private Soldiers	517	1872
Run away to the Enemy	00	21
	583	2045

As for the Loſs of the Enemy, however, the *French* themſelves allow it have been greater than General *Saliſch* makes it, ſince the Marquis *de incy* gives the following Account thereof. Dragoons, killed or wounded ety-three; ſick twenty-eight; Officers killed, forty-nine; Soldiers wounded, ht hundred and two; killed, five hundred and ſixty; Officers and Men, led, wounded and ſick, one thouſand five hundred and thirty-two.

HE Duke *de Vendoſme* having drawn together an Army of one hundred fifty-five Squadrons of Horſe, and ſeventy-three Battalions of Foot, it thought he would have made ſome Motion to have prevented the Pro- s of the *Confederate* Arms; but he had the Mortification to be only a ctator of the Siege; and thought it beſt to continue quiet in his Camp be- the *Deyle*: Which was not anſwering the Encomiums in the Preamble is Patent.

s ſoon as the Duke of *Marlborough* ſaw himſelf Maſter of *Menin*, he lved upon reducing *Dendermond*, which had been kept blockaded ever the Battle of *Ramillies*; and appointed his Brother, General *Churchill* ake upon him the Command and Direction of that Undertaking. Three s after, his Grace arrived himſelf, in the Camp before that Place, to- er with the Deputies of the *States*, in order to haſten the Siege. It did laſt long; for the Enemy having been driven from an advanced Re- t, the Governor beat a Parley, but was refuſed any Manner of Capitu- n, and told, that if he would not ſurrender Priſoner of War, neither elf, nor any of the Garriſon ſhould be ſpared; wherefore he was forced bmit, and on the Fifth of *September*, about Five in the Evening, deli- d up the Gate of *Mechlin* to the *Allies*: Hereupon the Duke of *Marlbo-* , and the Field-Deputies, wrote the following Letter to the *States Ge-* , which as they give an Account of ſome Circumſtances relating to the , we ſhall inſert, for the Information of our Readers.

Dendermond beſieged in Form,

And taken.

High and Mighty Lords,

I arrived here laſt *Thurſday* Night, with Monſieur *de Goſlinga*, and onſieur *de Geldermalſen*, to haſten the Attack of this Place; and I am “ very

Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* to the *States General*.

“very glad I can acquaint your *High Mightineſſes,* that this Morning about Ten a Clock, the Garriſon beat a Parley, and demanded honourable Conditions: But my Brother returned Anſwer, that he could grant them no other Terms, than for them to remain Priſoners of War; but that their Baggage ſhould be left them, provided they declared themſelves, and delivered up one of their Gates within two Hours. Theſe Terms were rejected, and the Hoſtages having been ſent back, Orders were given to renew the Attack; whereupon the Garriſon deſired a farther Ceſſation of Arms, for an Hour, at the Expiration whereof they ſurrendered, and about Five delivered up the Gate of *Mechlin.* They are to march out next *Tueſday,* in order to be conducted to *Holland.*

“I heartily congratulate your *High Mightineſſes* upon this happy Event, in which the Hand of *God* has viſibly appeared; for it has been obſerved, that for ſeveral Years paſt, there has never been ſo favourable a Seaſon, in this Country, for ſuch an Enterprize: I am, with entire Devotion, and Reſpect,

High and mighty Lords, &c.
Signed,
The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

At the Camp before Dendermond, *Sept.* 5, 1706.

Letter of the *States* Deputies to their Principals.

High and mighty Lords,

“ACCORDING to our laſt, the Trenches were opened, and the Batteries finiſhed, ſo that they began to play Yeſterday Morning; and that with ſuch Fury, and Execution, that the Breaches in a Redoubt, and the Work that covered it, being wide enough this Morning, our Men carried the ſame by Storm, with great Bravery, and little Loſs: Whereupon the Beſiegers immediately deſired to capitulate, and ſent Hoſtages for that Purpoſe. As their Propoſals were brought to us, and the Duke of *Marlborough,* whilſt we were all in the Trenches, to obſerve the Aſſault, ſeveral Meſſages were ſent from the Town to the Camp, and back again. At laſt, the Garriſon came to an Agreement, about Five this Afternoon pursuant to which they are to remain Priſoners of War, on Condition however, that they ſhall be allowed their Swords and Baggage. Accordingly they have delivered up to us the Gate of *Mechlin.* We ſhall tak farther Meaſures with the Duke of *Marlborough* about the next Enterprize; and we ſhall wait for your *High Mightineſſes* Order, to know whi ther the Garriſon ſhall be conducted. We thought it our Duty to congratulate your *High Mightineſſes* upon this ſpeedy and happy Succeſs; and are,

High and mighty Lords, &c.
Signed,
S. V. *Goſlinga,*
A. V. *Borſelen,* Lord of *Gelder Malſ*

From the Camp before Dendermond, *Sept.* 5. 1706.

Obſervations upon this Succeſs.

THUS the Troops of the *Allies,* made themſelves Maſters, in a Siege o ſeven Days, of this important Place, which being ſtrongly ſituated among Moraſſes, had formerly baffled the Army of the *French* King, when h laid Siege to it in Perſon; tho' it was now defended, by two *French* Reg ments of Foot, a *Spaniſh* Battalion, ſeven hundred Men, drawn out of ſeveral other Regiments, and two hundred Dragoons unmounted. The *French,* according to Cuſtom, to derogate from the Honour gained by the Beſiegers, pretend the Garriſon might have held out longer, had it not been for a Mi underſtanding between the Governor, and the Officer who commanded the *French* Troops. The Duke of *Marlborough* appointed Brigadier *Meredith* to command in *Dendermond,* with a Garriſon of five hundred Men; beſides the Regiment of *Sarra Blanca,* which was ordered to remain at *Grimberg,* to cover the Country of *Waes.*

HIS Grace, likewiſe, went in Perſon to viſit the Town; his Army being, in the mean Time, encamped at *Elchin,* whither General *Saliſch* had Orders to bring back the Troops from the Siege of *Menin.* He arrived the there Eighth

f *September*, and the ſame Day, the *Engliſh*, *Pruſſian*, and *Hanoverian* In-
ntry made a Motion, by the Duke's Order, from the *Right* to the *Left*,
be nearer at Hand to paſs the *Scheld*, over ſix Bridges, which that Gene-
l had cauſed to be built, oppoſite to the Village of *Potte*. Brigadier *Wert-
uller*, who commanded in *Courtray*, joined the Army alſo with his Garri-
n; and the Ninth, the Troops began to paſs the *Scheld*, and to advance to-
ards *Aeth*.

DENDERMOND being now reduced, as we have obſerved, the *Confederate*
rmy, after ſo many Conqueſts, might have ended the Campaign, crown-
with more Glory, than the moſt ſanguine Man could ever have expected,
would almoſt have aimed at in one Summer. Nevertheleſs the ever-victo-
ous, and indefatigable Duke of *Marlborough*, thought it yet too ſoon to
t a Stop to the Career of their good Fortune; wherefore, he ordered
em to turn their Arms againſt *Aeth*. It was accordingly inveſted, the
xth of *September*, by forty Battalions, and thirty Squadrons, under the
mmand of Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*; whilſt the Duke of *Marlborough* en-
mped at *Gramez*, to cover that Siege, and the Enemy lay between *Conde*,
d *Mortaigne*.

Aeth inveſted

AETH is a ſtrong Frontier-Town, and a Place of ſome Conſideration, in
Earldom of *Hainault*; ſituated on the *Dender*, juſt where a Rivulet,
med *Cambron*, diſembogues itſelf into that River. The *French* took it in
97, but reſtored it the ſame Year at the Peace of *Ryſwick*; however,
y ſeized it again in 1701, and as it is a pretty regular Fortification, they
taken care that all its Batteries ſhould be, at this time, in good Re-
ir. Monſieur *de Spinola* was the Governour, and the Brigadier *de St. Pierre*
nmanded the Troops, which amouuted to the Number of about two thou-
d Men. The Enemy had Time enough, to provide themſelves with eve-
Thing that was neceſſary for a long and vigorous Defence; and in all
bability they would have done ſo, had they had a Garriſon ſufficiently
nerous: Happily for the *Allies* they had not.

N the Seventeenth, the Beſiegers began their Line of Circumvallation,
to make up and bring their Faſcines together; and on the Twenty-ſecond
Night, they opened their Trenches before it, with very little Loſs. This
chiefly owing to a Stratagem; for tho' the Deſign of the Beſiegers was
pen the Trenches on the *South* Side, they made a Feint of opening
n on the *North* Side; upon which the Beſieged drew the greateſt Part of
r Strength that Way; and during that Interval, the Beſiegers made the
Uſe of their Time, and purſued their Point ſo effectually, that before
were diſcovered, they were got under good Shelter, inſomuch that
nſieur *Rouſſet* affirms, they did not loſe a ſingle Man. The Enemy were
eaſier deceived herein, becauſe it was on the *North* Side that Marſhal
inat had formerly attacked it, and the Breaches then made had been no
rwiſe repaired than by Faſcines: But the Beſiegers found out a more con-
ient Place, between the Brook *Cambron*, and the *Dender*, inſomuch that
opened the Trenches within three hundred Paces of the Counterſcarp.

A ſucceſsful Stratagem, which ſaves a great many Lives.

HE Attack being carried on as uſual, notwithſtanding very bad Weather,
Beſiegers made a Lodgment on one of the Angles of the Covered Way,
Twenty-ninth of the ſame Month; and having carried on the Saps, which
began that Night, on the *Right*, againſt the Point of the Ravelin, and
he *Left*, againſt the two Points of the Counterguard, within two hun-
Paces of each other, they took poſſeſſion of that Counterguard, in the
ht, between the Laſt of *September*, and the Firſt of *October*; and they
ed, at the ſame Time, a new Battery on the Covered Way. This ob-
the Garriſon, who were terrified with the Apprehenſions of a general
m, to beat a Parley the Firſt of *October*, at Four in the Afternoon. As
demanded more, however, than Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* thought fit to
t, to a Garriſon, whom a hundred Cannon-Shot more, were upon the
t of reducing to the Neceſſity, of undergoing whatever Fate the Con-
ors pleaſed, Hoſtilities were renewed. But the next Day they beat a
y a ſecond Time, and thought fit to accept of the Conditions, which

were, that the Governour ſhould ſurrender himſelf Priſoner of War, with his Garriſon. Nevertheleſs, Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* granted the Officers their Swords, and the Soldiers their Knapſacks, in Regard to their Bravery.

MONSIEUR *d'Auverquerque*, in his Poſtſcript, to the Letter he wrote to Mr. Secretary *Fagel*, on this Occaſion, obſerves that the Garriſon conſiſted of two thouſand one hundred Men, whereof five hundred were killed or wounded in the Siege; and that eight or nine hundred were killed or wounded on the Side of the *Allies*: But that ſeems to be a Miſtake, and accordingly he corrects it himſelf in a ſecond Letter to the ſame Gentleman. For according to the Accounts, the *French* themſelves give of their Loſs, at this Siege, they had but eight hundred Men left of the Garriſon, when they ſurrendered; and they aſſign that as a Reaſon, for the Governour's being obliged to ſurrender on ſuch hard Conditions; becauſe he had not a ſufficient Number of Men to defend all the Poſts; and on that Account he had been forced to abandon the Saliant Angles of the Covered Way. Having premiſed this, we ſhall now give our Readers Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*'s ſecond Letter to Monſieur *Fagel*, Secretary to the *States General*, becauſe it mentions ſome Circumſtances not already taken notice of.

Letter from M. *d'Auverquerque* to Mr. Secretary *Fagel*.

S I R,

" YESTERDAY the Garriſon of *Aeth* marched out, as Priſoners of War, " conſiſting of one hundred and fifty Officers, and about ſix hundred Soldiers, " beſides almoſt three hundred ſick and wounded, left in the Hoſpitals. " I have ſent them to *Ghent*, to be embarked there for *Bergen op Zoom*, " where one Half is to continue, and the other Half is ordered for *Breda*, " 'till their *High Mightineſſes* ſhall think fit to diſpoſe of them otherwiſe. " Yeſterday the Baggage, which I had granted the Officers, was ſent to " *Mons*, and *Conde*; and I gave leave to the Prince *de Spinola*, late Go- " vernor of *Aeth*, with Monſieur *de St. Pierre*, Commander of the *French* " Forces, and the Colonels *Hondetor*, and St. *Valier*, to go to *France* for ſi " Weeks, on Account of their private Affairs. This Morning I cauſed th " Forces poſted about this Place, to draw up in two Lines. The Enemy " make more Troops march towards *Mons*.

I am, &c.

Auverquerque.

From the Camp before
Aeth, *Oct.* 5. 1706.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* continued all this while incamped at *Grame* to cover the Siege of *Aeth*; and the Duke *de Vendoſme* contented himſelf wi looking on the Taking of that Place, with the ſame Tranquillity, as he beheld the Reduction of *Menin* before: But being apprehenſive the *Allies* might have a Deſign, either upon *Mons*, or *Charleroy*, he had the Garriſo of thoſe two Places reinforced.

The *Elector* of *Bavaria* is diſguſted at the Conduct of the *French*.

THIS paſſive Conduct of the Duke *de Vendoſme*'s, was highly diſagreeab to the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, who wanted to be in Action again, tho' he ſa a Series of ill Fortune attended him, whatever he took in Hand; but th *French* did not care to hazard any Thing under his Conduct. A late Auth aſſigns very good Reaſons for it. " They were jealous, *ſays he*, of the E- " *lector*'s Heat, and tho' he was deſirous of commanding an Army apar " it was not thought fit to divide their Forces, tho' they were now grown t " be very numerous. Deſerters ſaid, a Panick Terror ſtill prevailed " ſtrongly in their Army, that there was no Appearance of their venturin " on any Action. Even *Paris* itſelf was under a high Conſternation; a " tho' the King bore his Misfortunes with an Appearance of Calmneſ " and a Compoſure of Mind; yet he was often let Blood, which was though " an Indication of a great Emotion within; and this was, no doubt, th " greater, becauſe they were ſo much diſguiſed. No News was talked " at that Court; all was ſilent and ſolemn, ſo that even the Dutcheſs " *Orleans* knew not the true State of their Affairs: Which made her write t " her Aunt, the Electreſs of *Hanover*, to learn News of her."

THE Lines before *Aeth* being all levelled, the Army, which was employed in that Siege, made a Motion, the Fifth of *October*, in the Afternoon, and incamped, the next Day, with the *Right* at *Molley*, and the *Left* at *Aubre*: Whereupon, the *French* ſtretched out their Camp, ſo that their Line took up near four Leagues, in Length, the *Left* being at *Mortaigne*, and the *Right* at *Querrichin*. The Twelfth, at Four in the Afternoon, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent the Quarter-Maſter-General, with the Camp Colours, and all the *Piquet* of the Army, with Orders to advance, and pitch a Camp at the Abbey of *Cambron*. The Thirteenth, in the Morning, the Forces commanded by his Grace, marched from *Gramez*, and having paſſed the *Dender*, near *Leuze*, joined the Army under Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*.

THE *French* had given out, that they would fall upon the *Rear* of the *Allies* at *Leuze*; and accordingly they did, indeed, appear the Eighteenth in the Afternoon, with large Bodies of Horſe, to *reconnitre* the *Confederate* Camp: But all neceſſary Precautions having been taken againſt any Attempt, they did not think proper to ſhew themſelves any more. The two Armies being joined, they both incamped together, on the Plains of *Cambron*, with the *Right* at *Chierre*, and the *Left* at *Lens*; the Head-Quarters being at the Abbey of *Cambron*, within two Leagues and a Half of *Mons*.

THIS increaſed the Enemy's Apprehenſions for that Place; but the Seaſon being too far advanced for any great Undertaking, and the *Confederate* Forces oo much fatigued, the Duke of *Marlborough* having made yet ſome more Motions, for the greater Convenience of Foraging, left the Army at *Ghielenghein*, under the Command of Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, and went to *Bruſſels*, the Twenty-ſeventh of *October*, N. S. attended by Mr. *Stepney*, Envoy-Extraordinary from the Queen of *Great-Britain* at the *Imperial* Court, nd ſeveral General Officers.

The D. of *Marlborough* arrives at *Bruſſels*.

His Grace was met, at ſome Diſtance from thence, by General *Churchill*, Count *Linzendorff*, and other Perſons of Quality, with whom, at the repeated Requeſt of the Magiſtrates, he made his Entry on Horſeback. His Grace was received, at the *Anderlech* Port, by the Burgo-maſter and Magiſtrates, who there preſented him the Keys of Honour, and made him a ery handſome Speech, wherein they expreſſed their Gratitude to the Queen f *Great-Britain*, the *Engliſh* Nation, and his Grace, the Glorious Inſtrument f their Deliverance from *French* Tyranny. The Streets, through which the Duke paſſed, were filled with a great Concourſe of the Nobility and Gentry f both Sexes, and lined with the Burghers under Arms. The Populace ade loud Acclamations, and gave all other Demonſtrations of Joy; the annon firing, in the mean while, from the Ramparts. In ſhort, the ſame Honours were paid to his Grace, as they uſed to pay, in former Times, to e Dukes of *Burgundy*, their Sovereign Princes His Grace alighted at the alace of *Orange*, where he was complimented by the Council of *State*, the ates of *Brabant*, and the Chief of the Clergy. The Twenty-eighth, in e Morning, the Magiſtrates waited on his Grace again, in a Body, and eſented him with what is there called the *Wine of Honour*. This was ought in a gilt Tun, painted with his Grace's Arms, upon a Carriage lorned with Streamers, and drawn by ſix Horſes, preceded by Trumpets, d Kettle-Drums; the whole attended by a Cavalcade of young Students, e Horſeback, finely dreſſed; and having in their Hands Devices, in Honour his Grace, and particularly ſuch as repreſented the great Actions of this ampaign.

His ſplendid Reception and Entertainment there.

THE Duke having received all poſſible Marks of Honour and Reſpect, om the whole City, returned the Thirty-firſt of *October* to the Army; om whence he detach'd Major-General *Murray*, the Third of *November*, ith four *Scotch* Battalions, and ſix of the *Daniſh* Troops, towards *Cour-ay*, where he had Orders to remain, till the Fortifications of that Town ere repaired and put in a Poſture of Defence. Two Days after his Grace t out for the *Hague*; and the next Day the Army mov'd towards *St. uentin Lennick*, in order to ſeparate, and march into their Winter-Quar-rs, which were regulated as follows, that they might be drawn together quickly, and without Trouble; it being reſolved to enter early upon the next Campaign, that the *Confederates* might puſh their glorious Conqueſts as far as poſſible.

MONSIEUR *D'Auverquerque* was appointed to command in Chief in the *Netherlands*, and to reſide at *Bruſſels*, having under him; Meſſieurs *Dopff*, and *Heukelom*, as Lieutenant-Generals, with Monſieur *Villate*, and Prince *William* of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, as Major-Generals. The *Engliſh* Forces were garriſoned in *Ghent*, under the Command of General *Ingoldsby*; the *Danes* in *Bruges*; and the *Pruſſians* with the *Lunenburghers*, along the *Demer*, and between the *Maeſe* and the *Rhine*. Count *Tilly*, General of the Horſe, was appointed to command in *Louvain*, with Monſieur *Dedem*, as Lieutenant-General, and the Earl of *Athlone* as Major-General: Monſieur *Saliſch*, General of the Infantry, in *Mechlin*, with Lieutenant-General *Dompre*, and Major-General *Collier*. The Earl of *Albemarle* commanded on the *Maeſe*, having under him the Lieutenant-Generals *Hompeſch*, and *Oxenſtiern*, with the Major-Generals *Zoutland*, and *La Lecq*. Major-General *Murray* commanded, as we have before obſerved, in *Courtray*; Major-General *Pallandt*, in *Menin*; Brigadier *Pallandt* in *Aeth*; Major-General *Lauder* in *Dendermond*; Lieutenant-General *Spar* in *Oſtend*; and Lieutenant-General *Fagel* in *Sluys*, in *Dutch Flanders*. All the Brigadiers were ordered to continue with their Regiments, on Pain of being caſhiered.

The D. of *Marlborough* arrives at the *Hague*.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* having embarked at *Antwerp*, the 7th of *November*, N. S. on Board one of the Yachts belonging to the Admiralty of the *Maeſe*, arrived the Eighth at *Rotterdam*, and next Morning at the *Hague*, being attended by Count *Zinzendorff*, and Mr. *Stepney*. The latter had been recalled from *Vienna*, where he was the Queen's Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary, and come to the *Hague*, to ſucceed Mr. *Alexander Stanhope* in the ſame Character; her Majeſty having thought fit to allow Mr. *Stanhope* to quit that publick Station, which he was no longer able to diſcharge to his own Satisfaction, by Reaſon of his great Age, and ill State of Health. His Grace having received the Compliments of the *States*, the Foreign Miniſters, and divers other Perſons of Diſtinction, on his wonderful and glorious Campaign, had then ſeveral Conferences with the Deputies of the *States*; wherein, amongſt other Things, it was agreed that the Steps *France* had made towards a Peace, ſhould be communicated to the Miniſters of the *Allies*; in Order to remove all Suſpicion of clandeſtine Negotiations, and encourage the ſeveral Members of the *Grand Alliance*, to redouble their Efforts, againſt the next Campaign.

PURSUANT to this Agreement, the *States*, deſired the Miniſters of the *Allies*, reſiding at the *Hague*, to be preſent the Twenty-firſt of *November*, at an extraordinary Congreſs, when their Deputies for Foreign Affairs made the following Notification to them, which gave them great Satisfaction.

The Offers made by *France* for a Peace, communicated to the *Allies*.

“ They own'd, that the *French* had formerly made general Intimations to “ them, of their Willingneſs to treat of Peace; and that laſt Winter, the “ Marquiſs *D'Alegre*, had preſented a formal Memorial, to the *States*, on “ the ſame Subject, the Subſtance of which was read to the Congreſs; but “ that they had given no Ear to theſe Advances, neither had they communi- “ cated them to the *Allies*, becauſe they did not judge them worth imparting “ to them. But that laſt *October*, the *Elector* of *Bavaria* had written a Let- “ ter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and another to the Field-Deputies of “ the *States*; which two Letters, with the Anſwers that had been returned “ to them, were alſo then laid before the Congreſs.” That to the Duke of *Marlborough*, with his Grace's Anſwer, was as follows:

A Letter *from the* Elector *of* Bavaria *to the Prince and Duke of* Marlborough.

“ The *Moſt Chriſtian* King, Sir, finding, that ſome Overtures of Peace, “ which he has cauſed to be made in a private Manner, inſtead of produc- “ ing the deſired Effect, and ſhewing his Diſpoſition towards forwarding a “ General Peace, have been looked upon by ill-deſigning Perſons, as an

Artifice to diſ-unite the *Allies*, and make an Advantage of the Miſunderſtanding which might be created amongſt them, has now reſolved to demonſtrate the Sincerity of his Intentions, by renouncing all ſecret Negotiations, and openly propoſing Conferences, wherein Means may be found, for re-eſtabliſhing the Tranquility of *Europe*.

“ THE *moſt Chriſtian* King is pleaſed to charge me to inform you of this, and to deſire you to acquaint the Queen of *England* therewith.

“ I give the like Notification, on the Part of the *moſt Chriſtian* King, to the *States General*, by a Letter I have written to their Field-Deputies; and his Majeſty would do the ſame with Regard to the other Potentates at War with him, had they Miniſters near at Hand, as you are, to receive the like Intimation; his Majeſty having no Deſign to exclude any of the ſaid Potentates from the Negotiation which ſhall be begun, in the Conferences he propoſes. Beſides, for the forwarding ſo great a Good, and one ſo neceſſary for *Europe*, which has too long ſuffered the inevitable Calamities of War, his Majeſty conſents to the chooſing a Place forthwith between the two Armies, and after their being ſeparated, between *Mons* and *Bruſſels*, wherein you, Sir, with whom the Intereſts of *England* are ſo ſafely intruſted, and the Deputies, which the *States* ſhall be pleaſed to nominate. together with the Perſons whom the King of *France* ſhall impower, may begin to treat on ſo important an Affair.

“ I am infinitely glad, Sir, of having ſuch an Occaſion to write you this Letter, being perſuaded it will leave no Room, to doubt of the Sentiments of his *moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty, which may be ſo beneficial to all *Europe*.

“ BE pleaſed to give an Account hereof, to the Queen of *England*, without Loſs of Time, and to whomſoever elſe you ſhall think fit. I ſhall expect your Anſwer, Sir, to acquaint the *moſt Chriſtian* King therewith, and ſhall be always glad to do you Service.

Signed,

Mons, *Oct.* 21, 1706. M. EMANUEL, *Elector*.

SIR,

“ HAVING communicated to the Queen, my Miſtreſs, what your *Electoral* Highneſs did me the Honour to write to me, in your Letter of the Twenty-firſt of laſt Month, concerning the Intentions of the *moſt Chriſtian* King, to endeavour to re-eſtabliſh the Tranquility of *Europe*, by Conferences to be held for that Purpoſe between Deputies on both Sides; her Majeſty has commanded me to anſwer your *Electoral* Highneſs, that as ſhe has received with Pleaſure this Notice of the King's Inclination, to agree to the making a ſolid and laſting Peace with all the *Allies*, that being the ſole End which obliged her Majeſty to continue the War 'till now, ſo ſhe will be very glad to conclude it in Concert with all her *Allies*, on ſuch Conditions as may ſecure them from all Apprehenſions of being forced to take up Arms again, after a ſhort Interval, as has ſo lately happened. Her Majeſty is alſo willing I ſhould declare, that ſhe is ready to enter, jointly with all her *High Allies*, into juſt and neceſſary Meaſures, for attaining ſuch a Peace; her Majeſty being reſolved, not to enter upon any Negotiations, without the Concurrence of her ſaid *Allies*. But the Way of Conference which is propoſed, without ſome more particular Declarations, on the Part of his *moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty, does not ſeem to her proper for obtaining a truly ſolid and laſting Peace. The *States General* are alſo of the ſame Opinion. Wherefore your *Electoral* Highneſs will rightly judge, that other more ſolid Means muſt be thought on, to obtain ſo great an End; to which her Majeſty will contribute, with all the Sincerity that can be wiſhed; not having any Thing ſo much at Heart, as the Relief of her Subjects, and the Tranquility of *Europe*. Your *Electoral* Highneſs will always do me the Juſtice, to be perſuaded of the Reſpect, with which I have the Honour to be,

Hague, *Nov.* 20, 1706. SIR, *&c.*

As the *Elector*'s Letter to the Deputies of the *States*, and their Anſwer, were pretty much to the ſame Effect, *mutatis mutandis* with that to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and his Reply, we think it ſuperfluous to inſert them.

AFTER the Reading of theſe Pieces, the Deputies of the *States* made a Speech to the Congreſs, purſuant to the Inſtructions given them by their *High Mightineſſes* for that Purpoſe, wherein they repreſented: " That their " *High Mightineſſes* being firmly reſolved to obſerve their *Alliances* in every " Part, and not to do any Thing that ſhould be contrary thereunto, they " would not be wanting to lay before them, the Propoſals that have been " made to them, and what they have reſolved thereupon. That a Peace " would be extreamly agreeable to their *High Mightineſſes*, and undoubtedly " to all the other *High Allies*, provided it could be had on ſuch Terms, as " would give Reaſon to hope it would prove firm, and laſting: But, that the " Conferences propoſed, without a more particular Declaration of the In- " tentions of *France*, and without a tolerable Certainty, or at leaſt Proba- " bility of good Succeſs, did not ſeem to their *High Mightineſſes* to be a " proper Means for attaining it; but much rather a Means by ſuch Confe- " rences about a Peace, to divert them from the Thoughts of War, and of " the great Preparations the Enemy were making, and to lull ſome of the " *Allies* aſleep by the Hopes of Peace. That their *High Mightineſſes* for " their own Parts, were reſolved to ſtand by the Meaſures they had taken, " and the *Alliances* they had made, which GOD had hitherto ſo wonderful- " ly bleſſed; and to execute and obſerve ſincerely what had been ſtipulat- " ed, and promiſed by Treaties; wherefore, they would not enter into any " Negotiation for a Peace, but jointly with their *High Allies*, and would " communicate to them faithfully, purſuant to the ſaid Treaties, ſuch Pro- " poſals as might be made to them on this Subject, expecting that the ſaid " *High Allies* would alſo do no leſs on their Part.

Reaſons why the *French* ſued for Peace.

THE *French* had very ſubſtantial Reaſons, to induce them, at this Time, to ſue thus for a Peace; the Raiſing of the Siege of *Barcelona*; the Loſs of the Battle of *Ramillies*, with the Conſequences that attended it; the total Defeat of their Army before the Walls of *Turin*, by the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, which entirely changed the *Face* of Affairs in *Italy*, as we ſhall ſee in its proper Place; the great Streights to which the Finances were reduced, and which were but ill-remedied by forcing and impoſing Mint-Bills, upon the Nation, inſtead of Ready-Money; were all concurring Circumſtances, which put the Court of *France* into the utmoſt Perplexity and Conſternation, and obliged them to make theſe publick Overtures for a Peace.

Reflections caſt on the D. of *Marlborough*, &c. for oppoſing the Conferences.

HOWEVER, as they were look'd upon to be too general to ground any Treaty upon them, they were rejected; whereupon Reflections were caſt upon the principal Perſons concerned on the Side of the *Allies*, as if they had acted rather with private Views, than for the Publick Good. " It was no Wonder, ſays a " *French* Author, that theſe Advances made by *France*, however ſincere, " were of no Effect; becauſe the three principal Powers, on whom this " Accommodation depended, were govern'd by three private Perſons, whoſe " Intereſt it was to continue the War, that is, Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of " *Marlborough*, and Penſionary *Heinſius*. It is well known (*continues he*) that " Prince *Eugene* had conceived a particular Averſion to *France*, his native " Country; beſides which, he was entirely in the Intereſts of the *Emperor*; " who contributing little or nothing towards the War, which was begun in " his Favour, and wherein he could not loſe any Thing, but had a fair Pro- " ſpect of great Advantages, it was good Policy in him to be for its Continu- " ance. As for the Duke of *Marlborough*, (*purſues this Author*) he had an " abſolute Aſcendant not only over the Queen, but over the *Parliament*, and " the more, as the principal Offices in the Kingdom were fill'd with his " Creatures: And to conclude, Penſionary *Heinſius*, was entirely ſubſer- " vient to the Wills of Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*; he " was, at the ſame Time, ſo abſolutely Maſter of the Republick of *Holland*, " that it was, in a Manner, wholly deprived of its former Liberty, and " the Good of the Publick ſacrificed to his private Intereſt."

The State of Affairs in *Germany*.

Being now come to the End of the Year 1706, we muſt, as uſual, take Review of what was doing this Campaign in other Parts, where the War ged. To begin with *Germany*, the *Allies* were not ſo ſucceſsful there as the *Low Countries*; tho' the *French* did not gain ſo much Advantage, as eir *Grand Monarque* might have reaſonably expected from the Superiority of is Army under the Command of the Marſhals *Villars* and *Marſin*, to that uner Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*. Their Succeſs went no farther, than regaining om the fatal Indolence and Slowneſs of the *Germans*, what they had loſt e foregoing Campaign; for, when they hoped to have made ſome Conqueſts that Side, they were hindered from acting any longer Offenſively, by the uke of *Marlborough*'s unparralell'd Succeſs in the *Netherlands*, which obli- d thoſe Marſhals to ſend a ſtrong Detachment thither, as has been obſerved bove.

The death of Pr. *Lewis* of *Baden*.

This Campaign was the laſt Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* made; for, at the End ereof, finding himſelf greatly neglected, and that he could do no more Serce at the Head of the *Imperial* Army; being likewiſe ſenſible of the Cenre he lay under of favouring *France*, whether deſervedly, or undeſervedly, e ſhall next pretend to determine, he retired to the Baths of *Schlangenbad*, here he deplored his melancholy Condition, and made this *ſevere* Reflecti- : *That as Affairs were then managed, the greateſt Misfortune which could fal a Man of Honour, was to have the Command of an* Imperial *Army*: A enſure, which the groſs Supineneſs and Negligence of the *Emperor*'s Miniy render'd, in a great Meaſure, very juſt. Theſe mortifying Thoughts, all Probability, contributed not a little, to the lingering Sickneſs of hich Prince *Lewis* died at *Raſtadt*, the Fourth of *January* following, N. S. e ſhall not detain our Readers with the Character of that unfortunate Prince, ce juſtly reputed a great and skilful General: his Loſs of Fame was owing a Chain of Cauſes, but to none more, than his perpetually jarring with the ouncil of War at *Vienna*, who were always obſerved to croſs his Deſigns, d to fail of ſupplying him with what was neceſſary for the putting them in xecution.

The State of Affairs in *Spain*.

To paſs on to *Spain*, the Campaign there was almoſt as glorious to the *Al-*s, as it had been in *Flanders*; for the Armies of *France*, and *Spain*, ſuprted by a numerous Fleet, were obliged ſhamefully to raiſe the Siege of *rcelona*; and the *Engliſh* in Concert with the *Portugueze*, and well affect- *Spaniards*, having penetrated into *Caſtille*, enter'd *Madrid*, where they uſed King *Charles* the III. to be proclaimed whilſt *Phillip* V. ſcarce beved himſelf in Safety, on the Frontiers of *Navarre*; but was upon the int of retiring into *France*. In ſhort, the Affairs of King *Charles* might en have been brought to a happy *Criſis*; and his *Catholick* Majeſty, in all obability, might have been put in quiet Poſſeſſion of all the *Spaniſh* Morchy; had not the unadviſed, or rather ſiniſter Counſels of his *German* iniſters, and an ill-timed Fit of Devotion, induced him to take an inconerate Progreſs to *Saragoſſa*, inſtead of going directly to *Madrid*, as his ajeſty was adviſed by his beſt Friends, and *Allies*. This gave the *French* d the *Spaniards* in their Intereſt, both Time and Opportunity to recover m their Conſternation, and to re-inforce their Army; whereby they reined what the *Confederates* had won, at a vaſt Expence of Blood and Treae: Inſomuch that what was formerly ſaid of *Hannibal* on his Victory at *nnæ*, might then be very properly apply'd to his *Catholick* Majeſty. *cere ſcis Hannibal, Victoria uti neſcis.*

We muſt now take a Turn to *Italy*, and ſee what the brave Prince *Eu-e* was doing there, in Conjunction with that gallant and intrepid Hero the ke of *Savoy*. We have already obſerved, that the Duke of *Vendoſme* had n recall'd from *Italy*, to head the Army in *Flanders*; wherefore, the ke of *Orleans* was ſent in his Room, to command the Forces in *Italy*; h in Compliance with that Prince's ardent Deſire to ſignalize himſelf, Arms, and becauſe the King look'd upon him as a General capable of plying the Place of the Duke of *Vendoſme*. The Marſhal *de Villars* was firſt named to ſerve under the Duke of *Orleans*, but he begg'd his Majeſty to let him remain in *Alſatia*, and the Marſhal *de Marſin* was ſent in his ſtead into *Italy*. We have likewiſe obſerved, in our Account of the Affairs of *Piedmont*, laſt Year, that the Siege of *Turin* had been abſolutely reſolved on; and that extraordinary Preparations had been actually made for that Purpoſe, had not Prince *Eugene*'s Succeſs at the Battle of *Caſſano*, put a Stop to that Deſign for that Year.

IT was determined, however, to defer it no longer than this Campaign; which made Prince *Eugene*'s Preſence in *Italy* indiſpenſably neceſſary, to prevent the Reduction of a City, which would have intirely diſpoſſeſs'd the Duke of *Savoy* of his Dominions. His Highneſs, nevertheleſs, cou'd not get to the *Imperial* Army till the Nineteenth of *April*, the very Day the *Imperialiſts* under the *Daniſh* General *Reventlau* had loſt the Battle of *Monte-Chiaro*, about which the *French*, according to Cuſtom, made a great Noiſe. If the Duke of *Vendoſme* who had not then quitted the Army, had not gained this ſmall Advantage, it might juſtly have been ſaid, that he had taken Abundance of Pains, and fatigued himſelf very much, to no Purpoſe; for he had concerted his Meaſures above three Months beforehand, and had left ſecret Orders with the Count *de Medavi*, who had for a great while made very odd Diſpoſitions, to baffle the Vigilance of the *Imperial* Generals, whilſt the Duke went to *Verſailles*, to lay his Scheme before the King, by ſhewing him in the Map, all the Meaſures he had taken to drive the *Imperialiſts* quite out of *Italy*, before they could draw their Forces together.

HIS Majeſty approved of all that had been done, and the Duke returned to *Milan*; where, to impoſe the better upon the *Imperialiſts*, he declared publickly, that he was very diſſatisfy'd with the Count *de Medavi*, who had made ſuch unaccountable Diſpoſitions, as would cauſe him to miſcarry in the Execution of a well-concerted Deſign. He gave out, beſides, that he had found the Magazines unprovided, and ordered the Commiſſaries of the Stores to get them filled; and for the Want of them he ſhould not be able to enter upon Action with the Troops, before the Middle of *May*. He even carry'd the Feint ſo far, as to pretend Sickneſs, and it was given out, that he was to enter into a Courſe of Phyſick for a Fortnight.

WHILST he was acting this Farce, his Troops march'd ſecretly, and he found he had Seventy-two Battalions, and Seventy-ſeven Squadrons ready at Hand; wherefore, at the very Time he was believed to be in the midſt of his Phyſick, he mounted on Horſeback on the Eighteenth of *April* at Night, and went to *Caſtiglione*, which was but two Leagues from *Monte-Chiaro*, a Poſt in the Poſſeſſion of the *Imperialiſts*, who extended themſelves to *Calcinato*. This Poſt was indeed advantageous, and General *Reventlau* had had good Intrenchments thrown up there; beſides which, it was cover'd by Riſing Grounds, Canals, and Ditches, which made it difficult of Acceſs; but that General had but twelve Thouſand Men, wherefore the Duke of *Vendoſme*, reſolved to take Advantage of the Weakneſs of the *Allies*, and the Abſence of Prince *Eugene*.

ACCORDINGLY, having drawn together Fifty-eight Battalions, and Sixty-two Squadrons, with Abundance of Expedition, he attack'd the *Imperialiſts* firſt at *Monte-Chiaro*, and afterwards at *Calcinato*. The Battle was very fierce for ſome Hours; the *Imperialiſts* fired firſt, and defended themſelves with great Courage and Reſolution: They had even ſome Advantage over the Enemy, whom they repulſed in two or three Attacks; and if they had been four thouſand Men ſtronger, the Duke of *Vendoſme* would certainly have been worſted; but, at laſt, they were obliged to yield to Numbers, and abandon thoſe two Poſts, in order to retire to *Gavardo*, where they had their heavy Artillery; they loſt ſix Field Pieces, ſome Colours, and about one Thouſand five Hundred Men. Mr. *Dumont* ſays three Thouſand. The Enemy uſed to exaggerate their Victories, made the Loſs of the *Imperialiſts* amount to three thouſand Men killed or wounded, and as many taken Priſoners, inſomuch that they would have had but ſix or ſeven Thouſand Men left; but the Falſity of this Report is evident, by the Duke of *Vendoſme*'s not daring to purſue the *Imperialiſts* to *Gavardo*; and Prince *Eugene* arriving at the

Army,

rmy, immediately after the Action, proved ſtrong enough to prevent the uke of *Vendoſme*'s cutting off his Communication with the *Trentine*; which tryed to effect by all Manner of Means, and which Prince *Eugene* always uded, till he had received the Reinforcement whereof he had great Need, d wherewith he did the Glorious Actions we ſhall treat of preſently.

Preparations for the Defence of *Turin*.

THO' we have already taken Notice that the Siege of *Turin* had been re-lved on laſt Year, and that great Preparations had been made for that End, e never mentioned that the Duke *de la Feuillade* had actually taken ſeveral ſts around the Citadel, and had even thrown up Lines, with Intent to make s Attack upon the ſame Front, which he actually choſe afterwards. The uke of *Savoy*, who knew by theſe Proceedings that it was determined to ſiege his Citadel, and who was alſo ſenſible which Front would be pitch'd for that Purpoſe, took all the Meaſures neceſſary for rendering it as it was ring the Siege; that is, he covered the Front, which lay very open to nnon-ſhot, with good Counter-Guards, which left but about two Foot the Parapet open. He made beſides an outward Covered-Way, and an tward Glacis, he countermined all theſe Outworks, and carried on an infi-e Number of Branches, which came from the principal Galleries, and ex-ded towards the Middle of the outward Glacis, both to the ſaliant Angles, the Angles which bend inwards; to conclude, he had an Intrenchment own up in the Middle of the Citadel, parallel to the Front of the At-k; which evidently ſhew'd, that his Royal Highneſs was perfectly well rm'd, they deſigned to make their Attack there.

Great Preparations of the *French* for the Siege of *Turin*.

N the mean while the Court of *France* were not idle, but had employed n in working all the Winter, on *Magazines*, upon the Frontiers of *Pied*-t, and chiefly at *Suſa*, and *Creſcentino*; and on the 20th of *March*, they t into the Latter, and into *Chivas*, 108 Pieces of battering Cannon, with Mortars, and a great Quantity of Ammunition.

THE Duke *de la Feuillade*, a Lieutenant General, was choſen to command Army which was to carry on the Siege, as he had likewiſe been the Year re: It conſiſted of 68 Battalions, and 80 Squadrons. Six Companies of nbardiers, with as many Labourers, 600 Gunners, and as many Miners, e allowed for the Service of the Artillery. They were commanded by nſ. *de Houville*, Lieutenant of the Artillery, and Brigadier, who had un-him two other Lieutenants, and a great Number of Officers of the ſame y. Monſ. *Tardiſ*, chief Engineer, had the Direction of the Attacks, three Brigades of Infantry under him. All imaginable Precaution had taken for the ſubſiſting of the Troops; there was a Sufficiency of Meal vided for two Months; beſides a Reſerve of 17,000 Sacks of Corn, which e at *Suſa*.

ESIDES the Precautions above-mentioned, taken by the Duke of *Savoy*, to to the Fortifications of the Citadel, he had a great Number of Outworks e upon the Mountain of the *Capuchins*. He likewiſe went himſelf in *ch* to view *Aſti*, and *Coni*; and had Part of the Houſes and Trees in the ghbourhood of *Turin*, laid even with the Ground, that they might not ur the Approaches of the Enemy.

N the other Hand, every Thing neceſſary for the Siege being got ready, Duke *de la Feuillade* drew together his Army, on the 12th of *May*, in Neighbourhood of *Chivas*, and advanced towards *Turin*. The Duke of y's Cavalry retired at their Approach, and paſſed the *Doire*, which done, broke down the Bridges; and the Duke *de la Feuillade*, croſſed the *a*, at the Head of his Army, and pitched his Camp the ſame Day at *nerie*, a noble Pleaſure-Houſe belonging to his Royal Highneſs.

E ſhall now enter upon the moſt remarkable Particulars of this famous e; both becauſe it was one of the moſt conſiderable Events of the whole ; and becauſe M. *Dumont* has mentioned it but very curſorily, tho' Num-of Illuſtrious Warriors ſignalized themſelves therein, in ſuch a Manner, ght not to be buried in Oblivion, but ought, on the contrary, to be tranſ-ed down to Poſterity, with due Encomiums.

The Siege of *Turin*.

On the the Thirteenth of *May*, about Nine in the Morning, the Enemy appeared in Order of Battle, in the Plain of *Notre-Dame de Campagne*, and thei Army encamped two Hours after, out of Cannon-ſhot, poſting their Righ at the Caſtle of *Lucenga*, and their Left, at the Palace of the *Old-Park* upon the *Po*. Immediately the Culverins, which were upon the Ramparts o the Gardens of the Royal Palace ſaluted them. On the Fourteenth, the Enemy began by throwing up the Ground, the whole Length of their Fron building Redoubts, with Communications from the one to the other, to pu their Camp out of Danger of being inſulted, and ſecure their Convoys, whic were to be fetch'd from *Chivas*, and *Creſcentino*.

The *French* put in Confuſion.

But as it was perceived, that their *Left* lay open, and bordered too nea upon the Banks of the *Po*, his Royal Highneſs paſſed a Detachment of thre Hundred Men, with four Pieces of Cannon, two whereof where of a Ne Invention, over the River in the Night, on that Side towards St. *Maur* The fierce Fire of this Artillery, which ſurprized them at Day-break, di perſed them, and obliged them to remove their *Left*. What was moſt r markable on this Occaſion, was, the Confuſion of their precipitated Fligh for they abandoned Horſes, Tents, Baggage, every Thing they had in the Camp, and could not get them off till the Night following. Hereupon, o *Huſſars* taking Advantage of this Diſorder, went over the *Doire*, and retur ed laden with Booty; which accuſtomed them afterwards to make freque Incurſions into the Enemies Quarters, from whence they brought off a gre Number of Horſes.

In the mean while, all Hands were at Work to provide the Citadel wi all Sorts of neceſſary Proviſions; and his Royal Highneſs himſelf examine with abundance of Diligence, all the Fortifications both within and withou giving Orders for ſupplying all that could poſſibly be wanting, and takin Care to have all ſuch Poſts better fortified, as ſeemed of the moſt Impo tance. He had likewiſe all the Country-Houſes demoliſhed, which migh have ſhelter'd the Enemy, and facilitated their Approaches; and they, on t other Hand, deſtroy'd all the Caſſines, which were on their Side, to remo all Obſtacles that might have been laid in their Way, to prevent their perfe ing their Lines, and their Redoubts; at which they laboured without Inte miſſion. They were obſerved alſo to take Meaſures for laying a Bridge ov the *Doire*, at *Pianezza*; their Motions being watch'd by our Cavalry, w had incamped at *Colegna* the Day before.

A falſe Alarm in the Camp.

On the Nineteenth, as the Enemy might have prevented the Retreat our Cavalry towards the City, by another Bridge, which they were makin at *Lucenga* over the *Doire*, his Royal Highneſs poſted the Regiment Dragoons of *Geneva*, at a Place from whence they could command th Bridge; that done, he ſent thither the Regiments of *Piedmont*, and *Sch lenburgh*; and ſix Field-Pieces, with as many battering Cannon, were haſt ed forward, and placed over againſt *Lucenga*. With theſe they play'd up that Caſtle, from whence the Enemy, who had there a large Magazine Proviſions, were immediately driven; they likewiſe broke ſome Pontoo which were in a Meadow beyond the River, and delay'd the building the Bridge; the Pioneers alſo, who were at work upon the Road, lead from the Bridge, on the hither-ſide the *Doire*, were all diſperſed, and pu Flight. Hereupon, their whole Army took up Arms, fearing their *L* Wing was attack'd at *Alpignan*; for four Pieces of Cannon, had been po the ſame Night, in the Garden of the Caſtle of *Alpignan*, in order to batt their Flying Camp, which was between the Fall of *Saſſette*, and that Villag The ſudden and impetuous Fire of this Artillery, ſurrounded both Office and Soldiers like a Whirlwind; one might have ſeen them a long *Time* great Agitation, turn themſelves on every Side, not knowing what Courſe take; 'till at laſt, having found an Opening by Chance, leaving behind the both Arms and Equipage, they made their Eſcapes, moſt of them in their Shir

On the Twentieth, when the Bridge below *Pianezza* was finiſhed, a lar Detachment of the Enemy's Cavalry having paſſed the *Doire*, charged t Duke of *Savoy*'s Main-Guard, and made them quit the Banks of that River.

O

ON the Twenty-firſt, his Royal Highneſs declared the Count *de la Roche* *Allen*, an Officer of conſummate Experience, who had been Governour of *errue*, during the Memorable Siege of that Place, Governour of the Citael of *Turin*. There had been added to the old Fortifications of the Citadel, ree Counter-Guards, which covered the outward Baſtions; and Men were work at five *Fleches*, three of which were at the Point of each Counteruard, and the other two at the outward Half-Moons, with their Communitions, and a Cover'd Way, which ſurrounding all the *Fleches*, and their Places f Arms, form'd a double Glacis towards the Country. There was alſo a ut, or Intrenchment made in the Centre of the Citadel, which ſeparated e Baſtions of the Attack, from thoſe on the Town-ſide, neither were they ſs buſy under Ground in working at the Mines.

For an Explanation of this Term, ſee Part I. Page 122.

ON the Twenty-ſecond, two Bridges being at laſt finiſhed at *Pianezza*, e Enemy who had juſt perfected their Lines, and their Redoubts, left there me Battalions and Squadrons to guard them; and paſſing the *Doire* over eſe Bridges in the Night, and keeping their *Left* cloſe upon that River, ey extended their *Right* near the *Po*, and advanced to within Cannot-ſhot the City, where they appeared in Order of Battle before the Duke of *Sa*y's Cavalry. Accordingly there happened ſome little Skirmiſhes, upon the igh Road to *Pignerol*, between the Houſe of the *Purpurate*, and the urch of the *Croiſette*, wherein his Royal Highneſs in Perſon was ſeen to poſe himſelf at the Head of his Squadrons. This done, the Cavalry reeated in good Order, under the Fortifications of the City, Part of them king up their Quarters in the *Valentin*. But when ſome Brigades of Infan, coming by the Bridge of *Lucenga*, had reinforced the Enemy on the her-ſide the River; the whole Body of Troops moving with their *Left* the *Right*, againſt the Bridge of *Lucenga*, which kept open Communican between the two Armies, extended themſelves into the Plain, having ir *Right* upon the *Po*.

ON the Twenty-third, a Battery of four Pieces of Cannon was raiſed, not without Difficulty, upon an Eminence, on the Left of the Pleaſureuſe, or *Vigne*, of *Madame Royale*, to cover the *Valentin*; and this Cannon deded the Entrance of the *Valentin* all along againſt the Enemy. As there was at Reaſon to fear, the City's being attack'd between the Citadel and the , where the Approaches might have been made by the Means of the llow Ways, and Valleys, which are near the *Valentin*, the Neceſſity of overing the Enemy at a Diſtance, occaſioned the cutting down, by little little, all the Trees which went from the *New Gate* to the *Valentin*, and n the *Valentin* to the Church of the *Servites*.

ON the Twenty-fourth, the Enemy being reſolved to ſhut up the only y, that was left open for the beſieged to introduce Proviſions into the wn, expoſed themſelves again to the Inſults of their Artillery; extending ir *Right* too near the *Po*, over againſt the Chapel *du Pilonet*, which is ated on the farther ſide of the River. But it was incumbent upon his yal Highneſs to drive them from thoſe Banks, to keep himſelf a Paſſage n, that was ſo neceſſary for his Service; and the Beſieged had been ſucful enough in repulſing them divers Times, to encourage them to endear now to oppoſe their Deſign. To this End, they raiſed, with Abunce of Care and Fatigue, another Battery of Twenty-ſix Pieces of Can, of all Sorts of Sizes, Part on the ſide of a little Hill near *Canoret*, and Reſt lower in ſome Meadows. Theſe Cannon croſſing the Enemy's *Right*, oy'd them ſo frequently, and ſo greatly with their Shot, that they were ed to give over their Work, and leave their Tools behind them; after of their Regiments of Dragoons had been almoſt entirely routed, there e a thick Fog upon the *Po*, whereof they took Advantage, to remove r Camp out of the Reach of the Cannon, behind the Caſſine, named *Riviere*. The great Hindrance this Battery proved to their Deſigns, e ſome think the Enemy would reſolve upon making their Attacks tods the *Gate* of *Suſa*, whereas they perhaps deſigned before to make them hat Side towards the *New Gate*.

A Party of the *French* are repulſed.

THE Day before, the Enemy began their Lines of Countervallation; and the Duke of *Savoy*'s Cavalry, having left a Detachment of five Hundred Horſe at *Vanquille*, removed, and pitched their Camp at *Montcalier*. A Regiment of Foot was put into the Caſtle, and Care was immediately taken to fortify it. At the ſame Time, a Bridge was laid over the *Po*; the Head of which was covered by a Redoubt, guarded by another Regiment of Infantry. As the Cavalry were poſted ſo as to be able to diſpute the Enemy's foraging, and to annoy them in their Rear, they did not fail to harraſs them all manner of Ways. His Royal Highneſs alſo cauſed ſome Battalions, to poſſeſs themſelves of the Foot of the Mountain, fixing Poſts for the Defence of the Riſing Grounds, and raiſing Batteries of four Pieces of Cannon each, in three different Places, to prevent the Enemy's approaching the River. However, their Carabineers having got to the *Po-ſide*, under the Covert of the Woods, annoy'd thoſe who paſs'd and repaſs'd on the other Side to that Degree, that for the Security of their Paſſage, it was found neceſſary to contrive a Way through the Mountain.

ON the Twenty-fifth, the Beſieged were informed by Deſerters, that the Lines of Countervallation were almoſt finiſh'd, and that the Enemy were beginning to paliſſade them; that their Cavalry were employ'd in carrying the Faſcines, and that Grenadiers had been placed in all the Caſſines before the Lines, particularly in that of the *Purpurate*, which had been choſen out to make it the Park of the Artillery, and the Magazine of all the Neceſſaries for the Siege. On the Twenty-ſixth, the Beſieged diſcovered by little and little, on the *Right* and *Left* of the *Purpurate*, the opening of two Branches, which were carrying on to take in all the Caſſines that were ſituated before the Lines facing the Citadel: And, as many People were leſs apprehenſive of the City's being beſieg'd, than of its being bombarded, ſome took the Beginning of theſe Trenches, for Approaches, whereupon to place Mortar-pieces the nearer. On the Twenty-ſeventh, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth, whilſt the Enemy were employ'd in finiſhing theſe Parallels, on the *Right* of the *Purpurate*, nothing extraordinary happen'd; only the Enemy received large Convoys, and continued heaping together prodigious Numbers of Faſcines and Gabions.

The Trenches opened.

ON the Thirtieth, upon the News, received two Days before, that the Siege of *Barcelona* was rais'd; juſt as Night came on, three Diſcharges were made, within the City, of 159 Pieces of Cannon each; which were accompanied with as many Volleys of Small-arms, made by the Infantry, which reach'd from the *Po-Gate* to *Montcalier*, and by the Citizens, who lined the Ramparts of the City. This long and thundering Rejoicing, could not but be an evident Proof to the Enemy, that there was plenty of Artillery in the Town; and that there was neither any Want of Soldiers, or of Powder therein, to make a reſolute Defence. On the Firſt and Second of *June*, the Enemy were ſtill employ'd in finiſhing their Parallels; and Intelligence was brought, that they had receiv'd Abundance of Cannon from *Suſa* and *Chivas*, which was alſo confirmed by their Deſerters.

The Beſieged make an extraordinary Rejoicing for the raiſing the Siege of *Barcelona*.

IN the Night, between the Second and Third, the Patroles, and Out-Guards of the Beſieged retir'd to the Foot of the Glacis on the outward Cover'd-way of the Citadel. It was eaſy to hear the Enemy at work on all Sides; but as they were as yet out of Musket-Shot, there was no other Way of interrupting their Work, but by ſome Volleys of Cannon-Shot. In the Morning one might perceive a third Parallel, which they had carry'd on, from the Grange of the *Jeſuits*, to near the *Doire*, at the Caſſine of the Major, which our Cannon had beat down the Day before. They made a hot Fire from their Artillery, on their *Right*, where there was then only the Regiments of Fuſiliers, and that of *Schuylemburg*; but that very ſame Day, his Royal Highneſs reinforc'd the Guard of the Citadel with 1000 Men, under the Command of a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, and a Major. The Colonel, with the Major, were to poſt themſelves at the *Gate* of *Suſa*, whither the Attack of the City ſeem'd to be directed; the Citizens were appointed to guard the Baſtions, which made the new Incloſure, and the Lieutenant-

Colonel

olonel had his Poſt at the Out-Works of the Citadel. It was not till the hird, that the Enemy's Colours were to be ſeen planted upon the renches, they not being able to ſet them up ſooner, becauſe their Works ere till then too far diſtant from the City. The very ſame Day, being the eſtival of the *Holy Sacrament*, the Proceſſion was made with all the uſual olemnities. What was moſt remarkable on this Occaſion was, the great Con- dence that appeared in every Face, in the Midſt of that Trouble which the ight of a great and impending Danger, uſes naturally to excite. His Royal ighneſs aſſiſted thereat, with the Sovereign Princeſſes, the Princes of the lood, the Court, and the Parliament; and this Example of intrepid Piety ave new Life and Courage to all the Citizens.

BETWEEN the Third and Fourth, whilſt the Enemy were at work about niſhing their Third Parallel, one might perceive upon that Line, the Earth aiſed up at certain Diſtances. This Diſcovery made it judg'd they were ecting Batteries, which obliged the Beſieged to think of forming theirs, in rder to put their Fronts in a Poſture of Defence againſt their Attacks. In he mean while, the Cannon from their *Fleches*, charged with Cartridge-Shot, ade great Havock with the Beſiegers Works: This was continued vigo- uſly by the Artillery of the Citadel and the Town till the Twenty-third. hen one might ſee Eighteen of their Colours appear upon the Back of their cond Parallel; it was in that they had placed their ſtrongeſt Guard, there eing only Pioneers in the firſt, ſupported by ſome Carabineers.

HEREUPON the Beſieged detach'd a Company of Grenadiers, armed ith Carabines, to poſt themſelves at the Foot of the Curtain, ſome Paces om the Cover'd-Way, with Orders to fire upon the Enemies Carabineers. his was done alſo to ſecure their Pioneers, who were at work in perfect- g the *Fleches*, begun near the Saliant Angles of the *Gate* of *Suſa*, the orn-Work, and the outward Cover'd-Way of the Citadel, Works of the moſt Importance, which his Royal Highneſs had commanded to be finiſh'd, ſpite of the Enemies Fire. When it was found that the Attacks were vanc'd on that Side, the Beſieged likewiſe threw up an Intrenchment with e utmoſt Expedition, from the Angle of the Citadel, to the Walls of the d Incloſure of the City; Orders were at the ſame time given, that all oſe who liv'd in thoſe Quarters which were near the Attack, ſhould re- ove their Goods, Wood, and Forage, to thoſe Parts of the Town which re leſs in Danger of being burnt. The Merchants alſo, whoſe Houſes re between the Tower, and the Square before the Caſtle, had Notice ven them to remove, and his Royal Highneſs had the Goodneſs to offer em Appartments in his Palace, wherein to ſecure their Merchandize.

IN the Night, between the Fourth and Fifth, the Beſiegers formed two mmunications from the *Purpurate* to the laſt Parallel; one of which ex- nded towards the *Jeſuits Chapel*, and the other reach'd over againſt the ngle which came out from the Half-Moon before the Gate of Relief. A tle Front, that might be perceived upon that Communication, and e particular Manner in which the Earth was thrown up, cauſed it to believed, that they intended to make it a Battery for Bombs. At the me time, on the Information of ſome Deſerters, that ſeveral General Offi- rs, had order'd their Dinners to be got ready in the Caſſines, within Reach the Citadel, that they might be more at their Eaſe; within Sight of the ce, the Beſiegers fir'd with all the Artillery of the Citadel, upon the ſſines thereabouts; which cauſed a terrible Confuſion in their Enter- nment, and proved no ſmall Diverſion to thoſe who were acquainted with e Circumſtances of the Cannonading. His Royal Highneſs declared the rquis *de Carail*, Commandant-General of the City of *Turin*, at which the icers and People of Quality were greatly rejoiced; nor were the Populace s pleas'd with that Choice. For beſides the Marquis *de Carail*'s being nerally eſteemed, the noble Defence he had lately made of the City and ſtle of *Nice*, did not a little add to the Confidence they repoſed in him; r were they deceiv'd; ſince he eminently ſignaliz'd, during the whole ge, both his Experience, and his Courage; as alſo his Capacity, in the

Orders he diſtributed, and his Vigour in the many Nights he watch'd, and the Fatigues he underwent.

BETWEEN the Fifth and Sixth, this Commandant-General apply'd himſelf with the utmoſt Diligence, to haſtening the Progreſs of the Works already begun, and furniſhing the Citadel and the Town with all Sorts of Proviſions. He alſo appointed Watchmen upon ſeveral Steeples; both to obſerve at a Diſtance, all the Enemy's Operations; and to give Warning, by ringing the Bells, to the Parts adjacent, when the Bombs were going to fall upon them. He likewiſe had all the Streets of the City unpav'd with the greateſt Expedition; and order'd them to be all lighted in the Night-time by Lanthorns; and large Veſſels to be kept, fill'd with Water, in every Houſe. At the ſame Time, he aſſigned Perſons of Quality to each Quarter of *Turin*, having under them a certain Number of Porters, Water-Carriers, Maſons, and Carpenters, to extinguiſh Fires, and prevent their ſpreading: In ſhort, there was not the leaſt neceſſary Precaution forgotten, for eſtabliſhing good Order, and avoiding all the Inconveniences that might happen, by Reaſon of the Siege. As the Enemy were obliged to cover themſelves on that Side towards *Valdoc*, they made a Brace on their *Left* the Length of the Curtain, which reached along that intermediate Space; and as the Beſieged had good Reaſon to believe, that the Enemy would ſooner attack the Town than the Citadel, it was neceſſary for them to keep them at as great a Diſtance as poſſible: To this End, the Number of the Pioneers was increaſed, that they might finiſh, as ſoon as poſſible, the *Fleches* begun at the *Suſa-Gate*, and at the Horn-Work.

BETWEEN the Sixth and Seventh, the Enemy open'd new Branches, which they carried on, from their laſt Parallel, to the *Right* and *Left* of their Bomb-Battery; and made them take in the Polygon of the *Gate of Relief* of the Citadel. Some Deſerters, which came into the Town, gave them Apprehenſions, that the Enemy would be in a Condition to play upon them, by the Tenth, from that Battery; this made them labour vigorouſly at the Gun-Holes of the Citadel, which were going to be ſoon opened. Nine Pieces of Cannon were placed at each Front of the two Baſtions of the Attack of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*, and *St. Maurice*; fifteen Pieces at each Front of the two Counter-Guards, and four others at the Half-Moons; not to mention thoſe which were at the Front of the Counter-Guard of *St. Lazarus*, and at the Flanks of the Curtain towards the ſame Attack. Inſomuch, that there was, at one and the ſame Time, Seventy-five Pieces of Cannon pointed oppoſite to their Battery, and their Branches. There were alſo fifty-five Cannon planted, in very good Order, againſt the Approaches to the Town, upon the Works of the new Incloſure. Beſides all theſe, there were fourteen Mortar-Pieces in the Citadel, and ten in the Town; five of which were in the outward Glacis, two whereof, which were fourteen Inches Diameter in the Bore, were carried forward into the Cover'd Way, that they might ſend the Stones to a greater Diſtance upon the Pioneers. There ha ſcarce ever been ſeen, in any other Place, a finer Front of Cannon, for i was ſuperior to that of the Beſiegers: Beſides this, there were Numbers o fine Generals, and brave Officers, to command this Artillery, and above a Thouſand Gunners and Soldiers were appointed to ſerve it. It was Matter of double Joy to the Beſieged to ſee, at the Entrance of the Night, above one Hundred and thirty Cannon, and twenty-four Mortar-Pieces in a Condition to play; and to hear, at the ſame Time, that the Duke of *Marlborough* had given the Enemy a ſignal Defeat in *Flanders*.

THIS Victory confirmed thoſe who loved to flatter themſelves, in the Thought that the *French* would not be obſtinately bent upon the Siege this Year, any more than they were the laſt, ſince they had not yet inveſted the City on that Side towards the Mountain, and their Army was not judged ſtrong enough for ſo great and difficult an Enterprize. But what ſeemed quite to blaſt all their Hopes, was the Arrival of the Quarter-Maſter-General of the *French* Horſe; who, coming to the Beſieged's Main Guard, demanded to ſpeak to his Royal Highneſs. Hereupon, one of the Em-

peror's

eror's Adjutant-Generals was ſent to know what he had to ſay; which as, that the Duke *de la Feuillade* had ſent him, to let his Royal Highneſs nderſtand, that the King having commanded him to puſh on the Siege f *Turin* with all imaginable Vigour, his Majeſty had order'd him to en- uire whereabouts in the City the Duke's Quarters were, that he might reſerve them from the Fury of the Fire; and that he offered, at the ame Time, Paſſes to the Sovereign Princeſſes to retire from the Place henever they pleaſed, either before the Siege was begun, or whilſt it as carrying on. To this threatning Civility, Anſwer was made, with a odeſt Haughtineſs, That the Duke's Quarters were throughout the City, articularly in the Citadel; and that the Paſſage of the *Po* remaining open, o go out of the Town whenever it was thought fitting, his Royal High- eſs thank'd his Majeſty for the Offers he had cauſed to be made him.

BETWEEN the Eighth and Ninth, the *French* had already endeavoured everal Ways to paſs the *Po* towards *Canoret*; but the Duke of *Savoy*'s Troops, which were poſted on the other Side, at the Foot of the Hill, lways oppoſed their utmoſt Efforts. In the mean while, the Enemy's Works on the hither-ſide, came by little and little within Muſket-ſhot, nd one might ſee a Parallel brought forward, which joined the two ranches. From that Time, the Men who were upon Guard in the *Fleches*, and in the Places of Arms of the outward Cover'd Way of the itadel, began to fire briskly with their Small-Arms; beſides which, they lay'd ſome little Pieces of Cannon. Three Hundred Men were likewiſe tach'd the ſame Day, with a Major, to mount the Guard at the Cloſe of ery Evening; this Reinforcement was under the Direction of the ieutenant-Colonel, who commanded without the Citadel. Towards the vening, the Enemy began to throw ſome Bombs into the Citadel; but is was nothing to next Day, when having got ready a Battery of fifteen ortars, they threw a vaſt Number into the Body of the Place, and into e Outworks. The Governour's Houſe was beat down, and the Caſerns re ſet on Fire; nevertheleſs, they did not give themſelves the Trouble extinguiſh the Flames, but left them to do what would otherwiſe have en done by the Bombs and the Cannon. In the mean while, the Beſieged ntinued firing with their Small Arms, and Numbers of Bombs were rown on both Sides, the Beſieged anſwering the Enemy from two of eir Bomb-Batteries, placed in the new Works of the *Suſa-Gate*.

ON the Tenth, all who lived in the old Town were forced to abandon and take Refuge beyond the Square of the Caſtle, whither the Bombs ld not reach; for every-where, within a leſſer Diſtance, the Enemy rew Bombs of ſuch an enormous Weight, that tearing up the Cielings d Vaulted Roofs, beat down the Houſes from Top to Bottom; and not ring even the principal Churches, ſcatter'd the very Aſhes of the Dead their Tombs. There was no Regard to be expected from the Enemy; erefore the Magiſtrates of the City had the fine Spire taken off the at Tower, which ſupported the Brazen Bull, that it might not give Aim the Cannon of the Beſiegers.

ON the Eleventh, after the Enemy had cloſed their Branches on the *ght* by a Brace, they carried on two other Branches, from the laſt Pa- lel, over-againſt the *Gate of Relief*, which they extended to the *Right* d *Left*, and made take in the Polygon of that Gate. Stones and Bombs w on all Sides, and the Small Arms of the Beſieged kept playing with- t Intermiſſion. In the Morning, his Royal Highneſs ſent out ſome Can- n, ſupported by a Detachment of thirty Grenadiers, and as many Horſe, o carried them ſo forwards, and placed them ſo well, on the Flank of right Branch, that having overthrown Part of the Enemy's Battery, in than an Hour, with above one Hundred and twenty Shot, and diſ- unted ſeveral of their Cannon, it made them give over their Work, till Beſieged were obliged to retire, by a general Alarm that aroſe in the emy's Camp.

On the Twelfth, a new Work was diſcovered on the Right, before the Caſſine called *la Machioles*, which was at a great Diſtance from the Enemy's Works; this made it judg'd, that their Deſign was to erect a new Battery, the better to cover their Flank, and to prevent the Cannon's coming out of the *New-Gate:* In the mean while, the Fire was very brisk on both Sides, as uſual.

On the Fourteenth, the Beſieged begun to ſend out three little Pieces of Cannon, with an Eſcorte of fifty Grenadiers, which they carried one Hundred and fifty Paces beyond the outward *Glacis*, on the Left of the *Fleche* of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*, and brought back in the Day-time into the Cover'd Way, after having made frequent Diſcharges of Cartridge Shot with them, during the Night, upon the Pioneers. They continued alſo playing very briskly from the Pieces that were in the *Fleches*, and Places of Arms of the outward *Glacis*, from which they fired a Thouſand Shot every Night. At the ſame Time, one Hundred and fifty of their *Huſſars* having paſſed the Po over the Bridge of *Turin*, arrived from *Montcalier* by Day-break, with above thirty Horſes, which they had carried off from the Enemy; amongſt whom they ſpread an Alarm, by falling boldly upon one of their Out-Guards, and driving them even to their Camp. The ſame Day News came, that the Beſiegers had received a Reinforcement of Cavalry, from the Army of the Duke *de Vendoſme*, with ſome Battalions of the *Milaneze* and *Montferrat*. His Royal Highneſs was informed, at the ſame Time, that a Detachment of about one Thouſand Foot, and two Regiments of Dragoons, had taken the Road to *Settimo*. There was ſome Reaſon to believe, that Monſieur *Deſtain*, who commanded it, was going to paſs the *Po* near that Village, to cut off the Beſieged's Proviſions, by poſſeſſing himſelf of the Mountain, and to prevent the Court's getting out of the Town: But that Lieutenant-General purſued his March toward *Chivas*, and avoided meeting with a Detachment of twelve Grenadiers out of each Company, which had ſet out from *Turin*, to diſpute the Paſſage of the *Po* with him, near the Abbey of *St. Maur*.

In the mean While, the Enemy advanc'd their Approaches with the utmoſt Expedition, carrying on a Communication, from the Work before *la Machioles*, to the End of the *Right*, which is joined by a Parallel to that on the *Left:* Then deſigning to take the Cover'd Way, which was before the Polygon of the *Gate of Relief*, towards the *Suſa-Gate*, in the Flank, they lengthen'd the Branch of the *Right*, to over-againſt the Half-Moon of the Citadel, they alſo rais'd a Redoubt oppoſite to the two *Fleches*, which the Beſieged had newly made; and as theſe Works came near the Church of the *Croiſette*, the Main-Guard were obliged to retire under the Fortifications of the Town, on the Side of the *New-Gate*, towards the Church of the *Servites*. At the ſame Time, the Beſieged made a terrible Fire with their ſmall Arms, from the Beginning of the Night till Break of Day, and threw ſo many Stones amongſt the Enemy, that by the Report of Deſerters, they had above Eighty Men kill'd, that Night, and a great Number wounded.

On the Sixteenth, the Beſieged made two Sallies one after another, with ſome Succeſs; and, on the other hand, the Beſiegers open'd two new Branches, one towards the Attack of the Citadel, oppoſite to the Angle that bends inwards of the *Fleches*, before the Baſtion of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*, and the other facing the new *Fleche*, which had juſt been made, at the *Suſa-Gate*. The Night before, Monſieur *Deſtain*, with his Body of Troops, had advanc'd as far as *Gaſtino*; whereupon his Royal Highneſs made ſome Battalions march on that Side with Intent to ſtop him, and all the Troops had Orders to retire to the Mountain, to poſſeſs themſelves of the moſt important Poſts there. Only eight Battalions were left in the City and Suburbs, with a Detachment of eight Hundred Men, which were appointed for the Guard of the Citadel, from whence the Regiments of Fuſiliers, and of *Schuylemburgh*, had been made march out: But as they heard ſoon after, that the Enemy were in the Caſtle of *Ciolces*, and at *Bardaſſan*, in the Neighbourhood of

Quiers,

giers, the Infantry retir'd into the Intrenchments of the Mountain, and
andon'd thoſe they had begun higher.

THINGS being in this Situation, his Royal Highneſs reſolved to remove
e Court from that City; for as the Enemy would ſoon be Maſters of the
oſts, which would have cut off their Communication with the open Coun-
y, there was no longer any Time to be loſt, if they would not have Re-
urſe to the Offers which they had refuſed. They, who imagin'd there
as no Civility to be hop'd for from the *French*, were not very much
iſtaken; for at the very Time that the Princeſſes were juſt ready to leave
e Town, they fir'd at Break of Day, upon the Quarter where the Court
, ſeveral Volleys of Cannon, with red-hot Bullets, ſome of which going
to the Gardens, and paſſing by the Dome of the Chapel of the *Holy Hand-*
rchief, penetrated even into the Palace. That Day then *Madame Royale*,
d the Ducheſs, with the Prince of *Piedmont*, and Duke of *Aoſta*, ſet out
om *Turin*: The Prince of *Carignan* followed them on Account of his great
ge, with the Princeſs his Conſort, the Prince his Son, and the Princeſſes
eir Daughters. The Court arrived at Night at *Cheraſco*, whither the
hancellor was gone before. The firſt Preſidents of the Senate, and of the
hamber, had Orders to ſettle in that City during the Siege, with one Claſs
f their Body, and the other Claſs were to reſide in *Turin*. A great Number
f Inhabitants, of all Sorts of Conditions, took this Oportunity of getting off
onfuſedly with the Court: But the Marquis *de Carail*, being unwilling to
t thoſe leave the Place, who were capable of being ſerviceable during the
iege, had the Gates ſhut againſt every body, to the End, that none might
o out without his Leave. At the ſame Time he iſſued an Order, enjoining
ll who had left *Turin* ſince *May* to return forthwith.

ON the Seventeenth, whilſt the Beſiegers were employ'd, in perfecting
e Work they had begun the Night before, they were very much annoy'd
y the Stones fir'd upon them from the Town; and Deſerters aſſured, that
great Number of their Men had been diſabled: But the Captain of the
Grenadiers of *Montferrat*, and a Lieutenant of the Regiment of *Schuylemburgh*,
ere likewiſe killed that Night on the Side of the Beſieged. There was
me Reaſon to fear the Enemy wou'd poſſeſs themſelves of the Poſt of
ontcalier; and it was no longer doubted, when News was brought that the
ke *de la Feuillade* had alſo paſſed the *Po* at *Chivas*, at the Head of fifteen
ttalions, and five Thouſand Cavalry, with ſome Pieces of Cannon. Monſieur
eſtain, with his Detachment, had joined that Body which was arrived at
aſtino, and was to have taken their March next Day towards *Montca-*
r. The Horſe, therefore, of his Royal Highneſs, which were poſted
ere, were in Danger of being diſlodg'd, and driven under the Walls of
rin; it was neceſſary no longer to delay preventing the Danger wherein
ey might have been ingaged; wherefore, his Royal Highneſs took the
eſolution to go and keep the Field, at the Head of his Cavalry, in order to
eſerve the Reſt of his Dominions, and diſpute the Ground with the Ene-
y. Beſides, not having forgot any Thing that was neceſſary in *Turin*, and
ing able to rely upon the good Order he had eſtabliſhed therein, he judged
t he could beſt ſollicit Relief, and open the Paſſes when he was at Liberty;
d conſequently, that nothing could be of more Service to him, for the bet-
defending his Citadel, than to leave it. He intruſted it therefore in the
nds of Count *Dhaun*, and under him, to the Marquis *de Carail*, to whom
had already given the Poſt of Commandant-General; Count *Dhaun* at
t Time, commanded the Troops the *Emperor* had in *Piedmont*.

ONE cannot ſufficiently extol the Penetration, and fine Policy his Royal
ghneſs ſhew'd in that Choice; we ſhall ſee in the Sequel of this Relation,
e Vigilance and Activity of this General; with his Reſolution, and Cou-
ge, accompanied with Abundance of Juſtice, and Goodneſs; Heroick Vir-
es, which on different Occaſions, in this Siege, enabled him to hold out
e of the moſt important Places in *Europe*, whoſe glorious Defence was
oductve of ſo many Victories. Before his Royal Highneſs left the City,

he made a Speech to the Inhabitants, and Governor, which is worthy of being remark'd.

“ *Gentlemen* and *Friends*, (ſaid that Prince, with the Magnanimity of a Hero) how great ſoever the Danger may appear, to which we ſeem to be expoſed, we muſt not, however, be too much alarm'd thereat. As for my Part, when I conſider the Zeal and Fidelity, which you and your Anceſtors have always ſhewn, in the Cauſe of Liberty and your Country, I am eaſily perſuaded that we ſhall triumph over our Enemies.

“ IT is that precious Liberty whereof they would, at preſent, deprive us, and which it is now our Buſineſs to defend to the laſt Drop of our Blood. You already ſee the Enemy Sword in Hand, threatning your Deſtruction. Their Ambition not being ſatisfy'd with ſeeing you deprived of your Poſſeſſions in the Country, which they have plunder'd and ſack'd, wou'd alſo drive you out of your Houſes, and wreſt from you, what your Vigilance has ſav'd from the Hands of their inſolent Soldiers.

“ I have very certain Advice, that my *Allies* are ſending me powerf Relief, both by Sea and Land, which will infallibly oblige the *French* to retire from here, as ſhamefully as they have lately done from before *Barcelona*: But then you muſt, on your Side, exert the ſame Zeal, the ſame Affection, the ſame Reſolution, and the ſame Courage, of which the People o *Barcelona*, have newly given ſuch glorious Proofs. I know that neither the *Piedmonteze*, nor the *Germans*, have ever been inferior to the *Catala* in Bravery; and I am perſuaded, that not one of you will ever ſhew th leaſt Sign of Cowardice, no leſs than the Preſervation of your Liberty, and all you have in the World being at Stake.

“ I not only promiſe to recompenſe every one according to the differen Degrees of Merit, Courage, and Fidelity, which they ſhall exe , bu alſo to make ample Amends to all who ſhall ſuſtain any Loſs during th Siege.

“ I am going, on my Side, to venture my Life at the Head of m Troops, in order to preſerve yours: Whilſt you defend this City, I wi labour to facilitate the Approach of the Succours which are coming t us: I will either continually harraſs the Enemy's Army, or I will oblig them to make ſome Diverſion. In the mean while, I hope God wi bleſs the Juſtice of my Cauſe, and hear the Prayers of my faithf Subjects.

“ As for your Part, Sir, (continued his Royal Highneſs, addreſſing *him*ſelf to Count *Dhaun*) I cannot give you a greater Proof of the Eſteem have for your Bravery, than by intruſting you with the Keeping and D fence of my Capital City. I leave you a Place well fortified, and pr vided with all Things; I leave you a numerous Garriſon, compoſed Men full of Alacrity, and Good-will, and inured to Fire: To conclud I leave you a Multitude of brave Nobility, and faithful Citizens, w will ſecond you, and obey you as myſelf.

“ You will own, Sir, that this is the fineſt Opportunity you ever had your Life, of giving all *Europe* Proofs of your Intrepidity, of gain immortal Glory, and of fully anſwering the great Expectations, wh the *Emperor*, *Germany*, and all *Italy* have conceived from your Bravery and prudent Conduct.”

The Duke of *Savoy* leaves *Turin*.

AFTER this Speech, the Duke of *Savoy* left *Turin*; going out on Hor back by the *Po-ſtreet*, which ſwarm'd with Multitudes. He was acco panied by the Princes *Amadeus* of *Carignan*, and *Emanuel* of *Soiſſons*, as al with ſeveral Officers of his Army. As ſoon as he had joined his Caval he drew them out of *Montcalier*, and marched with them to *Ville-Stell* where they encamped.

ON the Eighteenth, after the Departure of his Royal Highneſs, Co *Dhaun*, and the Marquis *de Carail*, apply'd themſelves to the Means preſerving the Place, with as much Unanimity, as Zeal and Prudenc

Th

hey ſettled diſtinct Quarters for the Troops, that they might be at hand o run together in Caſe of an Attack. The Garriſon then conſiſted of ſix egiments of *Imperial* Infantry, which were reduced to a ſmall Number, nd ſeventeen Battalions of the Troops of his Royal Highneſs; which, all ogether, might amount to ten Thouſand Men, including a Detachment of ix Hundred Horſe, and near one Thouſand Troopers, which were diſ- ounted. Eight Battalions were diſtributed about the City, in various onvents of Fryars, and three were quartered in the Suburbs of the *Baloon*. he latter were commanded by the Baron *de St. Remi*, whom his Royal ighneſs had juſt made a Brigadier, before he left the Place: The other welve Battalions were ſent to the Mountain, to encamp there, and garriſon he Forts; theſe were under the Command of the Count *de la Poque*.

LARGE as this Garriſon was, they were ſo far from being able to take ny Reſt, that they were very much fatigued; for Part were to mount he Guard by Turns in the Out-Works; Part were appointed to labour at he Works; and the Reinforcement that was reſerved to keep firing by ight from the Citadel, was increaſed to the Number of ſix Hundred en. The Citizens of *Turin*, full of Zeal for their Prince, and for their ountry, well diſciplin'd, and inured long to Warlike Exerciſes, mounted ſtrong Guard on the Ramparts, and at the City-Gates, which were never ept ſhut. Nevertheleſs, the opening of the Sap was continued by the nemy, by the Means of their Gabions: They had puſh'd on a Branch ver-againſt the *Fleche* of the *Suſa-Gate*, carrying it down along the Cur- in, which is by the Side of the Horn-Work; and, at the ſame Time, they xtended the Branch which came from the Front of the Baſtion of the *leſſed Amadeus*; and the Deſerters brought Intelligence, that the Beſiegers atteries, of above a Hundred Pieces of Cannon, would be ready to play the twenty-third of the Month. In the mean while, the Duke *de la euillade*, advancing towards *Montcalier* with his Body of Forces, ſent a rge Detachment to *Quiers*, to ſummon that City; which ſurrendered upon tter Terms than can be had, when a Town is not in a Condition of efence.

Quiers ſurrendered to the Enemy.

ON the Nineteenth, after the Beſiegers had drawn a Parallel from the ranch on their *Right*, oppoſite to the *Fleche* of the Baſtion of the *Bleſſed madeus*; they extended that Line towards the Front, and the Curtain of e ſame Baſtion; to which they added another, which formed an Angle at bent inwards in its Centre: They alſo went on with their Branch, ar the Curtain of *Valdoc*, over-againſt the Horn-Work, towards the Royal ſtion. This made a full Diſcovery on what Side the Enemy deſigned to tack the Town, and the Citadel; for till now there was hardly any judg- g whither their Approaches were directed. By this Time, the Beſiegers ving finiſhed a large Battery of thirty Mortar-Pieces, threw in Showers Stones, Night and Day, without Intermiſſion. Neither was the Fire s obſtinate on the Side of the Beſieged; for the Flints, which were ſhot th the utmoſt Impetuoſity on both Sides, meeting together, and claſhing the Air, made a moſt dreadful Noiſe. During theſe Tranſactions, ſeve- l Sallies were made to ſtorm the Enemy's Works; two whereof were of irty Grenadiers each, who ſally'd, in the midſt of the Night, one Party om the *Suſa-Gate*, and the other from the Citadel, and put no ſmall Stop the Progreſs of their Trenches.

The Beſieged make ſome ſucceſsful Sallies.

ON the Twentieth, as the Enemy went on ſtill in carrying on their Bran- es, till they made them join from the *Right* to the *Left*, another Sally s made towards Mid-night, which ſcattered about, and overthrew all e Gabions in the Branch on the *Right*, fronting the Baſtion of the *Bleſſed madeus*; and as ſoon as the Soldiers of this Sally had retired, the Cannon the Citadel thunder'd with the utmoſt Fury. Nevertheleſs, though the owers of Stones were ſo impetuous on both Sides, not above ten or a zen Soldiers of the Beſieged were, till then, diſabled each Night. The oops which were at *Quiers* came to *Montcalier*, where they laid a Bridge over the *Po*, which opened them a more convenient Communication with the main Army.

ON the Twenty-firſt, Count *Dhaun* detach'd ſix Hundred Men, under the Command of a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major, to fell the Trees in the Park of the *Valentin*: Part of this Wood was brought to the Town, in a few Days, by the Cavalry, and the Reſt was convey'd thither by Carriages. It was, at the ſame Time, determin'd by this General, that there ſhould be a *Corps de Reſerve* of ſix Companies of Grenadiers in the Citadel, commanded by a Major in the *German* Service; and five other Companies were appointed for the ſame Purpoſe at the *Suſa-Gate*, under the Direction of a Major, in the Service of his Royal Highneſs. It was alſo reſolved, that this *Corps de Reſerve* ſhould only be relieved every other Day; and that there ſhould be a Reinforcement of five Hundred Men, at the Attack of the *Suſa-Gate*, under the Command of a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major. Count *Dhaun* was not only intent upon what was neceſſary for making an obſtinate Defence, but he took care to ſettle good Regulations in the City, and to be upon his Guard againſt all the Artifices of the Enemy.

Admirable Conduct of the Governour.

TO this End, he publiſhed an Order, enjoining the taking in of all the Beggars in *Turin* into the Hoſpital of *la Charité*, to deliver the Poor from ſtarving, and the Citizens from their Importunity: And becauſe the Townſmen were over-burthen'd by the frequent Guards they were obliged to mount, by reaſon Abundance of the Inhabitants abandoned the City, he prohibited any one whatever's going out, on Pain of Death. This done, leſt any Spies or Emiſſaries of the Enemy ſhould ſlip into the Place amongſt the Citizens and Peaſants, which were ſuffered to go in and out without any Moleſtation or Hinderance; Orders were given to the Guards at the Gates, not to ſuffer any one to enter, without firſt giving Notice to the Officers who commanded. At the ſame Time, Deſerters brought Abundance of Intelligence; amongſt the reſt, it was confirmed, that the Enemy's Batteries would be in a Condition to play by *Midſummer-Day*, and that the amazing Noiſe they would make, would be ſomething ſo dreadful, as perhaps was not expected. It was affirmed alſo, that all their Cavalry had paſſed the *Po*, over the Bridge of *Montcalier*, except two Regiments; to which it was added, that a Body of Infantry were to follow this Cavalry; becauſe the Duke *de la Feuillade* had reſolved either to beſiege *Cheraſco*, or to purſue his Royal Highneſs ſo cloſe, that if he could not hem him in, he would, at leaſt, force him to leave his Dominions.

ON the Twenty-ſecond, the Enemy were ſeen beginning the Opening of a Parallel in ſeveral Places, which was to facilitate the Communication of the Branches on the *Right*, with thoſe on the *Left*. As the Beſiegers had again fill'd up, and replac'd the Gabions which had been ſcatter'd about, a ſmall Salley was made that Night, by a Serjeant at the Head of ten Grenadiers, who overthrew the ſame Gabions, before they were any ways aware of it. The ſame Night the Enemy made a terrible Fire from their *Hawbitzers*; and Count *Dhaun* order'd two Sallies, of thirty Grenadiers, twenty *Heyduques*, and fifty Pioneers each. The Signal being given, they ſet out at the ſame Inſtant from the *Suſa-Gate*, and the Citadel; thoſe from the *Suſa-Gat* forc'd the Branch on the *Left*, drove the Pioneers before them, and after having been repuls'd by the Guard, rallied again, and returned with more Fury into the Lines; where, after deſtroying the Works, they had half an Hour's Leiſure, to make their own Advantage, of the Spoils of ſeveral who were left dead upon the Place.

Two bold and ſucceſsful Sallies.

THE other Salley, which was made upon the *Right*, was commanded by a Captain of *Heyduques*, who penetrated vigorouſly into the Lines, where he put to the Sword all the Soldiers who fell in his Way. During this Action, all the Artillery of the Beſieged, made ſuch a terrible and continual Fire upon the Enemy, that it was impoſſible for them to make any Reſiſtance, againſt thoſe who came to attack them. Twelve of the Enemy's Officers were either killed or wounded on this Occaſion, fifty of the Soldiers kill'd, 'd, and above thirty brought Priſoners into the City. The Beſieged ten Grenadiers, and with them, that famous Captain of the *Heyduques*, o went directly to one of the Enemy's Colours, with Deſign to force it n the Trenches. It was the ſame Captain, who, the Year before, with andful of Men, had maintain'd, with ſo much Honour, to the Admira- of every one, the important Poſt of the Caſſine of *Chivas*, when attack'd a Detachment of three Thouſand Soldiers. The Death of that brave n was reveng'd by one of his faithful *Heyduques*, who, with one Stroke is Sabre, cut off the Head of the Captain of the Grenadiers, that was n Guard in the Trenches.

N the Twenty-third, before the Branch, which was attack'd the Evening re, one might ſee another, that terminated at the Foot of the outward cis, which was at the Saliant Angle of the Cover'd Way of the *Fleche*, at the ion of the bleſſed *Amadeus*. After this was carry'd on another, to with- Hundred Paces of the Foot of the Glacis, of the Cover'd Way of the *he*, at the Baſtion of St. *Maurice*: Beſides theſe, the Enemy open'd a d, which took in the right Front of the laſt *Fleche*; and the Branch was wn from the other, which went ſtrait to the Bonnet of the *Suſa-Gate*, on Side of the Horn-Work. In the mean while a Deluge of Stones poured n upon the Heads of the Beſieged, and fell, in Return, with the ſame y upon the Enemy. Whilſt Things were at this Paſs, his Royal High-, who had encamped for ſome Days at *Carmagnola*, ſeeing that the Duke *la Feuillade* was advancing towards him, poſted himſelf under the Can- of *Cheraſco*, the better to obſerve the Enemy's Motions; upon which Duke, when he arrived at *Carmagnola*, detach'd four Thouſand Men of Army, with ſome Cannon, to inveſt *Aſti*; and continued his March to- ds *Cheraſco*, thinking, perhaps, to hem in the Court in that Place: But Royal Highneſs, who took Care not to ſuffer himſelf to be ſurpriz'd, e them ſet out the next Day for *Mondovi*; after which, he went with his alry to St. *Alban*'s, from whence he was to go into the Diſtrict of *Mon-*, in order to advance as far as *Coni*.

Duke *de la Feuillade* purſues the Duke of *Savoy* very cloſe.

N the Twenty-fourth, the Branch before the Bonnet of the Horn-Work, advanc'd within four-ſcore Paces thereof, and terminated by a Brace, h joined the beginning of a Parallel Line to the Counterſcarp. The my likewiſe drew a Line, from the Branch oppoſite to the *Fleche* of the *ed Amadeus*, which ſeem'd deſign'd to prevent their *Right*'s being at-'d by the Sallies of the Beſieged. They made ſeveral, however, that ht, on all Sides, and by the Dint of Grenades, which they threw into Enemies Works, retarded their Progreſs conſiderably; on this Occaſion, Beſieged loſt a Lieutenant of the Grenadiers of *Regal*, and divers of their iers were wounded. At Break of Day they had Reaſon to expect a ter- e Thunder; not only by the Report of Deſerters, but becauſe, the Day re, they had perceived the Gun-holes of their Batteries almoſt open.

CCORDINGLY they kept themſelves ready to anſwer them from the Ci- l; and ſo impatient were they for fear of failing, that they began to ſa- the Enemy, from the Baſtion of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*, with four thunder- Volleys of Cannon. They nettled, perhaps, at being prevented, were y that Moment to return the Compliment, by a furious Diſcharge of r Artillery, which ſpread a Terror throughout the City.

N the Twenty-fifth, the Enemy run out a Brace, from the Branch oppoſite e Saliant Angle of the *Fleche*, at the Baſtion of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*. The nter-Guard of the Baſtion of St. *Maurice*, ſuffer'd greatly by a Shower of es; and yet more by a vaſt Number of Bombs, which were thrown into but, as there were abundance of Faſcines, and good Earth, the Damage repair'd upon the Spot. The Beſieged did nothing before the *Suſa-Gate*, finiſh the Works of the Night before: Some Bombs penetrated into the ; and his Royal Highneſs's old Stables, where there was a great Quantity orage, were ſet on Fire by red-hot Bullets, which came from a Battery ted between the Citadel and the Hornwork, which, till then, had not e any Execution.

A notable Diſcovery.

NO ſooner did Day appear, but the Enemy's Artillery began to thunder cauſing more Diſorder in the City, than it did Damage to the Rampar Every one runs helter ſkelter to take Refuge, in the Quarters near th *Po*; the Tradeſmen expoſe their Goods to Sale there; and the Parliament and Magiſtrates of the City, meet there to tranſact their Buſineſs. Durin this, a young Boy was ſeiz'd going out of the City Gates, with Cards, c Tally-Faſhion, in his Pocket; which, under the Appearance of a Childi Amuſement, concealed Cyphers, and Numbers, by which the Enemy migh have known, how many Battalions were in the Place, and whereabouts the were diſtributed; this opened the Eyes of the Generals, who changed th Garriſon's Quarters, not being willing to leave them any longer expos'd t the Fire of the Bombs. Two Battalions, therefore, of the Guards, were ſ cur'd under St. *Charles*'s *Portico*; and the others were ſent to encamp in th *Foſſez*, or Ditches of the Ramparts near the *Po*.

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One of the Beſiegers Magazines blown up.

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ON the Twenty-ſeventh, the Beſiegers carried on their Work, by the
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d the *Half-Moon of Relief*; which done, a general Inſpection was made,
o the ſhutting the Doors of the principal Galleries, which anſwer'd to the
dy of the Baſtions, of the Citadel. Two Miners were alſo poſted in each
ain-Gallery, to be Night and Day upon the Liſten, and make Report to
Officers what they over-heard. Towards the Middle of *June*, the Be-
gers had begun to dig a Ditch, from the *Fleche* of the Horn-Work, to the
liſades, in Order to place the *Sauſage** therein ſecure from the Bombs,
e ſame was done at the other *Fleche*, at the *Suſa-Gate*, where all the
urneaux had been put in a Readineſs to be charged; which done, they ſunk
o the Mines that lay lower, round the *Fleches* of the Citadel; they ſquared
eral large *Fourneaux* thereof, and cut a Number of Boards to line them. The
orks under the Counter-Guard of St. *Maurice*, were finiſh'd, with their
mmunication, in the great Ditch of the Place, and the Branches were
tinued under the *Half-Moon of St. Lazarus*; where they had begun
ſez in the Cover'd Ways of the inner Paliſades, as far as the *Fleches*. They
the ſame at three *Fleches* of St. *Maurice*, the *Gate of Relief*, and the
ſſed Amadeus; and a Miner was poſted upon Guard at each of them.
me Days after the Middle of the Month, they began to charge three *Four-
ux*; under the whole Thickneſs of the Parapet of the *Fleche*, before the
rn-Work; two under each Front, and the third under the Saliant Angle.
ſides theſe, they charged three others, that were ſituated in the ſame
anner, in the Parapet of the *Fleche*, before the *Half-Moon of Relief*.

* A particular ſort of Mine, ſo called.

* A Roll of Wild-Fire, ſo called, with which they ſet Fire to the Mines.

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ances, along the great Galleries, that they might be frequently look'd
. A Guard of Grenadiers, was likewiſe ſet at each Door of the Head-
leries, which were at the Baſtions of St. *Maurice*, the *Bleſſed Amadeus*,
the *Half-Moon of Relief*; which done, a general Inſpection was made,
the ſhutting the Doors of the principal Galleries, which anſwer'd to the
y of the Baſtions, of the Citadel. Two Miners were alſo poſted in each
n-Gallery, to be Night and Day upon the Liſten, and make Report to
Officers what they over-heard. Towards the Middle of *June*, the Be-
ers had begun to dig a Ditch, from the *Fleche* of the Horn-Work, to the
ſades, in Order to place the *Sauſage** therein ſecure from the Bombs,
ſame was done at the other *Fleche*, at the *Suſa-Gate*, where all the
rneaux had been put in a Readineſs to be charged; which done, they ſunk
the Mines that lay lower, round the *Fleches* of the Citadel; they ſquared
ral large *Fourneaux* thereof, and cut a Number of Boards to line them. The
rks under the Counter-Guard of St. *Maurice*, were finiſh'd, with their
munication, in the great Ditch of the Place, and the Branches were
inued under the *Half-Moon of St. Lazarus*; where they had begun
z in the Cover'd Ways of the inner Paliſades, as far as the *Fleches*. They
the ſame at three *Fleches* of St. *Maurice*, the *Gate of Relief*, and the
ed Amadeus; and a Miner was poſted upon Guard at each of them.
e Days after the Middle of the Month, they began to charge three *Four-*
x; under the whole Thickneſs of the Parapet of the *Fleche*, before the
n-Work; two under each Front, and the third under the Saliant Angle.
des theſe, they charged three others, that were ſituated in the ſame
ner, in the Parapet of the *Fleche*, before the *Half-Moon of Relief*.

* A particular ſort of Mine, ſo called.

* A Roll of Wild-Fire, ſo called, with which they ſet Fire to the Mines.

This done, in order to put the *Sauſage* into the Pipes, to ſecure them from the Bombs, they made Ditches along the Cover'd Ways, which carried theſe Rolls of Powder from the inward Cover'd Way, to the Neck of the *Fleches*. It was a long Piece of Work, that required Haſte, to the End all might be ready, when they wanted to charge the *Fourneaux* of the five *Fleches*. Theſe little Ditches were carried on, to the Centre of the ſaid *Fleches*, where there was a Well, which had Communication, by ſeveral Branches, with all the *Fourneaux*. Having carried on the Work of the *Fourneaux*, even with the Ditch of the Cover'd Way, they began to arm thoſe which were at the Head of the main Galleries, of the Baſtions of St. *Maurice*, of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*, and of the *Gate of Relief*. Theſe Powder-Rooms were carried forwards towards the Enemy, twelve Toiſes beyond the Saliant Angle. It was now Time to ſtop up the Air-Holes, that had been left over the Inner-Glacis. They charged the *Fourneaux* of the *Fleche*, before the Baſtion of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*; they armed thoſe which were at the End, of the two Main Galleries of the Places of Arms, on the *Right*, and on the *Left*, of the *Half-Moon of Relief*; they began a Well, in the Ditch of the *Fleche*, of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*, towards the Saliant Angle; in Order to advance by Branches, and make *Fougades* * under the outward Glacis. This done, to make others under the ſame Glacis, they dug Wells in the Ditches of all the *Fleches* on the Side of the Attack: The ſame Day, the Galleries were provided with a Number of Sacks full of Earth, to make Uſe of as Occaſion ſhould require. During this ſome Miners and Grenadiers, were conſtantly upon the Liſten, at all the Places of the Gallery, from whence the Enemy cou'd poſſibly be heard; and that the Work might not be neglected, the Officers of the Mines came ſeveral Times in the Day to inſpect into it, and ſee how they went forward. Let us leave them for the preſent, and ſee what ha been doing above Ground.

On the Twenty-eighth, the Beſieged, not having made a brisker Fire than uſual, the Enemy replac'd their Gabions. and filled others; and Part o the Works of the Beſieged were thrown down by their Bombs: But thei Cannon, not commanding the Border of the Ramparts, could never damage the Fortifications; though they play'd without Intermiſſion, from Day-break, till the Cloſe of the Evening. In the mean While, Word was brought into Town, by Deſerters, that one of the Bombs of the Beſieged, having agai ſet Fire to one of the Enemy's Magazines of Powder, had done much more Damage than any of the Reſt, near a Hundred of their Grenadiers having been either burnt or blown up thereby. At the ſame Time, Word was alſo brought by Spies, that Preparations were making at *Carmagnola*, for the Siege of *Cheraſco*.

In the mean While, on the Twenty-ninth, that of *Turin* went on, unde the Direction of the Count *de Chamarante*, a Lieutenant-General; and on might ſee the Enemy approach the *Fleches*, and raiſe a *Duck and Drake* Battery † before the Caſſine *la Machioles*, which they cover'd with good Re doubts, well paliſſaded, and guarded by *Spaniſh* Troops. This Battery co ſiſted of twelve large Cannon, which batter'd the Back of the Place of Ar of the *Suſa-Gate*, and the Cover'd Way of the Citadel. Theſe Pieces, th charged with a ſmall Quantity of Powder, carried, nevertheleſs, at random their Balls into the Works of the Beſieged; which, after they fell, made ſe veral Rebounds, with ſo little Noiſe, that it was very difficult to be awa of them, or ſave one's-ſelf from them. In Return, the Beſieged raiſed ſuch a other *Duck and Drake* Battery, at *Valdoc*; which, battering the *Left* of th Enemy's Lines, did them no leſs Damage, than theirs did the Beſieged: Bu the Artillery of the Citadel was pointed ſo exactly againſt their Batteries, an play'd upon them with ſuch Fury, that they were amazed to find twenty-tw Pieces of their Cannon diſabled from doing any Service that very Day.

On the Thirtieth, the redoubled Volleys of the Beſieged's Small-Arm and Mortars for throwing Stones, with the Pitch-Barrels, hurled at a goo Diſtance by the Soldiers, to give them Light, would not admit of th Enemy's carrying on their Work during the Night. At Day-break the

Artiller

* Another ſort of Mines, ſo called.

† So called, becauſe the Balls, after they fall, make *Ducks and Drakes*, like flat Stones upon Water.

rtillery began to make a fine Thundering, as uſual; it gave over about
oon, and two Hours after the Beſieged made a vigorous Sally. It con-
ſted of a Hundred Grenadiers, with as many Pioneers, ſuſtained by fifty
ore Grenadiers, and threeſcore Horſe, which were to favour their Re-
eat: Two Battalions, the one of *Piedmont*, and the other of *Saluces*,
ith the Reſt of the Grenadiers, were under Arms during the whole
ction.

The Be-ſieged make an unſucceſsful Sally.

THE Party who were to make this Sally, ſet out from the *Fleche* of the
orn-Work, and entered, with Fury, into the Enemy's Works; they re-
eated; and having given the Beſieged a little Time to do ſome Damage
the Works, return'd to the On-ſet, drove them back, and kill'd five or
of their Grenadiers, and thirty Soldiers: Beſides this, the Lieutenant
Dhaun's Grenadiers, a Captain of *Staremberg*'s Regiment, and the Cap-
in of the Grenadiers of the Fuſiliers, were wounded; the laſt of which
ed, ſome Days after, of his Wounds. But this was not all the Damage;
veral of the Soldiers of the Beſieged deſerted in the midſt of the Action,
d were followed by many others, who were in the Out-works: The Ene-
y having thrown Papers within the Paliſſades in the Night, wherein they
omiſed Pardon to their own Deſerters, and good Entertainment to thoſe
the Beſieged, who would come over to them.

IN the mean while, the Enemy's Artillery ſeem'd to ſlacken a little in
eir Fire; whilſt the Bombs of the Beſieged blew up, as uſual, one of
eir Magazines of Powder. In the Evening Intelligence was brought,
t the *French*, after having built two Bridges, ſome Days before, at *Mont-
ier*, had laid over two more below the Caſtle of *Canoret*, in order to
tify themſelves there, with the Troops drawn out of the Paſſes, whereof
y were poſſeſs'd in the Mountain, on that Side towards the Abbey of
Maur: At the ſame Time they quitted *Quiers*, where they left divers
, who were then taken Priſoners. As Intelligence was brought, that
Troops, which abandoned that Place, were marching to join the Duke
la Feuillade, a Detachment were ſent to obſerve their March; which
ught in a Captain of Horſe, with ſeveral lame Soldiers: The latter con-
ned the News, that the Enemy had placed a Battalion at *Canoret*, with
ders to intrench themſelves there. Word was likewiſe brought, that
Royal Highneſs was incamped with his Cavalry at *Coni*, at the Con-
nce of the *Stura*, and the *Geſſo*; and that, in order to put *Cheraſco* out
danger of being inſulted, he had left therein the Regiments of the
ite Croſs, and of *St. Julio*, with a Detachment of Cavalry. At the
e Time, Monſ. *Deſtain*, with his little Body, battered the Caſtle of
i, wherein there were three Hundred regular Troops, and four Hundred
litia, under the Command of a Lieutenant-Colonel.

N the First of *July*, a great Light of Pitch-Barrels, with Volleys of
ll-Shot as thick as Hail, and furious Showers of Stones and Grenado's,
oy'd the Enemy very much; and not giving them Time to make uſe of
r Gabions, induced them to reſolve on having Recourſe to Sacks of
th, which they filled in a great Hurry: At the ſame Time, the Fire of
r Cannon was leſs violent, as it had been the Day before. This made
ple wonder to hear, that the Duke *de la Feuillade* had inveſted *Cheraſco*;
that his Army was incamped on the Side of the *Stura*, where, whilſt
y were expoſed to the Fire of the Town, which coſt him ſome of his
n, he employ'd them in heaping together a Number of Faſcines and
bions. Nobody knew what to think of this new Siege, at a Time
n that of *Turin* did not go on in ſuch a manner, as to leave the *French*
Hopes of reducing both theſe Places: However, they took from the
ke of *Savoy*'s Troops, two Herds, of a thouſand Oxen each, which they
let feed too raſhly at the Head of their Camp.

Cheraſco inveſted.

uly was juſt upon the Point of coming on, when the Enemy puſh'd on
r Works towards the *Fleches* of the Baſtion of *St. Maurice*, and the
f-Moon of Relief, with more Eagerneſs than they carried on thoſe be-
the Baſtion of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*, and the Horn-Work. In the mean

while, nothing could be brisker than the Fire of the Beſieged's Small-Arms; nor nothing more terrible than that of the Bombs and Stones on both Sides; but when Day came, the Enemy's Battery ceaſed firing. Whether it was that they might themſelves hear the better the Progreſs of the Beſieged's Miners, or for fear of burying their own Works under the Sandy Ground, which might poſſibly have been jarred ſo much, by their exceſſive Noiſe, as to have made the Earth ſink in with them, is uncertain: There is moſt Reaſon, however to think, that they began to find their Cannon was of no Service, becauſe they were not pointed level with the Parapets of the Beſieged; for they began again to work at the Inſide of their Batteries, to raiſe the Plat-Forms. During this, the Duke *de la Feuillade*, who, perhaps, had only opened the Trenches before *Cheraſco*, with a View of either hemming in his Royal Highneſs, or fighting him, if he could draw him to the Relief of that Place, finding that Prince continued ſtill encamped at *Coni*, had all the Works levell'd, and the Faſcines burnt; which done, he decamped from before *Cheraſco*, to go and poſſeſs himſelf of *Mondovi*: People, however, were leſs ſurprized at his giving over the Siege, than at his undertaking it. On the Duke *de la Feuillade*'s Approach, the Sovereign Princeſſes were obliged to leave *Mondovi*, and repair to *Oneglia*, that they might be at hand to get to *Genoa*, in caſe the Enemy ſhould have formed the Deſign to follow them.

The Siege given over.

On the Third of *July*, the Enemy began a Parallel at the Foot of the outward Glacis, which had Communication with the Branches of the Attack of the *Fleches*; and that they might return the Fire of the Small-Arms of the Beſieged with equal Fury, they arm'd all their Trenches with Sacks of Earth. In ſhort, they omitted nothing that could any Ways contribute to their Security; for they got together Heaps of Paliſſades, and *Chevaux de Friſe* in their Branches, to make uſe of them in ſuch Places as were weakeſt; in the mean While, their *Duck and Drake* Battery, and their Bombs annoy'd the Beſieged greatly, Night and Day; in ſo much, that above Sixty of their Men had been either kill'd or wounded in two Nights. As the Enemy drew near the Glacis, it was judg'd proper to remove the Mortar-Pieces, which were upon the outward Glacis, into the Cover'd Way; leaving only two before the *Fleche* of the *Half-Moon of St. Lazarus*; which, being upon the *Left* of the Enemy's Attack, damag'd their *Duck and Drake* Battery. At the ſame Time, that of ſix Pieces of Cannon, which the Beſieged had beyond their Intrenchment, at *Valdoc*, made Abundance of Havock in the Branches of the Beſiegers; but this was only in the Day-time, for the Cannon not being ſafe there in the Night, it was neceſſary to withdraw them into the Intrenchment. That Night Count *Dhaun* appointed a Colonel, to do Duty every Day in the Citadel; and the Regiments of *Kriechbaum*, and *Piedmont*, were order'd to go and encamp in the Fortifications of *Valdoc*, to be at Hand near the Attack of the *Suſa-Gate*.

On the Fourth, at Night, the Enemy made conſiderable Progreſs, i throwing up the Earth, to join their Parallel to the Foot of the outwa Glacis of the Citadel, and the *Suſa-Gate*. They muſt neceſſarily have lo a Number of Men, particularly when they laid themſelves open to rang their Gabions in Order, for the Beſieged took juſt that Time, to redoubl their Fire upon them. In the Morning, they only fir'd from eight Pieces o their old Battery; in the mean While, they had now been employ'd ſom Days, in making ſeveral Works under Ground. They had been heard pret ty near the Paliſſades, when, towards Evening, they play'd off a *Fougade* at the Point of the Glacis of the *Fleche* of the Horn-Work: But as the happen'd to be ſix Toiſes foom the Paliſſades, its Effect prov'd only preju dicial to themſelves; for it overthrew their Gabions, fill'd up their foremo Branches, and buried above Thirty of their Soldiers under its Ruins. The intended to have advanc'd to the Aſſault; for having immediately made a ver hot Fire, they march'd out, crying, *God ſave the King*, with their Bayone fix'd at the End of their Muskets; but as ſoon as they ſaw the ill Succeſs o their *Fougade*, they turn'd back with as much Precipitation, as if they ha

The Enemy ſpring a Mine, which proves detrimental to themſelves.

bee

een repuls'd. That Night, a *French* Captain, in a Sort of Bravado, which too uch Wine inſpir'd, advanc'd to exchange a Piſtol with the Horſe Centinels, the Beſieged, and was taken Priſoner by the Out-Guard of their Cavalry.

ON the Fifth, notwithſtanding a briſk Fire, of ſmall Arms, and Gredes, the Enemy advanc'd conſiderably on the Side of the *Fleche*, bere the Half-Moon of the *Gate of Relief*; but they could not finiſh a Parllel, to open a Communication from one Brace to the other; a Lieutenant the Guards was wounded, and an Engineer killed. The Fire of their annon was not more violent, than it had been for ſome Days before; but e Bullets of the Beſieged's *Duck and Drake Battery*, that was carried rward into the *Valdoc*, rebounded finely among their Branches. Towards oon, the Enemy were ſeen to reinforce their *Right*, which made it ſuſected, that they deſigned to attack the *Fleche* of the Horn-Work; neverelefs, nothing of that Kind happened that Day. News was brought at ight, that the Duke *de la Feuillade* had entered *Mondovi*, and had given aſſes to the Prince of *Carignan* to retire to *Raconis*; after which, leaving Garriſon in the Town, he had ſet out and directed his March towards *oni*, with a View of ſurprizing his Royal Highneſs: as alſo that the Caſtle *Aſti* made a good Defence, and that the Miner had not been able to faen on it, becauſe his Well was overflow'd.

Mondovi ſurpriz'd by the Enemy.

ON the Sixth, the Enemy's Parallel was almoſt finiſhed; they alſo carried me Gabions, to draw near the *Fleche* of the Baſtion of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*; the mean While, the ſmall Shot, Bombs, and Flint Stones, flew about riouſly on both Sides. The Beſieged's *Duck and Drake* Battery began to ay at Day-break; and if Deſerters may be credited, it was as ſucceſsful as u'd have been wiſh'd; at the ſame Time, it being hardly poſſible to eathe in their Galleries, they dug two Wells, to ſerve as Air-Holes, nor s that enough: The ſame Day, about Noon, the Enemy play'd off a ge *Fourneau*, under the main Gallery of the Baſtion of the *Bleſſed Amas*, at the Saliant Angle of the Paliſſade of the *Fleche*; but the Effect of at Mine anſwer'd their Deſign ſo little, that having overthrown one of eir Branches, inſtead of having broken through and deſtroyed the main llery of the Beſieged, they were oblig'd to ſet again about another Well, d another Gallery; their Showers of Stones, however, wounded an Engier, a Captain of the Regiment of *Sainezar*, and three Lieutenants: To ke Amends, ſome Bombs ſet Fire to ſome Magazines, which the Enemy d not arm'd againſt them. In the mean While, the Duke *de la Feuillade*, ſtead of advancing to *Coni*, had march'd from *Mondovi* to *Foſſari*; and *Saliano*, running all over the Country, and exacting from thence large Conbutions. That General, not having been been able to come up with his yal Highneſs, would willingly have forced him to have gone out of his Donions; but that Prince, who was far from having any Intention to abandon em, deſigned to march into the Valleys of *Lucern*; from whence it would ve been very difficult to have diſlodged him: In the mean while, he led the ke *de la Feuillade* round about by different Marches, whereby he artfully nceal'd his true Intent from him; and trail'd him up and down after him, it were, in a Labyrinth. As to his Royal Highneſs, he march'd from *ni* to *Cervaſco*, keeping always cloſe to the Mountains; from whence he d got into the Neighbourhood of *Saluzzo*, where he received a Letter om Prince *Eugene*, wherein he aſſur'd him, that he was preparing to adnce into *Piedmont*, with a powerful Army. From the very Beginning the Siege, his Royal Highneſs had frequently diſpatch'd Couriers, to e Powers in Alliance with him, to ſollicit them to lend him Aſſiſtance. ccordingly Prince *Eugene*, who commanded the Army of the *Allies* in *Ita*received Orders to lead it to the Defence of the Dominions of *Savoy*; erefore he ſet out from *San-Martino*, in the *Veroneze*, and took his March wards the *Adige*.

Prince *Eugene* upon the March to the Duke of *Savoy*'s Aſſiſtance.

ON the Seventh, when the Enemy had perfected their Parallel, they were ewiſe heard working at their Mines, and coming forwards towards oſe of the Beſieged, advancing under the Point of the Capital Branch of the Gallery of the *Gate of Relief*. Hereupon, the Beſieged immediately made the proper Preparations in this Gallery, as well as the others, to barricade themſelves in Caſe of Neceſſity; and as it was requiſite to open the Air-Holes once more, they unſtopt them underneath, and remov'd out of the Gallery, the Earth that had fallen in, with all other Rubbiſh whatever. In the mean while, their Miner kept diligently upon his Guard, and was ready to have prevented the Enemy, let them have ſearch'd where they wou'd, for the Beſieged had three Galleries, one above another. The ſame Night, the Enemy finiſh'd a Battery of ſeven Cannon, which they had raiſed very near their firſt Battery of twelve Pieces; it was pointed againſt the *Left* Front of the *Half-Moon of Relief*; in order to prevent the Damage done by the Artillery of the æſieged, which did great Execution upon their Works: This Battery began to play as ſoon as Day appear'd, without any conſiderable Succeſs; they plac'd alſo near the ſame Battery, four Mortars for Bombs. In the mean while, the ſmall Shot, and Stones, made no leſs Noiſe than uſual on other Nights; and Count *Dhaun*, Brother to the Governor, was wounded with a Shot from a Stone, as were two Lieutenants of *Montferrat* with Fire Arms; Word was alſo brought into Town by Spies, that the Enemy had recover'd *Quiers*, and were building a Bridge below *Canoret*.

The Enemy recover *Quiers*.

On the Eighth, the Enemy did nothing elſe but finiſh their Works; but they were ſtill to be heard ſearching after the Mines of the Beſieged, on the Side of the Citadel, and the Town, inſomuch that they penetrated very forward, by two Galleries, under the main Branch of the lower Mine, before the *Gate of Relief*. The Beſieged, on the other Hand, made a Sally with thirty Grenadiers, under the Command of a Lieutenant; who fell upon the Branch of the *Fleche*, of the Baſtion of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*, when he burnt ſeveral Gabions, and had the good Fortune to come off, without loſing a ſingle Man; but a Captain of the Regiment of *Savoy* was kill'd the ſame Day. At the ſame Time, Count *Dhaun* made it known, that his Royal Highneſs ſent him Word from *Saluzzo*, that he was determined to give the Enemy a warm Reception, if they ſhou'd think proper to come and attack him: That General alſo ſhew'd a Letter, written from the *Hague*, to his Royal Highneſs, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, wherein his Grace ſent him Word of the conſiderable, and, beyond Expectation, ſurprizing Progreſs, he continued to make in *Flanders*, and *Brabant*, after his ſignal Victory at *Ramillies*. He averr'd, amongſt other Things, that the Enemy had been obliged to detach Troops to *Flanders* from the *Upper Rhine*; and that if the *Imperialiſts* would but do ever ſo little againſt them, they would be obliged to ſend for a conſiderable Reinforcement, to their Aſſiſtance, out of *Italy*; which, in all Probability, wou'd render the Siege of *Turin* ineffectual. He added, that Prince *Eugene*'s Army would ſoon be ſtrengthned with ten Thouſand *Heſſians*; and that the Fleet, which had Orders to come upon the Coaſts, making a Deſcent upon *France*, would reduce the Enemy to ſue for a Peace; whereby his Royal Highneſs wou'd reap the Fruits, of the Zeal and Reſolution he had ſhewn, in maintaining and ſupporting the Common Cauſe.

The ſame Day, the Duke *de la Feuillade*, left the Command of the Troops in the Neighbourhood of *Savigliano*, to Monſieur *d'Aubeterre*; and return'd to the Forces of *Turin*, where his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Orleans* was arrived, to ſucceed the Duke of *Vendoſme*, who was going to head the Army in *Flanders*. At Night News was brought into Town, that the Enemy were ſending ſome Battalions, with twelve Pieces of Artillery, over the *Po*, to reinforce the little Army deſign'd againſt his Royal Highneſs, and that the Caſtle of *Aſti* held out ſtill

On the Ninth, the Beſieged advanc'd with their Gabions, in Order to get to the three Saliant Angles of the *Fleche*s of the Citadel, and the Town. At the ſame Time, a new Battery of ſix Mortars was diſcovered, in the laſt Parallel before the *Half-Moon of Relief*; beſides which, a great Riſing of the Earth was perceiv'd, over againſt the Polygon of the Baſtions of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*,

us, and St. *Maurice*; which made it judg'd that they were going to raiſe
nother Battery for Cannon. On the other Hand, the Beſieged threw a great
umber of Bombs, upon the Caſſines of *la Machioles*, and the *Purpurate*,
ecauſe they had been inform'd, that the Enemy had plac'd therein a large
agazine of Powder: They heard likewiſe, with Joy, that the Duke of
avoy had beaten the Body of Forces, commanded by Monſieur *d'Aubeterre*,
Saluzzo. His Royal Highneſs having had Notice, that the Enemy were
vancing towards him, went without Delay, where the Main Guard were
ſted, at the Avenues beyond the Dome of *Saluzzo*. As ſoon as the Van
the Enemy began to appear, there were ſeveral Skirmiſhes, which laſted
ar three Hours. Then his Royal Highneſs ſent Orders to Prince *Eugene*'s
egiment of Dragoons, to halt at St. *Auguſtine*'s Suburb, and to the Reſt of
Cavalry to paſs the *Po*. The Main Guard, reinforced by the *Piquet*,
er having charged the Enemy very briskly, retir'd, always within Piſtol-
ot, in very good Order, and arrived, firſt, at the Suburb of the Dome,
d after, at that of St. *Auguſtine*, where, finding Prince *Eugene*'s Regiment
Dragoons, they joined them. This Rear-Guard, conſiſting at moſt but
ſix Hundred Horſe, was followed to the *Po* by the Enemy, who were ſu-
rior in Number. Hereupon his Royal Highneſs, who was already in the
idſt of the Water, conſidering, that if he would prevent the Enemy's croſ-
g his March in the Plain, he muſt firſt beat them, wheel'd about on a ſud-
n, and drawing his Sword, return'd himſelf at the Head of his Squadrons, and
l upon the Enemy with ſo much Fury, that he drove them within the ve-
Walls of *Saluzzo*. After this Action, he rejoined the Reſt of his Caval-
who halted beyond the *Po*, and march'd to *Bubiano*, where he choſe a
y ſafe Camp. The Enemy loſt ſeven Hundred Men in this Encounter,
ich coſt his Royal Highneſs about ſeventy Men, with ſeven or eight
cers, who were either kill'd or wounded; amongſt the Reſt, Prince
anuel of *Savoy* received an uncommon Wound in the Knee, whereof he
very near dying. About this Time, ſeveral Parties of *Huſſars* came to
Camp of his Royal Highneſs, who made Incurſions even to the Camp
ore *Turin*; nor were they unſucceſsful in their Enterprize, ſince they
ught away above one Hundred and fifty Horſes at one ſingle Time, and
de an Officer Priſoner near *Rivoli*, whom the Duke of *Vendoſme* had diſ-
ched, to compliment the Duke of *Orleans* on his Arrival in *Piedmont*.

The Duke of *Savoy* beats a Party of the Enemy.

N the Tenth at Night, the Enemy threw more Stones, and Bombs, than
r into the Ramparts, and the Out-Works. Some of the Bombs, which
etrated into the City, beat in more than one Roof; and in St. *Thomas*'s
rter, eight or nine People, Men, Women, and Children, were cruſh'd
Pieces, under the Ruins of one ſingle Houſe. The Beſiegers had ad-
ced their Galleries very forward, under the *Fleche* of the Horn-Work;
ereupon three *Fougades* were play'd off, which had been got ready, un-
the Glacis of the Saliant Angle of the ſame Work; but their Galleries
pening to be lower, they were not ſo fortunate as to deſtroy them. On
other Hand, the Enemy were ſo little careful of providing againſt Ac-
nts, that ſome of their Magazines were frequently burnt by the Bombs
he Beſieged. A Detachment of the Enemy, who, after having ſhewn
mſelves above the Forts on the Mountain, had diſappeared at the Cloſe
he Evening, returned in a greater Number; and ſlipping along the *Po*,
the Cavalry of the Beſieged, which immediately haſten'd to gain the
nt of the Intrenchments, which were above the *Capuchins* Convent.
eral Obſervations had made it believed, that this Detachment intended
ave poſted themſelves thereabouts; but towards Noon, they were ſeen
urn back on a ſudden. Soon after, it was known, that the Enemy had
ndoned *Quiers* for the ſecond Time; and in the Evening News came,
the Duke *de la Feuillade* had taken his March towards *Canoret*, to
iten the more his Royal Highneſs, who having quitted the Camp at
iano, had retired to *Lucern* with his Cavalry, fully reſolved to wait for
Enemy there, though he was vaſtly inferior to them in Number.

On the Eleventh, they opened little Branches on the *Right* and *Left* of the Braces, which ſurround the *Fleches*; at the ſame Time, never was Hail ſo thick, ſo continual, without Intermiſſion, nor ſo violent, as the Volleys of Flints from their Stone Mortars. A Captain of *Savoy*, and a Lieutenant of *Montferrat*, were killed thereby; and the Violence of their Bombs, which fell with Fury upon the Baſtions, and Counter-Guards, obliged the Beſiegers to add to the Number of two Hundred Pioneers, to repair the Gun-Holes, and put the Parapets, which had been deſtroy'd, again in a Condition to reſiſt the Cannon. The ſame Night, they ſtrengthen'd the Counter-Guard of *St. Maurice* with Faſcines, both within and without, which coſt them a Number of Pioneers, who were either killed or wounded by the Showers of Stones, during the Night. They had prepared, during the Siege, Molds for ſix *Haubitzers*; accordingly they were caſt, by the Order of his Royal Highneſs, who had been informed by Deſerters, how greatly the Enemy had been annoyed by the Stones of the Beſieged: And the ſame Day they were finiſhed, and mounted upon their Carriages, they were put in Uſe: The largeſt of them, which was eighteen Inches Diameter in the Bore, threw no leſs than two Cart-Loads of Flints.

The Enemy ſpring a Mine, which does ſome Damage.

On the Twelfth, it could not be known, what had been the Effect of the Mines ſprung the Evening before, under the Horn-Work; thoſe who went into the Branches, which were ſtill open, not having been able to ſtay there, by Reaſon of the Stench, which made them ſick. Before Night, the Beſiegers play'd off a *Fourneau*, at the Point of the *Fleche* of the Horn-Work, which ruined a Well, whereby the Beſieged were making their Way towards the Enemy, and killed one of their Miners: The Palliſades of the Saliant Angle of the Cover'd Way, were alſo overthrown; and the Enemy did not fail of attacking the *Fleche*, both at the Point and Neck: They were repuls'd; but yet they returned to the On-ſet; however, the Beſieged made ſuch a brisk Fire upon them, from the Horn-Work, and the Cover'd Way, that they were obliged to lodge themſelves behind the Angle of that *Fleche*. The Beſieged loſt in this Attack, two Captains, and ſixty Men, with a Lieutenant and Serjeant, who were made Priſoners, after having been dug up, yet alive, by the Enemy; but, to make amends, this Action coſt the *French*, by their own Confeſſion, four Hundred Men. About the ſame Time, News was brought, that the Enemy having oppoſed a Detachment of Dragoons, which were going to obſerve their March towards *Ceva*; the brave Officer, who commanded them, broke reſolutely through them, and opened himſelf a Paſſage to enter *Cheraſco*; having loſt, in ſ vigorous an Action, but a very ſmall Number of his Dragoons.

A ſurprizing Eſcape.

A reſolute and brave Action.

On the Thirteenth, as it was of Importance to the Enemy, to fix themſelves upon the Saliant Angle of the *Fleche* at the Horn-Work, they employ'd themſelves that Night in ſo doing; they alſo opened a Branch, directly to the other *Fleche* of the Royal Baſtion of the *Suſa-Gate*. Their Battery of three Pieces of Cannon, which they had raiſed on the Side of *la Scar* *vela*, did not hinder the Effect of that the Beſieged at *Valdoc*. In Proportion as the latter increaſed the Fire of their Stone-Mortars, they abated the Fire of their Batteries, in order to husband their Cannon, and make them hold out till the End of the Siege. Next Day, the Beſiegers ſprung a Mine, to no Purpoſe, at the Saliant Angle of the Cover'd Way of the *Fleche*, at the *Gate of Relief*. The Caſtle of *Aſti* was obliged, at laſt, to ſurrender, after a long and gallant Defence, and the Garriſon were made Priſoners of War, as uſual.

On the Fourteenth, the Beſiegers were advanced, on the *Right* and *Left* of the *Fleche*, before the Parapet; in the mean while, the Beſieged labour'd hard at their Horn-Work; where they ſtrengthened their Battery, to keep the Enemy at as great a Diſtance as poſſible. That Morning the latter ſprung a Mine, at the Saliant Angle of the *Fleche* of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*; which made a Gap in three Toiſes of the Paliſſade; where they immediately endeavoured to lodge themſelves, by the Help of Wool-Sacks. At

the

e ſame Time, as they went on with their Work under Ground, without
termiſſion, Count *Dhaun*, being informed by the Captain of the Miners,
at the Enemy were ready to penerate into the main Gallery, and two of
e foremoſt Branches, before the *Fleche*, at the *Half-Moon of Relief*, or-
red Fire to be ſet to the *Fourneau*, which was loaded at that Point: We
ave any one to judge what was the Effect of this Mine, which was ſix
athom and a Half under Ground. The Galleries, which the Enemy had
rried on to that Place, were quite deſtroyed, and the Trenches, which
re over them, entirely ruined; it made a very deep Hole, fifteen Toiſes
Diameter, wherein forty of the Enemy's Miners were, at one and the
me Time, kill'd and bury'd. A Sally made at the ſame Inſtant, by ſixty
renadiers, ſurprized the Beſiegers, and forced them to abandon both
rallel, and Branches, with great Precipitation. The Soldiers took the
dvantage of that Time, and had Leiſure enough to entirely deſtroy
eir Works, to ſuch a Degree, that it required no leſs than fifteen Days
r them to repair the Damage. The Beſieged made a Feint of ſallying, at
e ſame Time, at the Horn-Work, to cauſe a Diverſion, and perplex them
their Defence. Scarce an Hour had elapſed, ſince the *Fourneau* had been
ay'd off, when an Engineer, and the Captain of the Mines, went to take
View of the Galleries; and found the Lamps ſtill lighted againſt the
ops, nor were they incommoded by any ill Smell. But about an Hour
d a Half afterwards, the firſt who went in died; as did alſo thoſe, who
d not go in till two or three Days after; and ſome, even of the moſt ro-
ſt, came out above half dead.

The Beſieged ſpring a Mine, which does great Execution.

An odd, and fatal Accident.

ON the Fifteenth, it was imagined, that the Enemy deſigned to aſſault
e Town, by two Branches which they opened, extending them, on the
ight and *Left*, above the Palliſſade of the Cover'd Way of the *Fleche*, at
e Horn-Work. What confirmed the Citizens in this Thought, was, that
y let out the Waters in the lower Part of *Valdoc*, imagining they ſhould
ereby overflow the Mines of the Beſieged. A *Fougade* the Enemy ſprung,
vards the Attack of the Citadel, at the Saliant Angle of the *Fleche* of the
ſſed Amadeus, was far from anſwering their Expectations; for the main
llery of the Beſieged, which they thought to have deſtroyed, only open-
, the leaſt in the World, in its arched Roof. In the mean while, the Be-
ged took all imaginable Precautions, to ſecure the Parapet of the Counter-
ard of St. *Maurice*, which had been damaged by the Bombs and the Can-
n of the Enemy's new Battery. They alſo got ready to act offenſively
h their Cannon, whereof they had not, till then, made Uſe, in Order to
e them. As the Enemy likewiſe planted Cannon upon their new Battery,
ich were pointed againſt the Fronts of the Half-Moons, when Day ap-
ar'd, the Fire of the Small Arms of the Beſieged, obliged them to leave
e of their Pieces, which they had not Time to carry off, in the Branch:
ey immediately bethought themſelves of covering it with Faſcines, to
p it from the Sight of the Beſieged; but they threw two Bombs upon it,
ich, ſcattering the Faſcines, expoſed it ſo plainly to their View, that it
s diſmounted by the Cannon of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*, and damag'd in the
de, in four or five Places; inſomuch, that it continued there during the
hole Siege, uſeleſs, and diſmounted, till it was carried into the Town,
th all the Artillery left behind by the Enemy. About the ſame Time,
ews was brought, that his Royal Highneſs, who was at *Lucern*, finding that
e Cavalry were of leſs Service to him than the Infantry, had made ſome of
s Troopers and Dragoons diſmount, and ſent their Horſes to the Top of
e Mountain: In the mean while, he ſtaid himſelf at the Foot of the Hill,
oppoſe the Enemy; together with the *Vandois*, who, after the Example
the Troops, had reſolved to dye for the Defence of their Maſter. Ad-
ce was brought alſo, that the Duke *de la Feuillade* was ſo poſted, as to be
le to give his Royal Highneſs Battle; and it was hoped, from the admira-
e Conduct of that Prince, and the Bravery of his Troops, that he would
t the better of his Enemy.

On the Sixteenth, the two Branches, begun the Night before, were carry'd forward; a third alſo was added to them, near the Hollow-Way of the Curtain of *Valdoc*; this ſcarce left the Beſieged any Room to doubt, that the Enemy had form'd the Deſign to attack the Town; wherefore it was hardly Day-Break, before they fir'd upon them with their Artillery, which over-threw the Gabions into the Trenches. At the ſame Time, the Enemy erected a Battery, of three Pieces of Cannon, beyond the *Doire*, over-againſt the *Scaravela*, to oppoſe the *Duck and Drake* Battery of the Beſieged, which fir'd into their Branches. The Beſieged likewiſe made ſome Wells under Ground, to ſerve for new Air-Holes.

On the Seventeenth, the Enemy carried on their Works towards the *Fleche* of the Royal Baſtion, with great Vigour; their Branches were extended to the three *Fleches* of the Citadel. They were alſo perceiv'd to be employ'd about a Battery, on the hither Side of the Caſſine, on the Side of the Curtain of *Valdoc*; but it was thought it would do no great Damage, for it was at a little too great a Diſtance to carry into the Horn-Work. The Beſieged wanted to get out the dead Bodies, which remained in their Galleries, but did not know how to go about it; at laſt ſome Slaves brought them out, at the Hazard of their Lives, in Order to recover their Liberty; this done, ſome Galleries were cleared out, and ſome more Wells were made to give more Air. Towards Evening the Enemy play'd off a *Fourneau*, which did no Damage, at the Saliant Angle of the *Fleche* of St. *Maurice*.

On the Eighteenth, the two Branches, with the three Braces, that incompaſſed the *Fleches* of the Citadel, were finiſhed. At the ſame Time, the Beſieged threw a Number of Grenades, to interrupt the Enemy in their Work; and their Bombs continued to blow up ſome of the Beſiegers Magazines. The Beſieged introduced into their Galleries long Tin Pipes, by the Means of which, with the Help of Bellows, they forc'd the good Air under Ground, which drove out the infectious Blaſts. The good Effect of this Invention, rendered the Galleries more acceſſible, and then put therein a Number of Sacks of Earth. At the Cloſe of Evening, forty Load of Powder were brought into the Town; and News came, that a Detachment of a Thouſand Grenadiers were gone to join the Duke *de la Feuillade*, who reſolved to be revenged on his Royal Highneſs, by giving him Battle. Count *Dhaun* alſo receiv'd Advice, that Prince *Eugene* was on the hither Side the *Adige*; this News was alſo confirmed by the Way of *Suza*.

The Duke *de la Feuillade* reſolves to give his Royal Highneſs Battle.

On the Nineteenth, ſeveral other Branches of Trenches, which the Beſiegers had opened, made it believed that they deſign'd to carry on another Parallel, before they attack'd the *Fleches*, which were already in a Condition to be ſtormed. In the mean while, the Mines of the Beſieged annoy'd them not a little, and kept them in Awe; they were heard ſearching into them without Intermiſſion. The Beſieged would have begun to have underpropp'd the *Fourneau* that was play'd off, but the Infection was ſtill ſo ſtrong there, that it was not to be born. The Battery of ſix Pieces, which had been planted by the Enemy, near the Curtain of *Valdoc*, began to play at Day-break; and the five Cannon pointed againſt the Beſieged's Battery of *Valdoc*, ruined it to ſuch a Degree, that they, not being able to make Uſe of it, but in the Night, were forced to draw them within their Intrenchments, in the Day-time. The three Cannon pointed againſt the Horn-Work, batter'd it without Intermiſſion.

On the Twentieth, it was found, that the Beſieged had not been deceived in their Judgment of the Enemy's Intention; for in Effect, they carried on a Parallel, from one of the Angles which were at the three *Fleches* of the Citadel to the other. They began again to throw a Number of Bombs into the *Fleches*, but moſt into that which was before the *Half-Moon of Relief*. The Beſieged continued ſtill to pump the Air out of the Galleries, the Infection there being ſo little to be born, that two Men were killed thereby, as they were making an End of propping the *Fourneau* to charge it. News was brought this Morning, that the Duke *de la Feuillade*, having advanced

near

ear *Lucern*, had poſted Part of his Army at *Bagnol*, and the other near he Diſtrict of *Briqueraſe*, which he had choſen for his Quarters. 'Tis ſaid, hat having then held a Council of War, it had been prudently concluded, ot to attack his Royal Highneſs in *Lucern*, that they might not hazard the oſs of the Flower of their Infantry, without being able to force him thence. ereupon, the Troops he had left at *Bagnol*, had Orders to return to *Saluz-* ; and thoſe which were at *Briqueraſe*, retir'd towards the Neighbourhood *Pignerol*; where there was no Likelihood of their ſtaying long, ſince the uke *de la Feuillade* had receiv'd Orders to carry on the Siege of *Turin* with igour; and alſo to ſend a Reinforcement of Cavalry to the Duke of *rleans*, to aſſiſt him in oppoſing Prince *Eugene*, who, being already on the ther-ſide the *Adige*, threatned to paſs the *Po* likewiſe. Deſerters brought Vord of the Return of the Duke *de la Feuillade*, as alſo that he had order'd e firſt Batteries to be repair'd, that they might play as ſoon as they cou'd got ready: In Effect, the Enemy were ſeen all that Day, employ'd in ending the Gun-Holes, and in bringing back to thoſe Batteries, the Cannon hich had been carried away.

But prudently alters his Mind, on ſecond Thoughts.

ON the Twenty-firſt, the Parallel was continued; by the Communication the Branches which the Enemy had carried on, they threw Numbers of ombs into the *Fleches*, and ſome of them penetrated into the Town. They ded alſo ſix Mortars to their firſt Battery; and at Day-break the Twenty ieces of Cannon replaced higher, and levell'd more directly, began again fire upon the Fronts of the Counter-Guards of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*, and of *Maurice*. At the ſame Time, they raiſed a new Battery, of ſix Pieces, fore the Royal Baſtion, to batter the Horn-Work, which was fir'd upon erewith, without Intermiſſion. Three other Pieces of their Battery, ſitu- d near the Curtain, play'd without ceaſing upon the ſame Work; and e other Pieces fir'd continually upon the Redoubts of *Valdoc*, the Camp of *iechbaum*, and of *Piedmont*, where three Captains were wounded; add to theſe a *Duck and Drake* Battery of three Pieces, which fir'd directly thro' Cover'd Way; one may judge then of Terror, the Noiſe, the Deſtruc- of the Fortifications, and the Slaughter of the Soldiers.

The Enemy's Bombs do great Execution.

ON the Twenty-ſecond, a prodigious Number of Bombs fell amongſt the t-Works, and deſtroyed the three *Fleches* of the Citadel in ſo many Places, t they were almoſt reduced to ſuch a Condition, as not to be any longer enſible: As they were abandoned in open Day, the Enemy, putting mſelves in a Poſture to attack them, gave a falſe Alarm; but they ſtorm- them in good Earneſt, at Midnight by the Neck, and made themſelves ſters of them. They cut, very ſeaſonably, the *Sauſages* of the Beſieged's *gades*, at the very Time that their Miner was preparing to ſet Fire to m; this done, they lodged themſelves, on a ſudden, before the Tra- ſes, lying in the Neck of the Cover'd Way; inſomuch, that without en- ng the *Fleches*, they left them behind their Lodgment. The Beſieged, ever, did not come to a cloſe Engagement with them; but contented mſelves with making as brisk a Fire upon them as they could with their ll Arms, Cannon, and Stone-Mortars, whereby they ſuffered greatly. e Horn-Work, which had been almoſt ruined the Day before, was re- ed the Night following; but it was neceſſary to remove the Artillery, order to mend the Gun-Holes. The Major of the Regiment of *Regal* taken Priſoner at the Attack of the *Fleches*, and a Captain of the Regi- t of *Saluzzo* was killed upon the Spot.

HE Generals of the Beſieged, having reſolved to drive the Enemy from Lodgment they had made in the Night, a *Fourneau* was ordered to be ed off, at Three in the Afternoon, before the *Fleche* of the *Bleſſed Ama-* . On the giving this Signal, two Hundred and fifty Grenadiers, with any Fuſiliers, marched out from the Citadel, with a General Officer eir Head. They were ſuſtained by eight Battalions, who poſted them- es in the Cover'd Way; and four Hundred Horſe ſally'd out, at the e Time, by the *New-Gate*, and advanced in view of the Caſſine *Ma- les*, near the Enemy's Line, to keep them in their Trenches.

The Beſieged make a briſk Sally.

Enemy were driven out of the *Fleche* of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*, their Lodgment deſtroy'd, and their Gabions burnt; but, after all, it was impoſſible for the Beſieged to maintain themſelves long in the *Fleche*. It was the Hour when the Enemy relieved their Guard in the Trenches, which determined them to return upon the Beſieged, with ſo great a Superiority, that they were obliged to retreat with their Troops into the ſecond Cover'd Way. This Action was very obſtinate for near two Hours: Three of the Beſieged's Officers were kill'd, three others diſabled, and above one Hundred Soldiers either kill'd or wounded: As for the Enemy, by the Report of Deſerters, they loſt four Hundred Men; the Beſieged took a Captain, four Lieutenants, and twenty-eight Soldiers Priſon'ers. We ſhould give our Readers a much livelier Idea of this Action, if we could make them hear the Cries of the Soldiers; the Noiſe of the Small Arms; the Craſh and Burſting of the Mines; the Thunder of the Cannon, and Mortar-Pieces; could ſhew them the Air all in a Smoke, and a Flame, ſending forth only a noiſome Stench of Brimſtone and Gun-Powder; and repreſent to them the People flocking along all the Avenues of the Citadel, upon Thorns, with the Expectation of the Event, between Hope and Fear; and, in a Word, the melancholy Spectacle of the wounded Soldiers, whom they carried along one after another, and who dyed the Streets wth their Blood.,

On the Twenty-third, there was a hot Fire on both Sides; the Enemy threw more Flints than Bombs; and by the Help of the Branch, which cut off the Communication with the Neck of the three *Fleches*, they finiſhed their Lodgment before them. Behold them, after more than two Months Siege, after ſo many Efforts, and Fatigues, Maſters of only three little Works. Towards Night, the Beſieged played off a large *Fourneau* of the Main Gallery, at the Point of the Glacis of the *Fleche* of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*; thoſe of the Enemy, who were coming to meet the Beſieged, by the two Galleries on the *Right* and *Left*, were ſuffocated thereby, and their Branches were overthrown, the Breadth of fifteen Toiſes. The Stench that exhaled from thence, ſtifled two of the Beſieged's Miners, who were too much in a hurry to take a View of the Gallery where the *Fourneau* had ſprung. Forty Sacks of Earth were removed into the Galleries.

In the mean while, his Royal Highneſs ſent for the Horſes of the Cavalry and Dragoons from off the *Alps*, and found them ſo well recruited by Reſt, and good Paſture, that they were in as good a Condition, as a the Beginning of the Campaign. A Body of three Thouſand Men, conſiſting of the Troops of *Spain*, *Italy*, and *Monſerrat*, with ſome Cannon, and two Mortar-Pieces, ſat down before the Fort of *Ceva*, if ſuch a Place may be called a Fort. Nevertheleſs, the Governour of *Cheraſco*, at the Hea of two Hundred Foot, ſixty Horſe, and a good Number of Militia, threw ſome Supplies into that little Place; but notwithſtanding this, there w ſmall Reaſon to believe it could hold out long.

The Enemy beſiege *Ceva*.

On the Twenty-fourth, the Enemy began a Parallel at the Neck of th *Fleches*, to make a Communication from the one to the other, and to main tain their Lodgment on the Counterſcarp. They added ten Pieces of Ca non, with which they battered the Counter-Guard of *St. Maurice*. T Cannon, however, from their ***Duck and Drake*** Batteries, did not fire much as uſual, becauſe they had made uſe of Part of them elſewhere The Beſieged had forgot to ſhut the Air-Hole of the Mines, which we at the Neck of the *Fleche* of *St. Maurice*; and juſt as they would hav ſtopped it up, the Enemy were upon it, and threw in Bombs, which be in the Gallery of the Beſieged. On the other Hand, the latter ſprung *Fougade* under the Cover'd Way of the right Front of the Counter-Gua of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*; they would have been ſatisfied with its ruining th Enemy's Gallery, if, at the ſame Time, it had not deſtroy'd their own.

On the Twenty-fifth, as the Enemy deſigned to make a Branch in th Communication of the *Fleches*, they laboured, without Intermiſſion, their Parallel. A briſk Firing was made on both Sides. The Beſieged lin the Counter-Guards, and the Half-Moon, with Infantry, in order to ma hotter Fire upon the inner Glacis, whoſe Slope was a little ſteep; this rved alſo to facilitate, and render more free the Paſſage from the Town the Out-Works. At the ſame Time, they paliſſaded the Ditches of the ounter-Guards; and more effectually ſtopped the Enemy's Paſſage, by aking Traverſes in all the other Ditches, in the Half-Moon of the Counter-uards, and Baſtions. As the Batteries, which were in the Out-Works, d no more Execution, than thoſe of the Counter-Guards, and the Half-oon, it was thought proper to remove the Mortar-Pieces and Cannon om thence. Beſides ſeveral other Works, which they finiſhed under round, they began a Flight of Stairs in the main Branch of the Gallery, en with the Ditch of the *Half-Moon of Relief*, in order to advance to eet the Enemy, who were approaching.

ON the Twenty-ſixth, the Work of the Parallel went on, neither did e Fire ſlacken; on the contrary, a new Battery of five Pieces of Cannon s heard thundering at Break of Day; it play'd upon the Half-Moon of e Baſtions of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*, and *St. Lazarus*. On the other Hand, e Beſieged began two Branches, towards the Saliant Angle of the Cover'd ay of the Counterſcarp of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*, one towards the *Left*, d the other towards the *Right*; this was to make two *Fourneaux*, under h of the two Batteries, which the Enemy had erected on the Fronts of e Glacis; one of which batter'd in Breach the Left Front of the *Half-oon of Relief*, and the other grazed upon the Parapet of the Half-Moon *St. Lazarus*.

ON the Twenty-ſeventh, the Parallel, which kept open the Communi-ion from one *Fleche* to another, was continued by the Beſiegers; who ſed two new Batteries within the Cover'd Way; one of ſeven Pieces, on *Right* of the Bonnet of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*; and the other of five, on *Left* of that of *St. Maurice*. Their making this Effort to deſtroy the rtifications of the Half-Moon, and the ſlackening of their Work on the e of the Horn-Work, made it believed, that they gave over their De-n of attacking the City, with Intent to unite their Strength againſt the adel. The Beſieged placed a Pair of Bellows, to blow the Air through in Pipe into the lower Gallery of *St. Maurice*; they likewiſe almoſt ſhed the Flight of Stairs, on the *Left* of the main Branch of the Gal-, even with the Ditch of the *Half-Moon of Relief*. The ſame Morn-, there came News, which revived the Hearts of all the Town. Count *aun* ſhewed a Letter, wherein Prince *Eugene* ſent him Word, that, at Approach of his Army, the *French* had abandoned their Intrenchments h Precipitation; thoſe very Intrenchments, at which they had work'd the Winter, and which had been believ'd inſurmountable. To this may be ed, that the Enemy had quitted the Siege of the Fort of *Ceva*, after ing battered it ſeveral Days in vain: If it did not redound to their me, that they had not been able to reduce ſuch a paltry Hole, at leaſt, y muſt incur the Blame of having undertaken it unſeaſonably. They n abandoned *Mondovi*, and the other Towns, whereof they had poſſeſſed mſelves in *Piedmont*; upon which, his Royal Highneſs returned with his alry to *Bubiano*.

But are forced to give it over.

N the Twenty-eighth, the Parallel of Communication from one *Fleche* he other was almoſt finiſhed. The Enemy alſo carried on a Branch, n the Bonnet of the Horn-Work, to near the Saliant Angle of the er'd Way of that Work. They likewiſe raiſed another Battery of five ces, which batter'd the Right Front of the Half-Moon: but till now all r Batteries could not ruin it ſo effectually, but that the Beſieged eaſily air'd in the Night all the Damage which had been done in the Day; one of their Bombs, more fortunate than the Reſt, which had only ſet e to little Magazines, blew up one of the largeſt the Enemy had. In mean while, they were heard advancing vigorouſly under Ground, in ral Places; directing their Approaches towards the Right Front of the *ſed Amadeus*, and the Left of *St. Maurice*. The Beſieged did not work ſtrenuouſly, to be before-hand with them on all Sides. Deſerters brought Advice, that Prince *Eugene*'s March very much alarmed the Enemy; and gave the Duke *de la Feuillade* no ſmall Uneaſineſs.

ON the Twenty-ninth, the Parallel of Communication, from the *Fleche* of the *Gate of Relief*, to that of *St. Maurice*, was quite finiſh'd and compleat: But the Cannon, though they fir'd furiouſly that Day, and without Intermiſſion, upon the Fortifications of the Town, made more Noiſe, than they did Execution. On the other Hand, the Beſieged ſtopt the Enemy's Progreſs, by a *Fougade*, which they play'd off under the Cover'd Way, of the Counter-Guard of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*. In the mean while, the Duke *de la Feuillade* returned from *Pavia*; whither he had been with the Duke of *Orleans*, who had call'd a Council of War, to conſult what Meaſures were to be taken; in caſe Prince *Eugene* ſhould advance with his Army to the Relief of *Turin*.

ON the Thirtieth, the Enemy threw up the Earth all the Night, in Order to make a Communication, from the *Fleche* of the *Gate of Relief*, to that of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*; but they made no Addition to the Works at the *Suſa-Gate*. On the other Hand, the Beſieged advanced the Traverſes of the Ditch; they fortified, at the ſame Time, the Left Side of the Horn-Work, by a Cut, to ſupport the lower Part of that Work, which was at the Foot of the Curtain, in caſe the Enemy ſhould make themſelves Maſters of the upper Part. They alſo fir'd off a *Fourneau*, at the Head of the lower Main Gallery of *St. Maurice*, whereby two of the Enemy's Galleries, which were adjoining to the End of it, were beat in. The ſame Mine alſo, overthrew all the Beſiegers Works, on the Saliant Angle of the outward Glacis, of the *Fleche* of *St. Maurice*. They who were lodg'd on the Side of the *Fleche*, neareſt the Town, were aſtoniſhed to ſee theſe *Fourneaux* blow up above a Hundred Paces behind them; however, they were more frighten'd than hurt; but they were obliged, by Reaſon of the *Fougades*, to paſs quite over them in the Face of all the Fire of the Town, if they wanted to go down into the Ditch of the Counter-Guard of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*.

ON the Thirty-firſt, the Enemy did not advance at all in their Works; neither did they play their Battery of Mortars at the *Suſa-Gate*; the Mines of the Beſieged gave them Abundance of Anxiety; accordingly they ſearched for them continually, without being able to find them. The Beſieged were far from ſleeping under Ground; on the Contrary, they laboured without Intermiſſion, at the finiſhing the Work they had begun; and they compleated, amongſt other Things, the Branches, and *Fourneaux* under the Batteries. About Ten in the Morning, above one Thouſand of the Enemy were ſeen upon the Top of the Mountain, who retir'd again, after having poſted themſelves. In the mean while, the Cavalry of the Beſieged, who had been foraging between *Caſtillon*, and *St. Maur*, favour'd, at the ſame Time, the Entrance of above 100 Mules laden with Powder, into the Town.

ON the Firſt of *Auguſt*, the Junction of one *Fleche* with another, was compleated: At the ſame Time, the Enemy advanc'd beyond their Parallels by Branches, with Deſign to approach, by Sap, to the Paliſſades, and to make their Lodgment upon the Counterſcarp. They drew near the Horn-Work by the Bottom of the Saliant Angle of the Cover'd Way; but at the Attack of the *Suſa-Gate*, they threw no more Bombs, neither did their Cannon fire but ſeldom, undoubtedly that they might not be hindered from hearing the Miner of the Beſieged. In the Morning a Body of Troops were ſeen filing off upon the Mountains; and in the Evening, ſixteen Battalions were perceived encamping upon the Riſing Grounds, out of the Reach of the Cannon, which were in the Intrenchments of the Beſieged.

COULD it have been believed, that even in *Auguſt*, the Enemy ſhould ſtill be without the Paliſſades. They were in no Hurry to approach them, they only prolonged their Branch ſome few Paces. The violent Fire, to which they had been expoſ'd, at the Attack of the Horn-Work, made them uſe the Precaution to range Gabions, on the *Left* of the Saliant Angle, to cover themſelves; but the Beſieged did not give them Time to fill them. for they burnt moſt Part of them. Thoſe who were upon the Liſten, in the Gallery of the Saliant Angle, of the *Half-Moon of Relief*, having given Notice that the he Enemy's Miner was not far off, the Beſieged play'd off a *Fougade*, in he upper Gallery of the *Half-Moon of Relief*, towards the Point of the Place f Arms. This *Fougade* ſet Fire to one of their *Fourneaux*; and as it was not et underpropp'd, the Flame broke out on their Side, deſtroyed their Gal- eries, and ſuffocated two of their Miners; after which, the Fire finding a Paſſage through the Well, burnt alſo ſome other Miners who were at the Top of the Well, and overthrew the Gabions, and reduced them to Aſhes. n Return, the Enemy's *Duck and Drake* Batteries, play'd upon the Beſieged, ore vigorouſly than ever, all that whole Day. About the ſame Time, Count *Dhaun* receiv'd a Letter, which Prince *Eugene* wrote him from *Final*, Town in *Modena*, dated the Twenty-fourth of *July*, wherein that Prince nt him Word, that he was coming to his Relief, with a powerful Force; nd that by the Conſternation, wherein the Enemy ſeem'd, he had Reaſon believe, they were far from having any Thoughts of oppoſing him in his aſſage.

The Be- ſieged ſpring a Mine, which does great Execu- tion.

On the Third, the Beſieged were alarm'd, on a Sudden, at One in the orning, with the Noiſe of a more impetuous Fire than uſual, accompa- ied with loud Outcries: It was the Enemy who were advancing, to lodge emſelves at the Saliant Angle, of the Cover'd Way of the Horn-Work. They would have had them believe, they were coming to attack them on at Side towards the Citadel; they made their Lodgment, however, not- ithſtanding the Beſieged oppoſed them with a ſuperior Fire. They were o near the Paliſſades of the Horn-Work, to be hinder'd from lodging them- lves there. The Colonel of the Regiment of *Deportes*, and ſome Soldiers, ere kill'd on this Occaſion. The Peaſants, who went out in Parties in the ountains, took ſome Maroders, who brought Advice, that the Enemy ex- ected yet four Batallions, to ſecure all the Paſſes of the Mountain, and in- ſt the Town the cloſer. Hereupon, Count *Dhaun* immediately made the renadiers, who were at the Hill, under the Command of the Major, encamp fore the Redoubt of *Canera*; and order'd all the Battalions to cut down Trees, and the Vines, which were before their Intrenchments, and ght have prevented their Diſcovering the Enemy. The ſame Day, the emy ſo effectually ſet Fire to the Faſcines, with which the Horn-Work s cover'd, that it was no longer poſſible to extinguiſh it. The Beſieged rged four *Fourneaux* that Night, and finiſh'd ſeveral other Works under ound. News was brought, that one of the principal Officers of the Ene- 's Army, had advanc'd by the Duke *de la Feuillade*'s Order, with ſix ndred Horſe, to *Raconis*, where, by a Sort of civil Compulſion, he ced the Prince and Princeſs of *Carignan* to ſign a Writing, whereby they liged themſelves to yield themſelves up Priſoners, in whatever Place it uld pleaſe the King of *France* to preſcribe them.

On the Fourth, the Enemy finding nothing was of more Importance them, than to deprive the Town of the only Communication it had re- ining, by the Mountain, a Detachment of two Hundred Men advanc'd the Marquis *de Palavicini*'s Pleaſure-Houſe, to view the Poſts that were be ſeiz'd on, to ſhut up all the Paſſes. They retir'd after ſome Skirmi- s betwen them, and the Peaſants, who were ſupported by ſome little Par- s of regular Troops. Not long after, ſeveral Battalions, who might have n ſeen encamped on one Side, above the Forts of the Town, from the ſtle of *Canoret*, to the *Heremo*, on the other Side, moved down from the aſure-Houſe of the Preſident *Bergera*, to *Notre Dame du Pilon*, upon the nks of the *Po*; where they had thrown up a Line, flank'd with Redoubts, fortify'd with ſome Field-Pieces. Then it was, that nobody being any ger able to get into the Town, all Intercourſe with it was broken off. as a great Piece of good Fortune, that above one Hundred Load of Pow- entered the City the Night before, by the Help of one Hundred Horſe, two Hundred Grenadiers, who had advanc'd to *Notre Dame du Pilon*. e City had now been beſieged almoſt three Months; and though it was cult to determine the Continuation of the Siege, it was judg'd it would longer than had been imagin'd; wherefore People began to doubt, whe-

All Communication with *Turin* cut off.

ther there would be Powder enough in the Place, not to leave Room to fear it might come to be wanted. The Enemy made no Additions to their Works againſt the Horn-Work; but at the Works before the Citadel, the Enemy carried on Branches from their laſt Parallel, which advanced by Turnings and Windings towards the Saliant Angles, and the Places of Arms, of the Polygon that was attack'd. They ceaſed, however, the Thunder of their Artillery, that they might not ſtun their Miners, who were at work on all Sides, and had Need of Silence, to prevent their being ſurpriz'd, as they had often been already. In the Night they threw as many Bombs as they poſſibly could, both into the Citadel, and the Town; for after having remov'd the Mortars, which were towards the *Suſa-Gate*, to the Attacks of the Citadel, their Bombs, and their Stones pour'd in more than ever, upon the Works on that Side. On the other Hand, the Beſieged were always buſy in making ſome *Fougades* in their Galleries, and their Branches. They alſo put flying Doors in the lower Galleries of *St. Maurice*, and the *Bleſſed Amadeus*, to make the Air circulate and cauſe ſome Motion.

The Enemy bombard the City, and Citadel, with prodigious Fury.

TILL the Fifth, no grievous Hardſhip had been felt in the Town, a Paſſage having been left open, for thoſe who came to bring in the Neceſſaries of Life; but as ſoon as the Enemy had poſſeſs'd themſelves of all the Avenues to the Place, the Dearneſs of Proviſion began to give Uneaſineſs to every one, and the Poor began to dread ſtarving. Hereupon the Magiſtracy of the City, with a charitable Care, regulated the Price of Victuals as well as it was poſſible, and relieved the Poor, by the Diſtribution of a certain Quantity of Bread among them every Day. Several Bombs came to ruinate the City; but the Citadel had been annoy'd both Night and Day, with ſuch a prodigious Quantity, that ſometimes fifteen, ſometimes twenty, ſometimes even to the Number of twenty-ſix, might be ſeen at once in the Air, threatning Deſtruction to the poor Soldiers, who were happy in ſtanding the Craſh of ſeveral Bombs here, rather than go elſewhere, and be expos'd to the Fury of a great many more. The Beſieged ſeeing that Part of the Cover'd Way had been broken and that it was batter'd till it was almoſt as ſteep as a Perpendicular, by the impetuous Violence of the Bombs and Cannon, had Reaſon to apprehend, that the Enemy would prepare to ſtorm the Counterſcarp. A Detachment of Grenadiers, who had paſſed over from the Mountain to the hither Side of the *Po*, with the Noiſe of the Preparations that were making in the Trenches, all confirmed them in that Belief. Count *Dhaun*, therefore, employ'd himſelf all Day, in putting every Thing in the beſt Order, to ſuſtain this Attack with Vigour. On the other Hand, the Bombs of the Beſieged are fir'd of with wonderful Succeſs; they fall with ſuch good Fortune, that they always burn ſome of the Enemy's Magazines: whilſt they are buſy in laying a Bridge over the *Po*, oppoſite to the *Old Park*. The Beſieged were willing to have ſprang four *Fourneaux*, under the Enemies Batteries, which were before the Counter-Guard of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*; but as they did not fire that Day, but on the contrary, ſeem'd to be opening other Gun-Holes, it was judg'd, in Order to do the more Execution, that it would be better to delay the playing off the Mines, till they had mounted on theſe Batteries, all the Cannon they deſign'd to place there.

A brisk Action on both Sides.

ON the Sixth, at the Cloſe of the Evening, after the Signal of three Volleys of Cannon, the Enemy ſallied out of their Branches, with twenty Companies of Grenadiers, and all the *Piquets* of the Army. This Body of Troops advanc'd immediately to poſt themſelves againſt the Paliſſades, at the Saliant Angles, and two Places of Arms, of the Polygon of the Attack of the Citadel. Their Musket-Balls flew about like Hail; the Heavens all around, reſounded with the Report of their Small Arms; and their Bombs ſhot from their Mortars, Twenty-ſix at a time, like a Cheſt of Rockets, which mount into the Air, all at once. Under the Covert of this Deluge of Shot of all Sorts, the Enemy take Courage to begin their Lodgment; the Beſieged anſwer them by frequent Diſcharges of their Artillery and Small Arms; all is in a Flame; the Showers of the Enemy's Bombs and Stones were ſo violent, that the Beſieged could not poſſibly avoid quitting the Cover'd Way; but as faſt as their Fire ſeemed to ſlacken, that of the Beſieged began to grow hotter, and about Midnight became ſuperior to theirs; inſomuch that it would hardly permit them, to make a very imperfect Lodgment on the Saliant Angle. From thence they threw themſelves into the Place of Arms, between the Baſtion of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*, and the *Gate of Relief*, in Order to have made a Lodgment there; wherein they would have ſucceeded, if they had not been driven thence at Break of Day, by a Sally of the Beſieged's Grenadiers, who having regained the Cover'd Way, poſted themſelves again thereon, and took Advantage of the Spoils of their Dead. This Action, at the Attack of the Citadel, laſted full three Hours; as for that, which was directed at the ſame Time towards the *Suſa-Gate*, the Troops had no Orders to charge. On the Side of the Beſieged, a Captain and a Lieutenant were wounded; and above Four-ſcore Men were either kill'd or diſabled. On the Enemy's Side, a great Number of their Soldiers were left upon the Spot, without reckoning the Wounded, and thoſe who were made Priſoners: And ſome Deſerters, who came into the Town immediately after the Action affirmed, that it had coſt them near twelve Hundred Men. Other Deſerters brought Word, that they were heaping up a vaſt Number of Faſcines, on the Mountain, to erect a Battery near the Pleaſure-Houſe of the Marquis *de Priero*; and becauſe this Battery would have reach'd the Troops of the Beſieged, which were encamped under their little Forts, they had Orders to cover themſelves on that Side. In the mean while, the latter were employ'd under Ground in cleaning out, and finiſhing the *Fougades*; and they fortified themſelves in the three lower Main-Galleries of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*, and of the *Half-Moon of Relief*, and of *St. Maurice*. At the ſame Time, his Royal Highneſs was at *Polonguieres* with his Cavalry; from whence he ſent Word, that Prince *Eugene* was arrived in the *Parmezan*, and was firmly reſolved to march, without Delay, to the Relief of *Turin*.

ON the Seventh, the Enemy were employ'd in making a Communication between their Lodgment, and the Parallel which was behind them, which was done to the Roar of the Mortar-Pieces, and *Hawbitzers*, which pour'd their Shot on both Sides. It was of Importance to the Beſieged, to have a ll View of the Enemy, if they undertook to make a Lodgment on the Counterſcarp: Whereupon, Count *Dhaun* had the Paliſſades, and every Thing the Way, burnt during the Night, and ordered all the Cannon, on the Counter-Guard, to be remov'd, but three Pieces that were left on each of them. Day being come, the Enemy began to batter the Front of the *Half-Moon of St. Maurice*, and that of the *Suſa-Gate*.

ON the Eighth, the Beſiegers endeavour'd by a Parallel, on the Sides f the Paliſſades, to open a Communication with their Lodgment; be- g expos'd all the while, to a very hot Fire of Stone Mortars, which attered Showers of Flints on all Sides. The ſame Night, the Beſieged ected upon the *Half-Moon of St. Maurice*, a Battery of four Pieces of Can- n, which fir'd with good Succeſs upon the Enemy's new Battery. Towards vening, a Corporal of their Miners, took no Care to ſtrengthen the For- fication of the lower Capital of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*, as he had been order- d; neither did he give himſelf the leaſt Trouble, to be upon the Liſten r ſome Hours; and by this Negligence he ſuffered himſelf to be ſurprized y the Enemy, who broke through the Fortification, kill'd him, with ſome iners, a Carpenter, and two Maſons.

Groſs Neglect in a Corporal, which proves of fatal Conſequence to the Beſieged.

THIS done, it being eaſy for the Enemy to ſlip into ſome of the Beſieged's weſt Branches, the Latter beat in the Earth above, by a Hole in the upper llery, which fill'd up that of the Enemy, and put a Stop to their farther ogreſs: After this, they threw into the ſame Hole ſeveral Fire-Works, increaſe the Smoke, and make it ſpread beyond the Fortification; and at ſt, throwing ſix Bombs into the Gallery, by which they made their Ap- oaches, they tore it all to Pieces. The ſame Day, the Enemy ſet Fire to e Faſcines, wherewith the Counter-Guard of the *Bleſſed Amadeus* was co- red; and when the Beſieged uſed their utmoſt Endeavours to extinguiſh it, the Officer, who commanded the Grenadiers, belonging to the Guards, receiv'd a conſiderable Wound, as did alſo a Captain in the Regiment of *Saluzzo*. At the ſame Time, the Enemy, on the Mountain Side, levell'd two Pieces of Cannon, againſt the Camp of the Beſieged's Cavalry, which was at *Vanquillo*; but it was at ſo great a Diſtance, that not one of their Shot could ever do any Execution. The ſame Night, Count *Dhaun* receiv'd a Letter from Prince *Eugene*, wherein he aſſured the Count, that he would ſet out on the Thirtieth from *San Martino*, and would purſue his March without Delay. His Highneſs added; that he was ſending Orders to the Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, when he ſhould have joined the Troops, commanded by General *Wetzel*, with his Reinforcement of ten Thouſand *Heſſians*, to march directly towards the *Mincio*, in order to attack the Enemy at the ſame Time, that his Highneſs himſelf reckon'd to force his Way through them. The ſame Letter inform'd Count *Dhaun*, likewiſe, that the Emperor had declar'd him General of the Artillery, in Conſideration of his good Services, and that the Prince himſelf was bringing him the Commiſſion.

A brisk Skirmiſh under Ground.

ON the Ninth, the Earth ſeem'd already thrown up to a good Height, near all the Saliant Angles, where the Enemy intended to erect their Batteries. The Fire of the Beſieged continued ſtill more violent than theirs; and though they had play'd their Artillery all the Day, with Vigour enough, the Succeſs was hardly anſwerable to the Noiſe it made. They were more fortunate under Ground; for after having been driven away with Hand-Grenades, and Piſtol-Shot, from the two capital Galleries of the *Half-Moon of Relief*, and the Baſtion of *St. Maurice*, they repulſed the Beſieged in their Turns, and oblig'd them to intrench themſelves with Wool-Sacks, and Sacks of Earth. The Governour of the Citadel, whoſe Cuſtom it was to be every where, was wounded in the Leg by a Stone-Shot from a Mortar. To make amends, at the Attack of the *Suſa-Gate*, the Enemy's Miner was guilty of a groſs Miſtake; for, imagining he was under the *Fleche* of the Royal Baſtion, he ſet Fire to a *Fougade*, which burſt out twelve Paces from the Saliant Angle of the Cover'd Way of the ſaid *Fleche*, and did no manner of Damage. At the ſame Time, the Enemy added to their Intrenchments on the Mountain, and fortified Part of them with Paliſſades; they likewiſe put aboard Veſſels, prepared for that Purpoſe, all the Sick, and Wounded, which were in a Condition to bear being ſent thither.

ON the Tenth, the Cannon of the Beſieged made dreadful Havock with Cartridge-Shot upon the Enemy, whilſt they continued working at their Parallel, and at the Saliant Angles; the Gunners being directed in their Aim by the Light of luminous Balls, made and fired for that Purpoſe: At the ſame Time, as faſt as the Enemy's Bombs and Stones poured in upon the Town, and Citadel, thoſe of the Beſieged fell like Hail among them; but the Artillery of the former, playing with more Fury than Exactneſs, miſs'd the Ramparts, and ſent their Shot at random into the City. To make amends, the Enemy, after having forced the Intrenchment of the Beſieged's Galleries, which was not finiſhed, killed them a Miner, two Grenadiers, and a Maſon; but after that, the ſame Intrenchment was ſecured in ſuch a manner, as to leave no Room to fear its being forced. At the Attack of the *Suſa-Gate*, the Beſiegers threw up a Branch the whole Length of the Paliſſade, before the Front of the Horn-Work: In the mean while, his Royal Highneſs was incamped at the Hill of *Carinagnola*; and the nearer he approached *Turin*, the more he buoyed up the Hopes of the Beſieged.

The Duke of *Savoy* approaches *Turin*.

ON the Eleventh, the Enemy's Parallel was advanced almoſt near enough to touch the Side of the Paliſſades, from the Angle of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*, to that of the *Half-Moon of Relief*: They paſs on through there into the Cover'd Way, advancing with Gabions before them, in order to make a Lodgment thereon; but immediately the Cannon of the Beſieged overthrew their Gabions, and put all their Lodgment into Confuſion. The Fire is terrible on both Sides; if the Enemy ſlacken the Fury of their Mortars, they redoubled that of their *Hawbitzers*: The Fire of the Beſieged would have been more violent, if it had not been judged proper to reſerve it for better Occaſions: Beſides all this, the Batteries of the Counter-Guards, and the Baſtions, were always ready, and accordingly they made a greater Thundering towards Evening. The Beſieged began, likewiſe, four new Batteries; two under each Point of the Baſtions of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*, and *St. Maurice*; and two others in the Caſemates of the ſaid Baſtions: Theſe Galleries were carried on under the Breaches, to blow up the Enemy, whenever they ſhould attempt to make a Lodgment there. At the ſame Time, the Enemy being afraid, his Royal Highneſs might come and attack them, by the Riſing Grounds of the *Madelaines*, and *St. Vic*, ſent four Battalions, which they drew from the Plain at the Mountain, to poſſeſs themſelves of them.

On the Twelfth, a ſort of Creſcent was ſeen, at a ſmall Diſtance from the Paliſſades, whereby the Enemy made a Junction between the Saliant Angle of *St. Maurice*'s Baſtion, and that of the *Half-Moon of Relief*: They withdrew, alſo, their Cannon from the *Suſa-Gate*, to carry them againſt the Citadel; however, their Artillery did not make much Noiſe, that it might not take off the Attention of their Miner, whom the Beſieged kept employed on all Sides. In the mean while, the Enemy's Lines were of ſuch a great Extent, that, in order not to leave them unprovided of Men to defend them, they began to relieve their Guard by Detachments. Their Cavalry, who were incamped along the *Po*, on the hither Side of *Montcalier*, appeared no more; the Neighbourhood of his Royal Highneſs, made them very cautious in their Motions, and was very fatiguing to them.

Which makes the Enemy very uneaſy.

By the Thirteenth, the Parallel begun upon the Counterſcarp, from the Saliant Angle of the Half-Moon, did not want three Toiſes of joining that of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*; and the Enemy drew two Branches, from the Creſcent above-mentioned, to gain the Paliſſade. In the Morning, four Gun-Holes were ſeen open on the Saliant Angle of the Half-Moon, under which the Beſieged had a Mine loaden; beſides which, they charged another at the ſame Place. It was not perceived, with all their Efforts, that the Enemy had made any great Progreſs till then. What put a Stop to their Career, was, the Force and Exactneſs of the Fire that was made from the Place; for, to ſpeak the Truth, though the Beſieged husbanded their Powder, they managed it ſo well, that there was ſcarce a Shot which did not Execution. The Enemy did not ſeem, any longer, to have any Deſign n the Horn-Work; nevertheleſs, they concealed their Intention; their ner ſtill was at work under it, but was prevented by the Miner of the ieged. There was a Perſon poſted on the Top of the great Tower, who very attentive in obſerving the Enemy's Motions, and alſo very skilful aking a right Judgment of them. This Man, every Day, gave Count *aun* very uſeful Intelligence, by Notes for that Purpoſe. Accordingly wrote him Word, this Day in the Afternoon, that a great Number of ggons, covered with green Branches, were paſſing the *Doire*; and that udged them laden either with ſick or wounded Men, whom the Enemy e removing from the Hoſpital they had at *Montcalier*. In effect, it was icularly well known, that moſt Part of the Soldiers, who had been ſent hat Place, had been either quite blinded, or had loſt one Eye, by the vel the Cannon of the Beſieged had drove into their Eyes, as they e carrying on their Works. The Cavalry, which ſerved as an *Eſcorte* heſe *Invalides*, went and incamped at *Notre Dame de Campagne*; after ng firſt broken down the Bridge, which was juſt by *Montcalier*.

The Cannon of the Beſieged admirably well pointed.

wo Nights had the Soldiers of the Beſieged, who guarded the *Fleche* re the Royal Baſtion, abſtained from firing; whereupon the Enemy, gining they had abandoned it, did not fail to advance towards it, with gn to have poſſeſs'd themſelves thereof; but they were ſadly deceived, they were repulſed by ſuch a hot Fire, that they were obliged to re- into their Branches, faſter than they had come out of them. The gers raiſed a new Battery, at the Attack of the Citadel, of four Pieces of Cannon, which batter'd in Breach the Angle of the Baſtion of *St. Maurice:* They began to play at Day-break; and before Noon, one of the Pieces were diſmounted by the Cannon of the Beſieged.

A remakable Encounter under Ground.

On the Fourteenth at Night, there was a very remarkable Rencounter under Ground: The Enemy were very near the Gallery, which was even with the Ditch towards the Saliant Angle of the *Half-Moon of Relief*; they were going to break into it; the Miner of the Beſieged faſtens on the Petard, where he hears them knocking, and ſets Fire to it, whereby their Miner is cruſh'd in Pieces. The Petard opens a pretty large Hole, by which the Enemy let down one of their Grenadiers with a Rope; he is killed with a Piſtol Shot as ſoon as ever he appears. Spite, and Rage, made the Enemy obſtinately bent upon the Deſtruction of thoſe in the Mine; they load them with Abuſes, and threaten them to the laſt Degree: *Here ſome Bombs, ſome Carcaſſes* (cry they in a Fury) *let us ſtifle, let us burn theſe Wretches, theſe Dogs.* In the mean while, the Beſieged loſt no Time in heaping Wool Sacks before them; they alſo made ſome Grenadiers advance, to maintain and defend this Barricade; when the Enemy let down another Victim, to meet his Death, which he does not fail to find there. Four of the Enemy's Grenadiers were put on this Enterprize; they were in a ſtrange Perplexity; Honour animates, and Fear diſcourages them; they waver between Dread and Reſolution: *Have you Bravery enough* (ſays one of them to his Comrade) *to plunge yourſelf into this hideous Abyſs? And who ſhall ever be able to reproach me* (anſwered he) *with not having had Heart enough to brave this Danger? Some Wine here* (continues he;) 'tis brought, he ſwallows it; and is let down; but hardly appears, before he is knock'd on the Head. One would have ſworn that they had been in Love with Death: A third precipitates himſelf into its Jaws; and after that a fourth, who meets the ſame Fate. At laſt, the Enemy let down a Man in compleat Armour, from Head to Foot; who clears the Way for ſeveral Soldiers, that plunge in with him, upon Sacks of Earth, which they throw in at the ſame Time. Behold them enter'd; the Fire breaks out on every Side; nothing is to be heard but the firing of Piſtols, and Muskets, and the burning of Hand Grenades, with which this frightful Cave dreadfully reſounds. This extraordinary Sort of Combat would have laſted longer; if the Smoke, the Stench, and the horrid Darkneſs, had not put a Stop to the Fury of the Combatants; when, to crown all the Enemy's Misfortune, the Miner of the Beſieged ſet Fire to the Sauſage, and ſprings two *Fourneaux*; which overthrew all the Enemy's Battery, but one Piece, inſomuch that the Tools, Miners, Cannon, and Gunners, make all together but one confus'd Maſs, intermingled, and cover'd with Earth. The ſame Day, the Beſieged began a *Caponniere* in the *Foſſe*, before the *Gate of Relief*, which had Communication with the Half-Moon, and whoſe Fire could not but be very ſerviceable to clear the *Foſſe*.

The Beſieged ſpring a Mine, which does great Execution.

On the Fifteenth, the Parallel on the Counterſcarp was finiſh'd; it extended from the Saliant Angle of the *Gate of Relief*, to that of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*; but although the Enemy had labour'd hard, to repair their Battery of four Pieces, which had been deſtroy'd, they had hardly been able to get one ſingle Piece ready to play by Day-break; the Fire of the Beſieged having prevented their doing any Thing more. However the Enemy poured in upon them, without Intermiſſion, a terrible Shower of Stones, and Bombs; their *Duck and Drake* Battery, alſo, made more Noiſe than ever. The Captain of the Grenadiers, of the Regiment of Guards, was kill'd out-right, and a General-Officer of the *Emperor*'s receiv'd a Wound with a Stone, whereof he died ſome Time after. The Enemy had ſo effectually poſſeſs'd themſelves of all the Avenues of the Mountain, by which any Paſſage might have been found, to ſend into the Town, that there was no longer any Way to have News of Prince *Eugene*'s March, but by Deſerters.

On the Sixteenth, the Enemy prolonged the Parallel, above mention'd, from the Saliant Angle of the *Half-Moon of Relief*, to that of *St. Maurice*. They alſo endeavoured to remove the Cannon from their old Battery, and that which they were actually erecting upon the Counterſcarp of the Citadel; and as the Removal could not be made without a great Noiſe, they endeavoured to prevent its being heard by the Beſieged, by drowning it with the Roar of their Small Arms, which fir'd continually, without ceaſing. The ſame Day, the Latter heard the Enemy's Miner not far from one of their *Fourneaux*, which was under the Enemy's new Battery; wherefore it was abſolutely neceſſary to play it off without Delay. They did ſo, and never could the Effect have better anſwered their Expectation: The Enemy's Lodgment upon the Counterſcarp was partly ruined; the Earth being jarr'd with the Shock opens in the Middle, and buries in the dreadful Chaſm, four Pieces of Cannon, two Mortars, with the Gunners, and Miners, and Fifty Grenadiers, who were placed as a Body of Reſerve in this Battery. Immediately the Grenadiers of the Beſieged, taking Advantage of the Confuſion, occaſion'd by this Mine, advance boldly, and ſet Fire to all the Faſcines and Gabions, which they found upon the Saliant Angle of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*. Such an important Piece of Succeſs, was far from blaſting the Hopes, wherewith the Beſieged had flattered themſelves, of being able to defend themſelves longer than had been imagin'd.

They ſpring another, which does yet conſiderably more.

THE Enemy no longer having any Battery there, bethought themſelves ſetting Fire to the Counter-Guard of *St. Maurice*, by ſhooting lighted Arrows upon the Faſcines, with which it was covered. Though it had been ow ſome Days ſince the Enemy had fir'd their Cannon againſt the *Gate of Suſa*, their Miner continued his Approaches towards the Horn-Work; but he Governor did not much value that, becauſe that Work was at a pretty ood Diſtance from the Body of the Place. About that Time, his Royal Highneſs detach'd ſix Hundred Horſe, or Dragoons from *Quiers*, each of hich carried one Hundred Weight of Powder behind him. The Lieuteant Colonel of Prince *Eugene*'s Dragoons, was to have conducted this Body *Turin*: But when they were arrived below *Notre Dame du Pilon*, the Eney's Guard poſted upon the Banks of the *Po*, and the *Doire*, being reinforc'd ith other Cavalry, and Infantry, fir'd very briskly upon this Detachment, ho ſtopt at the farther Side of the Rivers: The Commander alone ſwam oldly over them, being followed by thirty Troopers, and ſome few Offirs; and loſt but five or ſix Dragoons in the Paſſage. The other Troopers, ho could not get over the *Po*, endeavoured to regain his Royal Highneſs's amp; and as they were purſued by the Enemy, they diſburthened themlves, by the Way, of their Powder, ſetting it on Fire as faſt as they rew it on the Ground; inſomuch that they might have been ſeen at a good iſtance, advancing on the Top of the Mountain, by the Smoaking Traces ey left behind them upon their Rout.

An Attempt to bring Powder into the Town unſucceſsful.

THE Enemy finding the Beſieged wanted Powder, by the Attempt that d been made to get ſome into the Place, were much better ſatisfied with at Diſcovery, than with their Succeſs in having repulſed that Detachment. t their Joy would not have been near ſo great, had it been only proportiable to the Neceſſity of the Beſieged, in that Reſpect; for, in effect, ough it is true, they would have been glad of more Powder, they were t in ſuch exceſſive Want thereof, as the Enemy fondly imagin'd. People ll, undoubtedly, be ſurpriz'd, that a ſufficient Quantity of Powder had t been provided; and that after having ſupply'd the Place with Store of other Things, the moſt neceſſary of all ſhould have been forgotten. ey might, perhaps, be confirm'd, by this Example, in that vulgar Notion; t no Foreſight is ſufficient, when a Place, which is on the Point of being ieged, is to be well provided with all Manner of Neceſſaries. But if it conſidered, that this Siege laſted near four Months, ought it (after all) be wonder'd at, that a Town ſhould begin to want, when they had already ended themſelves longer than could have been believed? What one may nture to ſay, to the Glory of the Beſieged is, that if they had had more wder than they had, ſom thing more alſo would have been ſeen, than ld have been hop'd for; perhaps the Enemy might have been ſeen to ndon the Ramparts; who knows but they might have done without any lief.

A Remark thereupon.

On the Seventeenth, the Enemy were obliged to repair their Lodgment, which had been overthrown the Day before. In the mean while, their Bombs, and Grenades, fell in Cluſters into the Half-Moon, and the Counter-Guard; and the Shot, from their *Duck and Drake* Batteries bounded along the *Foſſe*, to prevent the Carpenters finiſhing the *Caponniere*, which was in great Forwardneſs. On the Eighteenth, they batter'd the Right Front of the Half-Moon more vigorouſly; to which End, they added four Pieces of Cannon, to their Battery, upon the Saliant Angle of that Half-Moon. Nothing created them more Uneaſineſs than the Mines of the Beſieged; accordingly they were continually heard ſearching for them. The Beſieged began to make *Fourneaux*, in the Midſt of the Stairs, by which they went down from the upper Galleries to thoſe below; this done, they charged the *Fourneau*, which was at the Point of the *Foſſe* of the *Half-Moon of Relief*. In the mean while, the Enemy were heard digging, Might and Main, before the Horn-Work; at the ſame Time that they ſeem'd to give over the Attack; that the Beſieged might not take Notice, that they were at work upon a Gallery; to carry it on under that very Work; and blow it up, without any one's being prepared for it: Nevertheleſs, their Policy did not eſcape the Vigilance, of the Officer of the Beſieged's Miners. Immediately they dug a *Fourneau*, under the *Left* Front of the Horn-Work, which anſwered to the Bottom of the Enemy's Gallery; they play it off; all the Enemy's Work is beat in; and their Miners are left dead, and roaſted under their Labours.

At Break of Day, the Lieutenant-Colonel of Prince *Eugene*'s Dragoons entered *Turin*; his Arrival rejoiced the Garriſon, and all the City; Count *Dhaun* alſo was overjoy'd to ſee him: This Officer brought him a Letter, addreſs'd to his Royal Highneſs by Prince *Eugene*, who ſent him Word, that he enter'd *Rhegio*, the Thirteenth, wherein he had found Twenty-two Pieces of Cannon, a Battalion of the Regiment of *Mirabeau*, and four free Companies, who ſurrender'd at Diſcretion. He added, that the Enemy had not poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Poſt of *Stradella*; and that when he ſhould arrive there, he would redouble his March, to haſten to the Relief of *Turin*, as ſoon as poſſible.

On the Nineteenth, the Battery the Enemy had, on the Saliant Angle of the *Half-Moon of Relief*, was reinforc'd with four other Pieces of Cannon; from which the *Left* Front of that Half-Moon, received frequent and terrible Shocks. In the mean while, the *Caponniere* of the Beſieged was finiſhed, and made Bomb-Proof; whereupon they began to clear the Ditches of the Half-Moon, and two of the Baſtions of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*, and St. *Maurice*; this coſt them a great many Men, which were kill'd by the Enemy's Cannon, charg'd with Cartridges; and by the Bombs, and Stones. At the ſame Time, thoſe who were on the Mountain, ſeiz'd on all the Poſts, and left none unguarded; for Fear his Royal Highneſs ſhould break through them ſome Way or other, to convey Powder into the Town. They alſo made a Body of Cavalry incamp behind the Church of *Notre Dame du Pilon*; and ſome Paces from thence, they raiſed a Battery of four Pieces of Cannon, to batter a Houſe ſituated at the Confluence of the *Doire* and the *Po*, wherein the Beſieged's Parties us'd to lie in Ambuſh.

On the Twentieth, the Enemy, by the Help of the Gabions they had placed ſome Paces beyond the Edge of the Counterſcarp, lodg'd themſelves in the Places of Arms of the Cover'd Way, on the *Right* and *Left* of the Half-Moon, and ſeized on the Traverſes the Beſieged had abandoned. If, in order to lodge themſelves on the Places of Arms, the Enemy ſuffered from the Fire of the Beſieged, their Cannon did not, in the leaſt, ſpare thoſe of the Beſieged, who were clearing the *Foſſez*, during the Night. In the mean while, the Beſieged laboured at making two Traverſes in the Ditch of the *Lunette*, within the Half-Moon. As the Enemy's Miner would fain have poſted himſelf under the Counter-Guards, the Beſieged ſprung a *Fougade*, which, deſtroying all the Enemy's Work, put a Stop to their Progreſs. Hereupon, the Enemy left off their Work in the lower Mines, and attempted ſeveral Times to get down, from the upper Main Gallery

I

Gallery of *Relief*, into the lower Gallery: But the Fire of the Grenades hat were poured among them, and the Smoke that enſued from thence, ould never ſuffer them to enter. At the ſame Time, Count *Dhaun* imaining the Enemy might have a Fancy to ſolemnize the Feſtival of . *Lewis*, at the Expence of the Beſieged, by ſome remarkable Action, ave Orders to the Officer of the Miners, to prepare ſome Specimen of his kill againſt that Day, whereby he might ſurpaſs them on that Occaſion. o this End, they undertook to make four Branches, whereby they carry'd ur *Fourneaux* under the two Batteries the Enemy had on the *Right* and *ft* of the Saliant Angle of the Paliſſade, before the Place of Arms, at the oint of the *Half-Moon of Relief*: This Work was carried on, without In-rmiſſion, Night and Day.

On the Twenty-firſt, the Beſieged had made an End of clearing their Ditches, in ſpite of the Fire of the Enemy; who never ceaſed battering in reach, to prevent their going forward therein. In the mean while, their Lodgment did not go on as they could have wiſh'd; for the Grenadiers of e Beſieged burnt ſome Gabions, which the Enemy had replaced upon the ge of the Ditch of the Half-Moon; which done, they bethought themves of throwing, over thoſe they had not been able to burn, ſome Ropes, h Hooks faſtened at the End of them, wherewith they got hold of the bions, and drew them into the Ditch. Two Batteries, of ten Pieces of nnon each, making a ſweeping Fire over the Front of the Counterard, and of the Baſtion of *St. Maurice*, carry'd directly upon the *Left* nk of the Baſtion of *Madame*, which was not within the Attack. This nk was quite ruined thereby; and the Breach was already ſo wide, that y could no longer defer throwing up an Intrenchment within that Baſtion; if the Beſiegers would have made their Attacks on that Side, it was the y Way by which they could have taken the great Intrenchment, within Citadel, behind. Of the Stairs, that went up to the Counter-Guards of Baſtions of the *Bleſſed Amadeus*, and *St. Maurice*, thoſe which were tods the Half-Moon, were broken in an Inſtant; and a good Traverſe, h a Ditch, was made on that Side, upon the ſame Counter-Guards: The ches alſo of the Baſtions of *Madame*, and *St. Lazarus*, were fenced in h a double Paliſſade. The ſame Night, the Enemy which were upon the untain, advanced towards the Town; and the Peaſants made ſome little poſition againſt them, by Ambuſcades, or little Skirmiſhes; neverthe- they came on to within a Muſket-Shot of the Intrenchments of the wn. Nobody could have believed, that they were only coming to burn e fine Pleaſure-Houſes, called *Vignes*; nevertheleſs, they did ſet Fire ll which reach'd from the Bottom of the Beſieged's fortified Poſts, to the ng Grounds where they had their Camp. At Day-break, a Body of the my's Infantry were poſted on the Banks of the *Po*, juſt by the Battery our Pieces, that was erected near *Notre Dame du Pilon*; it was to ſu- a Detachment of fifty Men, who paſs'd the *Po* in ſmall Boats, with gn to demoliſh a Caſſine, which had been cannonaded the Day before: they were obliged to repaſs the River, as ſoon as they ſaw the *Piquet* of Beſieged's Cavalry, ready to fall upon them.

N the Twenty-third at Night, what did not the Enemy do to lodge nſelves upon the Edge of the Counterſcarp? To this End, they gave rs for Soldiers, in compleat Armour, to carry Gabions, and Wool-s; but the Beſieged oppoſed them with as many Grenadiers compleatly d; who being mounted upon Ladders, and throwing Grenades upon them, made them leave off their Work: This done, their Artillery charged Cartridges, entirely diſperſed their Gabions, and Wool-Sacks. By this e the four Branches were finiſhed; at the End of which they were making four *Fourneaux*, before-mentioned: As the Neceſſity there was of beaving of Powder, had induced the Beſieged to make them even with the ; nothing could have been eaſier, than for the Enemy to have counned it by a Well, which they might have dug in the Place of Arms. t made the Beſieged apprehenſive thereof, was, that two or three of their moſt ſkilful Soldiers had deſerted that Night; who might have put the Enemy in the Way of rendering thoſe Mines of no Service to them; from whence, otherwiſe, they promiſed themſelves conſiderable Succeſs. The Breaches of the Half-Moon, and the Baſtion of *St. Maurice*, were cleared, as they had been the Night before; which they had had the Advantage of doing under Covert in many Places: The Parapet, and Angle of the ſaid Half-Moon, were likewiſe repaired. The Beſieged alſo work'd, at Noon-Day, at an Intrenchment within the Neck of the Baſtions of *St. Maurice*, and the *Bleſſed Amadeus*; with Deſign, when the Parapet ſhould be raiſed, and if Need required, to beat in the Vault of the Gallery, which was round thoſe Baſtions; in which Caſe, this Gallery would ſerve as a Ditch to the Intrenchment; and of two Walls, which were left ſtanding, that which was at the Neck would make a ſort of a Scarp; and the other, which was at the Point of the Baſtion, would ſerve as a Counterſcarp. At Ten in the Morning, they ſprung a Mine under the Saliant Angle of the Cover'd Way of *St. Maurice*, which deſtroy'd the Enemy's Gallery. Thoſe who were willing to aſcribe to Chance the Fire, that happened on the Mountain, ſaw, the two laſt Days, above one Hundred and fifty Pleaſure-Houſes conſumed thereby. The Flames mounted up to the Skies, on all Sides, upon the Riſing Grounds; the Smoke aſcended from the Valleys; and the Fire blazed out acroſs the Woods, from thoſe pleaſant Hills, which gave ſo agreeable a Proſpect to the City: A melancholly and afflicting Sight! At Night, the Enemy came in a ſtronger Body to the Caſſine, and demoliſhed it on that Side which look'd upon the *Po*; which done, they retired.

ON the Twenty-fourth, the Enemy threw Abundance of Earth into the Ditch, from the Counterſcarp of the Place of Arms of the Half-Moon; they carry'd thither alſo ſome Faſcines, and Gabions, whereof the Beſieged burnt great Part. They were obliged, however, to beat down all the Traverſes they had made in the Ditch, becauſe the Enemy made Battlements in the Counterſcarp, to prevent the Beſieged's clearing the Ditch by the Fire they poured into it. At the ſame Time, Count *Dhaun* ſe the Battalions of *Maſſe*, and the *Trinity*, from the Citadel to the Mountai and their Place was ſupply'd by all the Grenadiers in the Garriſon. Th *French* had made their Brags, that on St. *Lewis*'s Day, they would mak the Beſieged feel the Effects of ſome vigorous Action. Accordingly, a Day-break, one might have heard their Battery of fourteen Pieces of Ca non fire off all at one Volley; and then begin again, and do the ſame. T confeſs the Truth, it gave terrible Shocks to the Baſtions of the Beſieged and the Havock it made, was pretty anſwerable to the Noiſe with which ſtunn'd them; but they ſoon found a Way to put a Stop to it. They h made an End, the Night before, of under-propping the *Fourneaux*: Whe Count *Dhaun* was informed, that they were ready to be play'd off, th General repaired, about Ten in the Morning, to the Citadel: Immediatel they ſet Fire to them ſo juſtly, and it was ſo well diſtributed, that all t four *Fourneaux* ſpringing at one and the ſame Time, all the Cannon, b three Pieces, that remained on the Battery on the *Right*, were overthrow and they would have undergone the ſame Fate, but that the falling in the Earth would not ſuffer the Beſieged to carry on the Branches forwarde under the ſolid Part of the Battery. Behold then eleven Pieces ſwallow up under Ground, and all that was in the Battery blown up in the Air The Soldiers, who were in the Branches adjoining, frightened to the laſt D gree, ſtrove all to get to the End of the Trenches; and as they throng precipitately one upon another, the Trenches were over-filled with them and moſt of them getting upon the Back of the Trenches, tumbled o each other: During which Confuſion, one may eaſily judge the Beſieg loſt no Time in playing upon them with their Cannon. The Infantry al with which the Half-Moon and Counter-Guard were lined, made a gre Slaughter of them with their Small Arms. This Action happened whil the principal *French* Officers, who were at Church celebrating the Feſtival

Four *Fourneaux* ſprung with great Succeſs.

, *Lewis*, had ordered great Preparations to be made for their making erry when Service was over. One Piece of Cannon, which the Earth had t ſwallow'd up, remain'd expoſed to the Eyes of the Beſieged; and four the moſt reſolute of their Grenadiers, could not overcome the Tempta- on of carrying it off, under the very Noſe of the Enemy: Accordingly ey brought Inſtruments to remove it; but a Shower of Small Shot kill'd o of them upon the Spot, and forced the others to deſiſt from their raſh nterprize.

ON the Twenty-fifth, the Enemy were in no ſmall Perplexity; there s a Neceſſity of their covering themſelves at the Place where the Mines d been ſprung, if they deſigned either to raiſe up again the Cannon that d been overthrown, to repair others whoſe Carriages had been broken, to dig up thoſe which were buried pretty deep in the Earth. In order open themſelves a Communication without Danger, they dug two Wells, the Means of which they came to a Hole, which ended in the *Foſſe*, to- rds the Point of the Counter-Guards. In the mean while, the Beſiegers ared out the Ditch of the Half-Moon, with great Tranquillity; the Con- ion the Enemy were in, and their Dread of the Mines of the Beſieged, venting their making a great Fire upon their Pioneers. But, in a little me they took Heart again, and added one Piece to thoſe the Mines had red; inſomuch, that their Battery at the Saliant Angle of the Half- on, conſiſting of four Pieces of Cannon, redoubled their Fire with ſuch ickneſs, that a ſtronger Battery could not have made a greater Thun- ing. Nor did the Enemy ſtop there; they ſprung two *Fourneaux* at the Places of Arms, on the *Right* and *Left* of the Half-Moon; which broke Counterſcarp, although the Opening was not very large. The Be- ed were not idle in their Turn; for having quickly charged a *Fourneau* he End of the Gallery, which was ſtill left, they took their Revenge hin an Hour after; blowing up again two Pieces, which they had already ted at the Saliant Angle of the Half-Moon, in order to batter the *Left* nt thereof. This cauſed a great Aſtoniſhment in the Enemy; who were y aſſured, in their own Opinions, that we had no more Powder left. e ſame Morning early, their Cavalry decamped from *Notre Dame du lon*, and removed their Quarters to the *Old Park*.

A very brisk and bloody Action.

N the Twenty-ſeventh, about one in the Morning, the Beſieged heard Cannon fir'd; they were certain this muſt neceſſarily be the Signal for Attack, becauſe the Enemy never uſed to fire in the Night. Theſe Can- -Shot were immediately followed, by the Diſcharge of above twenty nbs, with Showers of Stones, and Volleys of Shot, from their *Duck Drake* Batteries, which made a dreadful Thundering. In an Inſtant, Enemy ſally from their Branches, animating each other by loud Cries, ich are anſwer'd by great Shouts, from the Troops upon the Mountain. ey advance towards the Beſieged, carrying Ladders, and Numbers of Fa- es, by the Help of which, they get upon the Points of the Half-Moon, the Counter-Guards; which were ſo difficult of Acceſs, that the Be- ed had contented themſelves with leaving the uſual Guard there; which not ſtrong enough to prevent their climbing up. As ſoon as they had eſs'd themſelves of theſe Poſts, they began, by lodging themſelves upon Half-Moon with Wool-Sacks. There was an abſolute Neceſſity of dri- g them from thence; becauſe, by regaining that Work, it would be the er to force them from the Counter-Guards. The Soldiers of the Beſieged, ch guarded the Half-Moon, had retreated into the *Foſſe* of the *Lunette*, yet maintain'd the Traverſes on the *Right* and *Left*. Theſe, on the Ar- l of their Grenadiers, ſally out of their Traverſes; join them; and then ing all together upon the Enemy, with either their Bayonets fix'd at the d of their Muskets, or their Sabres in their Hands, tumbled them dlong into the *Foſſe*, where they are overwhelm'd with Showers of Gre- es, whilſt the Beſieged are expoſed to the Violence of their Bombs. Ne- theleſs the Aſſailants rally, and being reinforc'd with freſh Troops, re- n with more Fury than ever to the Attack of the Half-Moon. They had cover'd themſelves with Gabions, in order to get up with greater Safety, and had ranged them on both Sides, the Length of the Breach, from the Foot of the Ditch, to the Point of the Half-Moon. The Beſieged repulſ'd them from above, with Grenades, and Bags of Gunpowder; the Light which diffuſ'd itſelf all around, enabled the Beſieged to diſcover them from their Gun-Holes, and the Flanks of the Faces of their Baſtions, inſomuch that their Artillery playing upon the Enemy loaden with Cartridge-Shot, fir'd quite through and through them on both Sides, the whole Length of the Ditch. Beſides this, the Beſieged threw luminous Balls into the Ditch, which gave them a full View of the Enemy, as well as if it had been broad Day, both above, below, and on every Side; for their Gabions, which they had not had the Leiſure to fill, were overthrown by the Cannon of the Beſieged, loaden with large Shivers of Bombs. In ſhort, ſo great was the Slaughter the Beſieged made of them, that in the Midſt of their Joy, for having repulſ'd them, they could not help pitying them: For they who get upon the Half-Moon are cut in Pieces; they who are climbing up are almoſt all knock'd on the Head; and they who ſuſtain them are ſhot through and through in the Ditch. This Slaughter is at laſt terminated by another, yet more dreadful than itſelf: All the vaſt Heap which had been made, at the Head of the Breach, of Pitch-Barrels, luminous Balls, Bags of Gunpowder, Grenades, and Bombs, (for they never thought they had enough, but were continually calling for more) all took Fire. What a dreadful Misfortune was this, almoſt all their Soldiers periſhed thereby, and Abundance of brave Officers with them. The Half-Moon ſeems all on Fire; the Flames and Smoke aſcend up to the Skies; Bombs and Grenades all burſt in Pieces; this horrid Craſh, this prodigious Clap of Thunder, ſtuns the Beſieged, amazes the Aſſailants, and ſtrikes a Terror both into the one and the other. The Beſieged are forced to abandon a Poſt, which the Enemy would not dare to approach: Who's ſo intrepid not to be daunted on ſuch an Occaſion! For ſome Time every one is in Suſpence: But ſoon after, they who were at the Flank of the Faces of the Half-Moon, at the Breach, and at the Traverſes, begin to fire afreſh. The Enemy apply'd themſelves wholly, to make a Lodgment in the thickeſt Part of the Parapet, at the Point of the Counter-Guards, of the Inſide of whoſe Traverſes the Beſieged ſtill kept Poſſeſſion. The Enemy ſeemed too much diſcouraged, to dare venture again upon attacking the Half-Moon; and the Beſieged continue firing upon them as briskly as poſſible, during the Night, with a firm Reſolution to drive them from the Counter-Guards, as ſoon as Day ſhould break. One might ſee them, lying cloſe and ſquat, at the Point of the Counter-Guards; but it was neceſſary to give ſome Time to the Grenadiers of the Beſieged, to refreſh themſelves, and take a little Breath.

A dreadful Accident.

Another brisk Action.

BETWEEN Nine and Ten in the Morning, on the Signal of Firing three Bombs, their Grenadiers ſally out upon the Enemy, at One, and the ſame Time, upon the Parapet of the Counter-Guards, and the *Foſſe*, and charge them ſo vigorouſly, that in an Inſtant, they drive them both from the Counter-Guards, and from the Gallery they had begun in the *Foſſe*. This done, they made all poſſible Haſte to deſtroy their Lodgments; for they ſee the Troops, which were in the Trenches, advancing towards them with Might and Main, followed by ſeveral Battalions, with Drums beating, and Colours flying. But the terrible Fire made upon them by the Beſieged, more than the Unwillingneſs to march over the Bellies of their Dead, and trample upon thoſe that were dying, obliged them to deſiſt from their Enterprize. Theſe two Actions, the firſt of which laſted above five Hours, were ſome of the briskeſt that could poſſibly happen in a Siege. The Beſieged loſt therein, four Hundred Men, and almoſt Thirty Officers; amongſt thoſe who were either quite kill'd, or half burnt; were ſome of great Diſtinction, both for their Birth, and Courage. The Reſt of the Day was employ'd, in repairing the Counter-Guards, and the Half-Moon; wherein they placed two Pieces of Small Cannon, in order to defend it the more vigorouſly. As for the Enemy, Deſerters affirmed, that they had above one

The Loſs very conſiderable on both Sides.

Thouſand Grenadiers, and as many other Soldiers ſlain on this Occaſion. The Duke *de la Feuillade*, had written to the King, his Maſter, two Hours ſooner than he ought, that they had made a Lodgment on the Counter-Guards; which done, he had ſet out for *Chivas*, to meet the Duke of *Orleans*, and acquaint him with the ſame News: But he had not been long gone, before Meſſenger was ſent after him, to let him know, that the Beſieged had recover'd the Counter-Guards. Though he might be chagrin'd at hearing this, he had no Reaſon to be ſorry, he had been prevented giving the ſame Account to the Duke of *Orleans*, which he had already ſent to his *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty*.

The Duke *de la Feuillade* a little too haſty, in ſending an Account of his Succeſs, to the King his Maſter.

ONE would have thought, the Beſieged had defended themſelves with Obſtinacy enough, on the Twenty-ſeventh, not to have any Reaſon to fear, the Enemy's returning the very next Night, to attack them with greater Force, and Fury: This, however, is what they deſigned to have done; and to that End, they threw ſuch a prodigious Quantity of Fagots, and large Logs, into the Ditch, over againſt the Breaches, that it was almoſt fill'd up therewith. This Work was not finiſhed, till within two Hours of the Cloſe of the Evening; and in about an Hour after, the Beſieged ſet fire to this vaſt Pile of Wood, by throwing thereon great Bundles of Tow, ſteept in Oil, and lighted Tar-Barrels. The Enemy ſeeing a flaming Sea part them from the Beſieged, are ſurpriz'd at this horrible Stratagem; whilſt the Soldiers of the Latter, overjoy'd at their Confuſion, and Rage, laugh at them; and adding bitter Taunts, to the Abuſes with which they uſually load each other on ſuch Occaſions; *Come on*, cry they aloud, *come on, and dance to our Muſick; here are Rooms very well lighted, on purpoſe for your Reception.* Count *Dhaun*, however, had reinforced the Guard of the Citadel, with ſeveral Battalions, in order to their being ready to ſupport the Grenadiers, if Need ſhould have been.

IN the Morning, the Watch upon the Towers in the City, and the Redoubts on the Mountain, obſerv'd the Enemy's Camp grew larger, and extended into the Plain. In Effect, Deſerters, and Priſoners, brought Advice, that the Duke *Orleans* was juſt arrived, with a Body of Cavalry; and that the Reſt of the Army were following, with Deſign to oppoſe Prince *Eugene*, who was advancing with a formidable Power, by the *Upper Montferrat*, towards *Piedmont*. At this News, the Beſieged promiſed themſelves Relief very ſoon; and the Soldiery were impatient to come to an Engagement. The ſame Day, a *Piquet-Guard* of five Hundred Citizens, was poſted at the ad Angle, which joins the Citadel to the Town. It was good to be upon their Guard, every where, againſt all the Miſchievous Deſigns, which the Deſpair, at being forced to abandon the Siege, might have ſuggeſted to the Enemy.

ON the Twenty-ninth, at the Cloſe of the Evening, the Ditch of the Counter-Guards was filled, as it had been the Evening before, with a vaſt Quantity of Wood. This all took Fire, and the Violence of the Flames penetrated ſo far into the Earth, that the Galleries, begun by the Enemy the ſame Ditch, were entirely burnt thereby. A ſufficient Number of Billets, and Fagots, were thrown into theſe devouring Flames, to keep them alive till Midnight; after which, they left behind them Heaps of burning Coals, which ſubſiſted for a long while; and then remained ſuch hot and ſmoaking Aſhes, that a Foot of Braſs would not have dar'd venture thereon. the mean Time, it was perceived, that the Enemy's Miner was endeavouring to get under the Counter-Guards; in Return, the Beſieged concert proper Meaſures to put the Cheat upon him, and deſtroy his Gallery, as ſoon as ever it ſhall be brought within Reach. Nothing could be more effectual than their Bombs; one of them carried Fire, very ſeaſonably, into the Magazine the Enemy had near their Battery, upon the Saliant Angle of the Half-Moon. Accordingly it blew up; and the Bombs, and Grenades that were therein, made ſuch a Craſh in burſting, as reſembled an Attack: All the Soldiers Arms, Cloaths, and Hats; in a Word, all that was in the Battery, was carry'd up to a vaſt Height: The Cartridges, with which they

A Bomb of the Beſieged's does great Execution.

load the Cannon, with thoſe great Rolls of Paper wherein they are wrapt, are carried up into the Air, are torn in Pieces, and diſperſing themſelves around in little Flakes (if we may uſe that Expreſſion) fly up and down, in the Midſt of a very thick Smoke, and very much reſemble a hard Snow, in the Midſt of Summer. Count *Dhaun*, who happened then to be upon the Counterſcarp of *St. Maurice*'s Baſtion, was highly delighted with the Sight of ſuch a Scene, and accordingly ordered Money to be diſtributed amongſt the Bombardiers. At the ſame Time, he held a Letter of Prince *Eugene*'s in his Hand, wherein his Highneſs wrote him Word, that he ſhould be at *Nizza de la Paglia*, by the Twenty-ninth of the Month at fartheſt; and that from thence he would march Night and Day to his Relief. The Count even diveſted himſelf, in ſome Meaſure, of his Greatneſs, and acquainted the Soldiers, who flock'd about him, with this welcome News; upon which a Grenadier ſaid to him, with an agreeable Boldneſs: *Ah! my Lord, I go every Day to the* Gate of Relief, *but I can never ſee his* Highneſs.

On the Thirtieth, the Enemy added two more Pieces of Cannon to their Battery, on the Saliant Angle of the Half-Moon: In the mean while, the Beſieged always made the ſame briſk Fire, the whole Length of the Polygon that was attack'd. It was found that it would be of great Service to them, to plant two Cannon upon a Scaffold, at the Angle of the *Lunette*, whereby they might batter the Inſide of the *Half-Moon of Relief*; but having broken down all the Wooden Stairs, when they were obliged to withdraw the Artillery from the Half-Moon, they were obliged to hoiſt up theſe, by the Help of Engines, in order to place them effectually. By the Oppoſition of theſe two Pieces, they might have rendered it more difficult for the Enemy, to have made a Lodgment upon the Half-Moon, if in ſpite of the Fire and Flames, they by ſome unexpected Stratagem or other, ſhould have found the Means to have got at it. About Midnight, four of the Enemy's Grenadiers, arm'd with Cuiraſſes, ſlide into the Ditch of the Half-Moon, paſs ſoftly cloſe by the Counterſcarp, and getting on a ſudden into the Saliant Angle, reach the Door by which the Beſieged went into the Gallery, that led into the Place; but they are knock'd on the Head, by the Soldiers upon Guard; three others that followed them, undergo the ſame Fate; but Ten or a Dozen are immediately at their Heels, who growing the ſtrongeſt, repulſe the Small-Guard of the Beſieged; after ſeveral diſcharges of Piſtols, and Muſketoons, on both Sides, this raſh Handful of Men, would have entered Pell-mell with them into the great Gallery, had not one of the Miners of the Beſieged, and his Companion, bethought himſelf of ſhutting the Door againſt them, which was at the Mouth of the Stairs, whereby they went down from the upper Gallery into that which was below: This done, he immediately ſet Fire to a *Fourneau*, which had been made to blow up the Stairs, in Caſe the Enemy ſhould force their Way into the upper Gallery. This Action has been exaggarated by moſt Folks, who have been willing to believe, that this Miner, without any other Preparation, ſet Fire immediately to the Sauſage; chooſing rather to bury himſelf, under the Ruins of the Stairs, than to give the Enemy that Time to poſſeſs themſelves of the Gallery. The Caſe, however, was not altogether ſo; it was thus:

A bold and reſolute Action of the Beſiegers.

Which proves unſucceſsful.

This brave Miner, hearing the Enemy breaking open the Door, preſſed his Comrade to clap the Train to the Sauſage; and as he was more impatient, than the other could be nimble, *Get thee gone*, ſays he to him, taking him by the Arm, *thou art more tedious than a Faſt-Day*; *let me do it*, *ſave thyſelf*: This ſaid, he claps the Match too ſhort to the End of the Sauſage; he ſets Fire to it; the Mine ſprings; and the poor Man has not Time enough to make his Eſcape, for he is found dead about Forty Paces from the Foot of the Stairs, which he had got down; if, as it had deen reported, he had ſet Fire to the Foot of the Sauſage, which was not a Fathom's Length from the Mine, without any Train, it would have took Fire ſo ſoon, that he would not ſo much as have had Time, to have got down one ſingle Step. The Truth of the Matter is, that this brave Miner baniſhed all Thoughts of the Danger, and therefore neglected the Precautions that were neceſſary to have avoided his Fate. We have only given this ſhort Account of this Action, which is miſrepreſented, to ſtate the Truth of it; far from derogating in the leaſt, from the Courage of that brave Man, we only endeavour to ſave him from the Imputation of that Fool-hardineſs which is aſcribed to him.

ABOUT Noon, two *Fougades*, that were play'd off by the Enemy, overthrew the Counterſcarp of the Half-Moon; the Openings already made, on the *Right* and *Left*, in the Places of Arms, grew larger, and the Deſcent into the Ditch was leſs difficult. The Cannon-Shot, which came without Intermiſſion, all Day long againſt the Half-Moon, facilitated the getting up to the Breach, which was render'd the more eaſy, becauſe the Rubbiſh could not be carried away. A Body of Foot, paſſed the *Po* towards Evening, at the *Old Park*, in Order to go to the Mountain; it conſiſted, as Deſerters brought Intelligence, of ſome Troops, which had been ſent from *Pavia*, in all Haſte, upon Relays of Waggons, in Order to get before Prince *Eugene*, who was thought upon the Point of joining his Royal Highneſs.

ON the Thirty-firſt, the Enemy not only ſtrengthned their Battery, on the Saliant Angle of the Half-Moon, but they erected new ones on the Places of Arms. As that on the *Left* ſeem'd ready to play the next Day, the Beſieged charged the *Fourneau*, which was underneath, that it might be in a Condition to be play'd off, whenever Occaſion ſhould require. The Fire, however, which they kept in the Ditch, was no longer ſo dreadful as uſual, becauſe the Breaches being of greater Extent than before, the Heat could not diffuſe itſelf ſo far, without looſing Abundance of its Force. At Six in the Morning, the Enemy's Troops were ſeen coming down from the Top of the Mountain, in Battle Array, and poſting themſelves in the Bottom of the Valley, which were under the Redoubts of the Beſieged. Perhaps their Deſign was, to induce them to detach Part of the Troops, which were in the Town, to the Mountain, at the ſame Time as they intended to attack the Citadel; but Count *Dhaun*, being ſatisfy'd, that the Forts upon the Hill, were ſtrong enough to do without Relief, was far from ſending them any: He was in the right not to divide his Forces; for about One in the Afternoon, whilſt every Body was at Dinner, the Enemy came in a ſtronger Body than the Day before, to ſtorm the Half-Moon, and Counter-Guards. They had with them a fine *Corps* of Grenadiers, quite freſh, and newly arrived with the Army of the Duke of *Orleans*, who attack'd, and carried, both thoſe Works at the ſame Time. Some of them even threw themſelves into the *Foſſe* of the Baſtions; the Guard of the Beſieged, were far from being ſtrong enough, to put a Stop to their Impetuoſity. But notwithſtanding the Enemy had undertaken this Attack at Noon-Day, when the Fire in the Ditches was upon the Decline in its Strength, they could not avoid that of the Beſieged's Cannon, which was at all Times formidable to them. The Soldiers, who entered the Half-Moon, finding the Neck of the *Lunette* cloſed up with good Maſonry, ſaw it was impoſſible for them to keep their Footing in the Half-Moon; but they had hardly Time enough to be ſenſible of their Miſtake, for they were almoſt all killed by the Small Arms of the Infantry, drawn up upon the *Lunette*, who did not fire one Shot in vain. They who deſcended into the Ditch, in order to march on to the Aſſault, hardly came off a Jot better; being expos'd, on all Sides, to the Cannon of the Beſieged, which being planted at the Intrenchments, on the Fronts, and on the Flanks of the Baſtions, took them both before and behind.

The Beſiegers make a very briſk Attack, but are repulſed with conſiderable Loſs.

THE Beſieged had finiſhed, but the Day before, three Gun-Holes, at each Angle of the Baſtions which were attack'd; theſe battered the Counter-Guards on the Inſide; and there were three Pieces on the Half-Moon of *St. Lazarus*, with three more on that of *Madame*, which took all thoſe behind, who advanced to get upon the Counter-Guards. The Fire alſo of their *Ca-niere*, with that of the Artillery on the ſecond Flanks, (for the Beſieged had ſtill above Eighty Pieces in Battery, upon the Polygon that was attack'd) all theſe made dreadful Havock amongſt the Enemy; and left them a ſingle Place, whereby they might attack the Beſieged with Impunity.

Nevertheleſs, in ſpite of ſuch a general Fire, when the Troops of the Beſieged ran to the *Foſſe*, of the Baſtion of the Attack, they found ſuch Numbers of the Enemy already there, that they were beginning to form themſelves; while their Pioneers were making a Lodgment at the Saliant Angle, with Gabions, and Wool-Sacks.

PERHAPS they were upon the Point of forcing the Traverſes of the Beſieged, if that very Moment, the Regiment of Guards, with that of *Maximilian Staremberg*, had not advanc'd and join'd the Grenadiers; theſe, all together, marched directly up to the Half-Moon, and drove the Enemy from thence, with infinite Bravery. This done, they immediately recovered the Counter-Guards, which the Enemy left cover'd with their Dead, and were driven back into their very Branches. One of the General Officers of the Beſieged, without regarding the Dignity of his Rank, put himſelf at the Head of his Royal Highneſs's Guards, encouraged the Soldiers by his own Example, and gave all poſſible Proofs of an invincible Courage.

The Beſieged ſpring a Mine, which does dreadful Execution.

THE Enemy, however, took Heart again, and were determined to lodge themſelves upon the Breach. They ſeemed to have receiv'd a freſh Reinforcement, and were preparing to return again to the Aſſault: Hereupon, Count *Dhaun* judg'd, it was then a proper Time to ſet Fire to the Mine: It goes off, and is a terrible Thunder-Clap, which ſtrikes the Enemy with Amazement: Its dreadful Craſh makes the whole City tremble, in Expectation of the Iſſue. Of four Pieces of Cannon, which were in the Battery, on the Place of Arms, on the *Left* of the Half-Moon, two are bury'd under Ground, and a third, a thirty-two Pounder, rolling into the Ditch of the Half-Moon, ſtops againſt the Paliſſades of the Beſieged's Traverſe. It ought to be obſerv'd, that the Fire, which was to communicate itſelf to the *Fourneau*, happened to be ſomething longer, than it uſually is, before it reach'd the Mine; as if it had been on Purpoſe to wait the Arrival of three Hundred Grenadiers, who were but juſt come into the Battery, to ſupport their Men, and redouble the Aſſault; not one of theſe eſcaped, for they were all blown up into the Air. The Enemy, terrify'd to the laſt Degree, thought of nothing but running away, in ſuch terrible Confuſion, that the Beſieged, taking Advantage of their Diſorder, cut them in Pieces, without its coſting them ſo much as one of their own Men. The *French* Army loſt, in this Attack, the Flower of their Troops. The Breaches, and the Counter-Guards were all beſtrewed with Arms, Soldiers, and Officers, either dead, or dying. After the Action, the Enemy deſir'd Leave of the Beſieged, to carry of their Dead, and Wounded; which would have been granted them, had it been Prudence, to let them have ſo near a View, of the indifferent Condition of their Works: They ſav'd what they could of their wounded, and Fire-Works were thrown upon Heaps of dead Bodies, to burn to Aſhes thoſe who could not obtain Burial. Part of the Beſieged's Grenadiers, were employ'd the Reſt of the Day, in burning their own Dead, and ſtripping thoſe of the Beſiegers; whilſt others fill'd up the Works, and deſtroy'd the Lodgments begun by the Enemy. Both Carpenters, and Gunners, with Axes in their Hands, entered, with Abundance of Safety, into the Batteries of the Beſiegers, where they either broke in Pieces, or burnt, all the Implements, and Carriages belonging to the Ordinance, that were diſperſed and ſcatter'd around the Mine. The Beſieged had above one Hundred and Fifty Soldiers, either kill'd or wounded in this Action, with eighteen Officers; amongſt which, there was one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, and an Adjutant of the Guards ſlain, and three Captains of the Grenadiers dangerouſly wounded. After this Succeſs, Count *Dhaun* went to return God Thanks, at the Church of the *Fathers of the Oratory*; and as he was coming from thence, he perceived a Crowd of Soldiers, and others, and heard a great Huzza, and Shouting; this proceeded from their having brought off, as it were in Triumph, the Thirty-two Pounder, which had been thrown by the Mine, into the Ditch of the Half-Moon.

ON the Firſt of *September*, the Beſiegers cover'd themſelves, on the Ruins of the Mine, without troubling themſelves about digging up their Cannon, and

d another Battery thereon, from whence they threw vaſt Showers of
es into the Citadel, and poured in Numbers of Bombs upon the Town.
the other Hand, the Beſieged ſtill keep their Fires intenſely hot, and
kindled in the Ditches, by the Means of burning Faſcines, which they
inually threw therein; and as ſoon as the Smoke was diſperſed in their
lery, they obſerved that of the two *Fourneaux*, to which they had ſet
the Day before; but one had ſprung; becauſe the Wind of the Sauſage,
ch had catch'd the firſt, carried off the Match from the other: They
not in the leaſt diſpleas'd thereat. The ſame Day, the Enemy remov'd
Bridge, they had over the *Po*, towards the *Old Park*, and placed it at
Mills of *Notre Dame du Pilon*, in Order to paſs over towards the Caſſine
ommun, at *Vanquillo*; and to the End they might keep open their Com-
ication, they laid another, at an equal Height, over the *Doire*; the Be-
d would willingly have prevented their doing that, by a Battery of
Pieces of Cannon, which fir'd upon thoſe employ'd therein, but in vain:
the ſame Time, Count *Dhaun* receiv'd a Letter from Prince *Eugene*,
d from *Voghera*, the Twenty-fifth of laſt Month; wherein he recom-
ded it to him, to uſe his utmoſt Efforts to defend the Place, and to de-
on it, that whatever it coſt, he ſhould be relieved in a few Days.

N the Second, the Enemy raiſed yet another Battery, between the Place
rms, on the *Right* of the Half-Moon, and the Saliant Angle before the
ion of *St. Maurice*: The Stones made great Havock on both Sides; and
Beſieged kept up the Fires in the Ditches, as uſual: As for the Enemy,
made Fortifications at the Head of their Bridges, to maintain a Com-
ication between the one and the other. The ſame Day, Count *Dhaun*
v'd another Letter from Prince *Eugene*, acquainting him with his Ar-
in *Piedmont*; as alſo that he hoped to ſee him very ſoon, and would
ve him whatever it coſt. He deſired the Count, at the ſame Time, to
pliment the Officers of the Garriſon, in his Name, upon the handſome
nce they had made; and particularly upon their extraordinary Bravery,
the Enemy laſt ſtormed the Half-Moon. His Royal Highneſs, at the
Time, congratulated Count *Dhaun*, upon Prince *Eugene*'s Arrival,
informed him, that his Highneſs was gone to *Raconis*, to embrace his
, the Prince of *Carignan*. The Army of the *Allies* had for ſome Days
arrived in the Neighbourhood of *Aſti*: And Prince *Eugene* had ſet out
thence, to pay his Reſpects to his Royal Highneſs, who was incamp'd
Carmagnola: We ſhall ſay nothing of the Interview of thoſe two Prin-
one may eaſily imagine how glad they were, to ſee, and confer with
other.

the Third, nothing new happened; Prince *Eugene's* Letter, and the
us Motions, which had been obſerv'd ſince, in the Enemy's Camp, made
iev'd that they were otherwiſe employ'd. At Night, his Royal High-
ſent Word to Count *Dhaun*, in a Letter dated from *Ville Stellon*, the
tieth of laſt Month, that in three or four Days at fartheſt, he ſhould
inly be relieved: He alſo gave the Count Notice, to keep his Eye up-
e Mountain of *Supergue*, from whence, the Night before his March,
ould take Care to have Signals made him by Fire. The Beſieged had,
d, ſeen ſome Fires on that Side the Night before; but Deſerters aſſur'd
, they had been kindled by ſome *Miquelets*, that lived in the Moun-
of *Catalonia*, whom the Enemy had brought with them into that Coun-
and who were incamped upon the Riſing Grounds. In the mean while,
ve Battalions, four Hundred Grenadiers, five Hundred Horſe, with ſix
s of Cannon, were commanded to favour the Attack of the *Confede-*
Army, let it begin on what Side it would. The Poſts which were
led by theſe twelve Battalions, ready to ſally, were to be relieved by
City Militia. No News comes of the Approach of their Army; and
e other Hand, the Enemy fir'd only with four or five Pieces upon the
-Moon, and the Baſtion of *St. Maurice*: they alſo threw ſome Bombs
the Town, and Abundance of Stones; their *Duck and Drake* Battery
iſe continued always playing with great Fury.

ON the Fourth at Night, the Beſieged ſaw a Fire on their Side, on th
Mountain of *Supergue*, which had pretty much the Air of a Signal. I
the Morning early, their Detachment were under Arms, as they had be
the Day before, ready to meet the promiſed Relief. In the mean wh
the Enemy make more Noiſe than ever with their Cannon; the ſix Pi
they had on their Battery, were far from being idle. The Body of Tro
in *Piedmont* repaired to *Quiers*, where they were joined by two *Gern*
Battalions, who were conducting a large Convoy of Warlike Stores: T
Whole was under the Command of the Count *de Santena*, Governour
Mondovi.

ON the Fifth, between Nine and Ten at Night, a Signal was made
ſix Bombs, follow'd, as uſual, by loud Cries of the Enemy, who marc
out of their Branches, and advanced to deſcend into the Ditches of t
Half-Moon, and Counter-Guards, in order to mount the Breaches, wh
had already been practicable for ſome Days. Hereupon, the *Fourne*
which did not take Fire the laſt Time, under the *Place of Arms*, w
play'd off; and two Pieces of Cannon, which the Enemy had replaced
the Battery of the ſaid *Place of Arms*, were overthrown. The *Fren*
being terrify'd, retreat precipitately; their Officers might be heard remin
ing them of their Honour, and even threatening them, in order to ma
them advance, but in vain; after this weak and laſt Effort, they were oblig
to let them return to their Trenches, without daring to undertake a
Thing more. In the Morning, the Enemy finding they had four ne
Pieces in the Battery on the *Right* of the Half-Moon, fired againſt t
Baſtion of *St. Maurice*, into the open Space which they diſcovered betwe
the Counter-Guard of the ſame Baſtion, and that of the Half-Moon: Th
was already a Breach made, which the Beſieged took care to clear, Nig
and Day, to the great Loſs of their Soldiers: To this End, they had a
pointed a Hundred diſmounted Troopers, to whom they gave more th
double Pay, to encourage them to work. The ſame Day, on the A
-proach of Relief, the Enemy give themſelves no ſmall Trouble; th
Cavalry, which were at *Notre Dame de Campagne*, advance near *Milleſleu*
the Guard of their Trenches is reinforced; and all are under Arms up
the Mountain. They cloſe, as much as poſſible, their Lines of Count
Vallation, flank'd with Redoubts; ſome facing about towards *Quiers*, a
others towards the *Po*. The Reaſon of this was, that the Governor
Mondovi, having had Orders to view well all the Places, whereby the Ene
might be attack'd on the Mountain, began to poſſeſs himſelf of ſome Po
with Intent to be ready on the Sixth, or Seventh, to charge them bris
in ſeveral Places. In the mean while, the Beſiegers redouble the Fire
their Cannon, and Bombs; whilſt the Beſieged are looking out of the To
very attentively, as far as their Sight can reach: Accordingly, they ſe
great Duſt riſe towards *Pianezza*, and ſome Gun-Powder burning fr
Time to Time, but they cannot diſtinguiſh their own Men from the E
my. All this While the Troops in the Place are under Arms, and d
retire till Night, when they have Orders to reſume them again, as ſoon
Day ſhall break.

ON the Sixth, the Beſieged were in great Agitation, through their I
patience of hearing ſome News of the Relief, for which they long'd, a
which they expected every Moment. They did not then know poſitive
that their Cavalry had joined the *Imperial* Army at *Ville Stellon* on t
Twenty-third, and that all the Forces together had paſſed the *Po*, witho
Oppoſition, over two Bridges, which had been built the Day before. N
ther did they know any thing of the intercepting the great Convoy
Pianezza, or of the taking of that Caſtle, with a great Number of P
ſoners, a conſiderable Quantity of Proviſion and Ammunition, ſome Mon
and a large Magazine of all ſorts of Warlike Stores; a happy Preſage
the unparallel'd Succeſs that was ſoon to follow. To return from whe
we have digreſſed, the Enemy fired with their Artillery with greater Fu
than ever; the Troops of the Beſieged continu'd to be under Arms; a
t

he Citizens had Notice to be ready at the Ringing of a Bell, which ſhould
e ſpecify'd to them. At Break of Day, five Hundred Horſe were de-
ach'd from the Camp of the *Allies*, under the Command of Count *Wetzel*,
o keep upon the Side of the *Doire*, from *Pianezza*, over-againſt *Colegne*,
nd obſerve whether the Enemy did not march any Way on the hither
ide. The ſame Day, his Royal Highneſs dined in the Caſtle of *Pianezza*,
hilſt the Army croſſed the *Doire*; at Night they encamped at *la Venerie*,
ith their *Left* on the Road to *Alteſſan*, the *Right* to the *Doire*, and a
anal at the Head of their Camp. At Night, on giving out the Word,
rders were iſſued for attacking the Lines next Day; which were received
ith a general Joy by all the Officers; as if to engage, and to conquer, to
ttack the Lines, and to force them, had been one and the ſame Thing.

The Time now approach'd, which was to decide the Fate of the famous
ity of *Turin*; which had held out from the Twenty-ſixth of *May*, when
he Trenches were opened, to this Day, the *Eve* of the *Nativity* of the
irgin *Mary*. But who is able to imagine what was done for its Defence?
ho would not be aſtoniſh'd, to ſee the Fortifications which were raiſed, in
ſhort a Time, around the Place? The Works that were added; the
oſts that were fortified upon the Mountain; the Wells and the Branches
arry'd on under Ground? They who have beheld ſo many Works, raiſed
ne above another, imagine they were made by a Miracle; they who
nly hear them ſpoken of, can never have a right Notion of them. Our
eaders may judge, by this Journal, with what Strength and Reſolution
e Enemy's Attacks were reſiſted, and to what deſperate, warlike Strata-
ems, Recourſe was had to repel their Efforts. But in order to give
em a more perfect Idea thereof, it would be neceſſary to ſet before their
yes, an infinite Number of Tools requiſite for a Siege; the Paliſſades,
e Planks, the Gabions, and the Sacks of Earth: Such a prodigious Heap
uld never have been contained in the Citadel, had it been abſolutely
ceſſary to have brought them all in together; for there entered, in one
gle Article, for the Repair of the Fortifications, near two Millions of
ſcines. It would ſurprize any one to hear of the vaſt Profuſion of Pow-
r, which was laviſh'd, to keep up the Fire of the Small Arms; beſides
hat was required for the Grenades, for all ſorts of Fire-Works, for the
nnon, for the Mortar-Pieces, and the Mines. The Beſieged fired Sixty
houſand Bombs; Seventy-five Thouſand Cannon-Shot; and near Thirty
houſand Charges of their Stone-Mortars, without mentioning the *Fou-*
des, and *Fourneaux*, that were play'd off. In ſhort, every Thing contri-
ted to the Defence of this Capital: The Provinces were ſtript of their
habitants, and the Foreſts of their Trees: Thoſe who were at their Eaſe,
und Supplies of Proviſions; and thoſe who were yet more rich, opened
eir Coffers; all was exhauſted to ſupply the Neceſſaries for the Siege:
e would have ſworn, that the Citadel had ſwallow'd up the whole City;
r it furniſhed all ſorts of Workmen, Carpenters, Blackſmiths, Maſons,
icklayers, &c. Some underſtood Mines, others had a Notion of Bombs,
d other Artillery. The very Architects finding their Heads yet better
rn'd for the Art of War, than for Mechanicks, equalled and ſurpaſſed the
leſt Engineers in their Works. What muſt not one ſay to the Honour
the Garriſon of the Place? For Soldiers, taken but a little before from
e Plough-Tail, were as well diſciplin'd as old Veterans; and one might
ve depended upon every Veteran, as much as upon a brave Grenadier:
he Officers, likewiſe, performed ſuch Actions, as might equal for Bravery,
y that were ever done in the moſt memorable Wars. But then who can
ve a Notion of the Sufferings of this Garriſon? What with Deſertion,
ckneſs, Wounds, and Death, they were diminiſh'd above Five Thouſand
en; and above one Hundred and fifty Officers were either kill'd or
ounded; amongſt which, many who were of the nobleſt Families, la-
iſhed the beſt Blood in their Veins.

We have now brought our Readers to the memorable Battle of *Turin*,
Battle which decided not only the Fate of that City, but, in ſome mea-
ſure,

ſure, that of all *Italy*; we ſhall not, however, enter here into the Particulars of that glorious Day, becauſe we have already given an accurate Deſcription thereof, from the Pen of Monſ. *Dumont*, in our firſt Part, Page 82. to which, therefore, we refer them.

Deſcription of the Citadel of *Milan*.

WE ought here to put an End to the glorious Campaign of 1706 in *Italy*; but as Prince *Eugene* allow'd himſelf no Reſt, till he had driven all the *French* out of that Country, it would not be improper to follow him to the Concluſion of ſuch a memorable Expedition. A Stop was, however, put to his Career, by the Reſolution of the Marquis *de la Florida*, who commanded in the Citadel of *Milan*. He was an old Officer, who ſeem'd determined to bury himſelf under the Ruins of that Fortreſs; wherefore he kept no Meaſures with the Beſiegers, neither expecting nor deſiring any Meaſures to be kept with him. This Citadel is ſurrounded by three Walls, defended by ſix Royal Baſtions, lined with Brick, and incompaſſed with fine Ditches full of running Water. It is about a Mile in Circumference; and contains whole Streets, wherein all ſorts of Artiſans have their Shops; handſome Houſes, wherein the Officers lodge; and ſeveral open Places, in one of which ſix Thouſand Men may be drawn up in Battle-Array. Its Ramparts are always provided with two Hundred Pieces of Cannon; and there is an Arſenal well ſtor'd with Arms; not to mention four Wells which are never dry; and a Mill to grind the Corn neceſſary for the Garriſon.

SUCH was this Place, which was defended by an old and brave Officer, who had ſuſtained twenty-four Sieges, and was beſieged by Prince *Eugene*, who had always been uſed to overcome the moſt inſurmountable Difficulties. Fortunately for one of them, the Situation of Affairs hindered theſe two brave Generals, from diſputing with each other the Glory of the Victory; for whilſt the Beſiegers were at work upon their Approaches; and the Batteries of the *Allies* began to thunder againſt the Ramparts; the *French* Generals, deſpairing of being able to ſave, out of the Hands of the *Confederates*, the Reſt of their Troops, which were diſperſed up and down in *Lombardy*, had Recourſe to the Method of Negotiation, and abandoning *Italy* for ever to the Conquerors, obtained Leave to repaſs the *Alps*.

IT was Prince *Eugene* himſelf who put the laſt Hand to this Treaty, which was ſign'd, on the Thirteenth of *March*, at *Milan*; and purſuant to which, the Troops of the two Crowns, quitted, with a heavy Heart, all the Places whereof they were poſſeſſed, and took their March in three Columns towards *Dauphine*, through the *Milaneze*, *Piedmont*, and *Savoy*. 'Twas alſo purſuant to this Treaty, that the Marquis *de la Florida*, after ſome Difficulties, and to his great Regret, evacuated the Citadel of *Milan*, of which General *Wetzel* was appointed Governor, with a Garriſon of two Thouſand Men.

PRINCE *Eugene* made his publick Entry into *Milan*, the Sixteenth of *April*, and took Poſſeſſion of that Dutchy, in the Name of King *Charles* III. with all the Ceremonies, which had been obſerv'd, when Prince *Vaudemont* took Poſſeſſion thereof, for King *Phillip*: Neither were theſe all the happy Conſequences of the Battle of *Turin*; ſince the *Imperialiſts* were thereby enabled, to make the Princes of *Italy* pay the Contributions, which the *Emperor* has a Right to exact of the Vaſſals of the *Empire*; and the Conqueſt of *Naples*, which ſubmited alſo to King *Charles* III. the Year following, was entirely owing to the Succeſs of that Battle.

Return we now to the Duke of *Marlborough*, whom we left at the *Hague*, where he ſettled ſeveral important Affairs with the *States*; and particularly, at the Deſire of the Duke of *Savoy*, who had been an Eye-Witneſs to the Bravery of the *Heſſian* Troops, his Grace obtained the Conſent of their *High Mightineſſes*, for their Continuation a Year longer in *Italy*; his Royal Highneſs not being willing, to be deprived of the Aſſiſtance of ſo fine a *Corps*, in the important Operations he had concerted for the next Campaign. This done, his Grace ſailed from the *Maeſe*, the Twenty-ſixth of *November*, N.S. attended by ſeveral of her Majeſty's Yachts, and Men of War, and landed at *Margate* the Day following, from whence, in two Days more, he arrived at *London.*

The Duke of *Marlborough* arrives at *London.*

On the Third of *December*, the *Parliament* met; and the *Houſe of Commons,* in Return to the Queen's moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne, reſolved that an Addreſs ſhould be preſented to her, wherein, amongſt other Things; "They congratulated her Majeſty, upon the *Glorious Victory* obtained by her Arms, and thoſe of her *Allies*, under the Command of the DUKE of MARLBOROUGH, at *Ramillies*, and the repeated Succeſſes, with which it had pleaſed GOD to bleſs the Arms of her Majeſty, and her *Allies*, beyond the Example of former Ages"

NEXT Day, they paſſed this unanimous Vote: "That the Thanks of the *Houſe* be given to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, for his eminent Services to her Majeſty, and this Kingdom, in the *Great* and *Glorious Victories*, and *Succeſſes*, obtained by him, over the Common Enemy, in the laſt Campaign."

The *Commons* vote his Grace Thanks.

THE Committee, appointed by the *Commons*, having attended the Duke the next Day, purſuant to their Vote, with the Thanks of the *Houſe*, his Grace made this Anſwer: *If any Thing could add to my Satisfaction, in the Services I have endeavoured to do the Queen, and my Country, it would be the particular Notice, which the* Houſe of Commons *is pleaſed to take of them, ſo much to my Advantage.*

His Grace's Anſwer.

ON the Fifth, the *Houſe of Commons* preſented their Addreſs to her Majeſty; the *Houſe of Lords* alſo preſented another, which did as much Honour to the Duke of *Marlborough*: And his Grace coming, the ſame Day, to the *Houſe of Peers*, the then Lord-Keeper, *William Cowper* Eſq; afterwards Earl *Cowper*, by the Direction of their Lordſhips, made the following Speech to him.

My Lord Duke of Marlborough,

"I am commanded by the *Houſe*, to give your Grace their Acknowledgments, and Thanks, for the eminent Services you have done, ſince the laſt Seſſions of *Parliament*, to her Majeſty, and your Country, together with their *Confederates*, in this juſt and neceſſary War.

The Lord-Keeper's Speech to his Grace, by the Order of the Houſe of Lords.

"THOUGH your former Succeſſes, againſt the Power of *France*, whilſt it remained unbroken, gave moſt reaſonable Expectation that you would not fail to improve them, yet what your Grace has performed, this laſt Campaign, has far exceeded all the Hopes, even of ſuch as were moſt affectionate and partial, to their Country's Intereſt, and your Glory. The Advantages you have gained over the Enemy, are of ſuch a Nature, ſo conſpicuous in themſelves, ſo undoubtedly owing to your Courage and Conduct, ſo ſenſibly and univerſally beneficial in their Conſequences, to the whole *Confederacy*, that to attempt to adorn them with the Colouring of Words, would be vain, and inexcuſable; and therefore, I decline it; the rather, becauſe I ſhould certainly offend that great Modeſty, which alone can, and does, add Luſtre to all your Actions; and which, in your Grace's Example, has ſucceſsfully withſtood as great Tryals, as that Virtue has met with in any Inſtance whatſoever: And I beg Leave to ſay, that if any Thing could move your Grace to reflect, with much Satiſfaction, on your own Merit, it would be this; that ſo auguſt an Aſſembly does, with one Voice, praiſe and thank you: An Honour, which a Judgment, ſo ſure as that of your Grace's, to think rightly of every Thing, cannot but prefer to the Oſtentation of a publick Triumph."

His Grace's Anſwer was:

I eſteem this a very particular Honour, which your Lordſhips are pleaſed to me; nobody in the World can be more ſenſible of it than I am; nor more de- us to deſerve the Continuance, of your Favour, and good Opinion.

ON the Seventeenth of *December*, the *Houſe of Lords* preſented the follow- Addreſs to the Queen, in Favour of the Duke of *Marlborough.*

The *Houſe of Lords* addreſs the Queen in Favour of his Grace.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

“ We your Majeſty’s moſt Dutiful and Obedient Subjects, the *Lords Spiri-*
“ *tual,* and *Temporal,* in *Parliament* aſſembled, having, with much Satiſ-
“ faction, conſidered the many great Actions, which the Duke of *Marlborough*
“ has performed, in your Majeſty’s Service, to the Honour of his Country,
“ and for the Good of the Common Cauſe of *Europe,* (*ſuch Actions,* as the
“ *wiſeſt* and *greateſt People* have *rewarded* with *Statues* and *Triumphs*) are
“ extreamly deſirous to expreſs the juſt Senſe we have of his Merit, in a
“ peculiar and diſtinguiſhing Manner; and in Order to perpetuate the Me-
“ mory thereof, to ſettle and continue the Titles and Honours, with his
“ Right of Precedence in his Poſterity, by Act of *Parliament,* as the Me-
“ thod moſt effectual for that End, and beſt ſuiting ſo great an Occaſion.
“ But yet having always a juſt Regard for the Prerogatives of the Crown,
“ (Your Majeſty being the ſole Fountain of Honour) we thought it our
“ Duty, in the firſt Place, to have Recourſe to your Majeſty, for your
“ Royal Allowance, before any Order given to bring in a Bill of ſuch a
“ Nature, and at the ſame Time, to deſire your Majeſty would be graci-
“ ouſly pleaſed, to let the *Houſe* know, in what Manner it will be moſt
“ acceptable to your Majeſty, that the ſaid Titles and Honours ſhould be
“ limited.”

To this Addreſs, her Majeſty returned the following Anſwer, by Way of Meſſage, to that *Houſe.*

ANNE, *R.*

“ Nothing can be more acceptable to me, than your Addreſs; I am entirely
“ ſatisfied with the Services of the Duke of *Marlborough,* and therefore
“ cannot but be pleaſed you have ſo juſt a Senſe of them.

“ I muſt not omit to take Notice, that the Reſpectful Manner of your
“ Proceeding, in deſiring my Allowance for bringing in the Bill, and my
“ Direction for the Limitation of the Honours, gives me great Satisfaction.

“ My Intention is, that after the Determination of the Eſtate, which the
“ Duke of *Marlborough* now has, in his Titles and Honours, the ſame
“ ſhould be limited to his eldeſt Daughters, and the Heirs Male of her Body,
“ and then to all his other Daughters ſucceſſively, according to the Priority
“ of Birth, and the Heirs Male of their reſpective Bodies; and afterwards
“ in ſuch a Manner, as may effectually anſwer my Deſign and your’s, in
“ perpetuating the Memory of his Merit, by continuing, as far as may be
“ done, his Titles, and Name, to all his Poſterity.

“ I think it would be proper, that the Honour and Manor of *Woodſtock,*
“ and the Houſe of *Blenheim,* ſhould always go with the Titles, and there-
“ fore I recommend that Matter to your Conſideration.”

This Meſſage having been read, the Duke of *Marlborough,* who wa
preſent, roſe up, and ſpoke to the Lords as follows.

His Grace’s Speech to the Lords on this Occaſion.

My Lords,

“ I cannot find Words ſufficient to expreſs the Senſe I have, of the grea
“ and diſtinguiſhing Honour, which this *Houſe* has been pleaſed to do me,
“ in their Reſolution, and their Application to her Majeſty. The Though
“ of it will be a continual Satisfaction to me, and the higheſt Encourage-
“ ment; and the thankful Memory of it muſt laſt as long as any Poſterity
“ of mine.

“ I beg Leave to ſay one Word to the *Houſe,* in Relation to that Part of
“ her Majeſty’s moſt Gracious Anſwer, which concerns the Eſtate of *Wood-*
“ *ſtock,* and the Houſe of *Blenheim.* I did make it my humble Requeſt to
“ the Queen, that thoſe might go along with the Titles; and I make the like
“ Requeſt to your Lordſhips, that after the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*’s Death,

upon whom they are ſettled in Jointure, that Eſtate and Houſe may be limited to go always along with the Honour."

ON the Nineteenth, her Majeſty having been pleaſed, at the Requeſt of e City of *London*, to order the Standards and Colours, taken at the famous ttle of *Ramillies*, to be put up in *Guild-Hall*, a Detachment of the orſe-Guards, and the Troop of Horſe-Grenadiers, and a Battalion drawn t of both Regiments of the Foot-Guards, were drawn up on the Parade *St. James's-Park*; and having received the ſaid Colours and Standards, hich had been laid up at *White-hall*, they proceeded in the following anner: Firſt, the Troop of Horſe-Grenadiers; then the Detachment of e three Troops of Horſe-Guards, with twenty-ſix of the private Gentle-en in the Center, carrying each of them a Standard taken from the Ene-y. The Battalion of Foot-Guards cloſed the March, ſixty-three of the ke-Men carrying, inſtead of their Pikes, each of them one of the Enemy's lours advanced.

IN this Manner, they marched through the *Park*, and *St. James's Meuſe*, here her Majeſty was pleaſed to ſee them paſs by, from the Lady *Fitz-rding*'s Lodgings, the great Guns in the *Park* being fired at the ſame ime. From thence they proceeded down *Pall-mall*, the *Strand*, &c. to *ild-Hall*, where the Standards and Colours were put up, to remain there Trophies of the ſignal Victory, wherewith it had pleaſed ALMIGHTY OD to bleſs the Arms of her Majeſty, and her Allies, under the Conduct his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*; and as a laſting Monument of the mortal Honour gained by her Majeſty's Arms on that memorable y.

The Standards and Colours taken at *Ramillies*, hung up in *Guild-Hall*.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, having been invited by the Lord Mayor, d Court of Aldermen, to dine with them in the City, his Grace went ther the ſame Day about Noon, accompany'd by the Lord High Trea-rer, and the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Ormond*, in one of her Majeſty's aches; and was followed by a Train of other Coaches, in which were veral of the Nobility, the Foreign Miniſters, and other Perſons of Qua-y, with the Generals, and other Chief Officers of the Army. They re received at *Temple-Bar* by the City Marſhal, and were conducted to *tners-Hall*, where a ſplendid Dinner was provided for them by Sir *Robert di gfield*, Lord Mayor, the Court of Aldermen, and Sir *William Benſon*, Sir *Ambroſe Crawley* Sheriffs; and they were followed, both going and ming, with the general Acclamations of the People.

ON the Twentieth, the Bill from the *Lords*, entitled, *An Act for ſettling Honours and Dignities of* John *Duke of* Marlborough *upon his Poſterity, annexing the Honour and Manor of* Woodſtock, *and the Houſe of* Blen-im, *to go along with the ſaid Honours*, was read three Times by the *Houſe Commons*, and paſſed *Nemine Contradicente*: And, the next Day, it re-yed the Royal Aſſent.

AT the preſenting of this Bill, together with the Land and Malt-Tax ll, &c. the Speaker of the *Houſe of Commons* made a Speech to her Ma-ty; the Subſtance of which was, "That as the *Glorious Victory*, obtained by the Duke of *Marlborough* at *Ramillies*, was ſo ſurprizing, that the Battle was fought before it could be thought the Armies were in the Field; ſo it was no leſs ſurprizing, that the *Commons* had granted *Supplies* to her Majeſty, before her Enemies could well know that her *Parliament* was ſitting." And the Queen, on her Part, in her Speech to *both es*, was pleaſed to expreſs herſelf as follows, in Favour of his Grace.

"THE particular Notice you have taken of the eminent Services of the Duke of *Marlborough*, is alſo very agreeable to me; I make no Queſtion, but it will be likewiſe ſo to the whole Kingdom."

THE laſt Day of the Year, being appointed a general Thankſgiving, for e wonderful Succeſs of her Majeſty's Arms, &c. ſhe went, with the uſual ate and Solemnity, to the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*; and thereby gave her Subjects, eſpecially thoſe of the City of *London*, the joyful Sight of *two Triumphs, in one and the ſame Year.*

1707. ON the Seventh of *January*, the *Parliament*, which had adjourned for the *Chriſtmas* Holidays, being met again, and the *Houſe of Commons*, having taken into their Conſideration, "The eminent Services of *John*, Duke of "*Marlborough*, whereby the Glory of her Majeſty's Government, the "Honour and Safety of the Kingdom, and the Intereſt of the *Common* "*Cauſe*, had been ſo highly advanced," agreed upon the following Addreſs to the Queen.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

The *Commons* addreſs the *Queen* in Favour of the Duke of *Marlborough*

"WE your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the *Commons* of "*England*, in *Parliament* aſſembled, taking into our Conſideration the "many eminent Services of *John*, Duke of *Marlborough*, whereby the "Glory of your Majeſty's Government, the Honour and Safety of your "Kingdoms, and the Intereſt of the *Common-Cauſe*, have been ſo highly "advanced, do, with all Submiſſion, addreſs ourſelves to your Majeſty's "moſt Sacred Perſon, humbly to deſire, that, as your Majeſty is, at your "own Expence, graciouſly pleaſed to erect the Houſe of *Blenheim*, as a "Monument of his Glorious Actions; and the *Houſe of Peers*, by your "Majeſty's Permiſſion, have given Riſe to a Law, for continuing his Ho"nours to his Poſterity; We, your Obedient *Commons*, may be permitted "to expreſs our Senſe of ſo diſtinguiſhing a Merit, and our ready Diſpo"ſition, to enable your Majeſty to make ſome Proviſion for the more ho"nourable Support of his Dignity, in his Poſterity, in ſuch a Manner, as "ſhall be moſt agreeable to your Majeſty"

THIS Addreſs being preſented, next Day, to the *Queen*, by the whole *Houſe*, her Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

"I am very glad you have ſo juſt a Senſe of the repeated Services of the "Duke of *Marlborough*: I will conſider of your Addreſs, and return an "Anſwer very ſpeedily."

ACCORDINGLY, on the Ninth of *January*, Mr. Secretary *Harley* delivered to the Houſe the following Meſſage, ſigned by her Majeſty.

ANNE, *R.*

The Queen ſends a Meſſage to them in Anſwer to it.

"HER Majeſty, in Conſideration of the great and eminent Services per"formed by the Lord *Marlborough*, in the firſt Year of her Reign, as well "by his prudent Negotiations, in Quality of her Plenipotentiary at the "*Hague*, as by his Valour, and good Conduct, in the Command of the "*Confederate* Armies abroad, thought fit to grant to him, and the Heirs "Male of his Body, the Title of a Duke of this Realm; and as a farther "Mark of her Favour, and Satisfaction in his Services, and for the bet"ter Support of his Dignity, her Majeſty granted to the ſaid Duke, and "the Heirs Male of his Body, during her natural Life, a Penſion of Five "Thouſand Pound *per Annum*, out of the Revenue of the Poſt-Office; and "an Act having paſs'd this Seſſions, for ſettling the Honours and Dignities "of the Duke of *Marlborough* upon his Poſterity, and annexing the Honour "and Manor of *Woodſtock*, and Houſe of *Blenheim*, to go along with the "ſaid Honours, it would be very agreeable to her Majeſty, if the Penſion "of Five Thouſand Pound *per Annum* be continued and limited by Act of "*Parliament*, to his Poſterity, for the more honourable Support of their "Dignities, in like manner as his Honours, and the Honour and Manor of "*Woodſtock*, and Houſe of *Blenheim*, are already ſettled and limited."

Kenſington, January 9. 1706-7.

Upon the Reading of this Meſſage, the Houſe reſolved, That a Bill ſhould be brought in, purſuant to the Tenor of the ſaid Meſſage; which, having paſs'd both *Houſes*, received the Royal Aſſent the Twenty-eighth of the ſame Month: And thus this Grant, which had been oppoſed with ſo much Warmth in a former *Parliament*, as our Readers cannot but remember, paſs'd in this, without Oppoſition; through an Emulation in the *Houſe of Commons*, not to be out-done by the *Houſe of Peers*, in ſhewing a true Senſe of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s great Merit: But, begging Pardon for this Digreſſion, let us now follow his Grace abroad.

In the foregoing Years, we find the Duke of *Marlborough* making a ſhining Figure in the Field, by his *Glorious Military Atchievements*; we ſhall ſee him this Year equally demanding our Attention, by his *Important Negotiations*; on the Succeſs of which, the Welfare and Advancement of the *Common-Cauſe*, depended no leſs, than they did upon his Courage and Conduct, when at the Head of an Army: And indeed, we ſhall find him equally formed for the *Camp*, and the *Cabinet*; inſomuch, that it is almoſt a Queſtion, whether he did not ſhine as much in the latter, as in the former; ſo great were his Abilities for both. The Plan for the Operations of the enſuing Campaign having been concerted, as far as was poſſible at *London*, his Grace ſet out from thence, towards the latter End of *March*, for *Holland*; but happening to be detained nine or ten Days, by contrary Winds, at *Margate*, he did not embark there till the ſecond of *April* in the Evening, deſigning to land at *Oſtend*; however, the Wind changing, he made a Shift to reach the *Brill*, where he arrived the Sixteenth, *N. S.* at Night.

Next Day, the Duke entered the *Hague*, about Two in the Afternoon, to the great Joy of the Miniſters of the *Allies*, who impatiently expected his Coming. His Grace dined with Mr. *Stepney*, her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary, who was lately returned from *Bruſſels*; and after Dinner, he made a Viſit to the *Grand Penſionary*, and another to the Preſident of the Aſſembly of the *States-General*. The Eighteenth, his Grace received, and returned ſeveral Viſits; and went in the Afternoon to the Congreſs of the foreign Miniſters, to whom he gave to underſtand, that the Queen of *Great Britain* would not hearken to any Propoſals for a Peace, but what would firmly ſecure the General Tranquility of *Europe*. The Deputies of the *States* came afterwards to confer with his Grace, at his Lodgings: They aſſured him, that all Military Preparations were ready, and that there would be no Occaſion to loſe Time, in waiting for any Thing. On the Nineteenth, in the Evening, he had another long Conference, with the Deputies of the *States*, at his own Lodgings, concerning the preſent Juncture of Affairs; wherein, amongſt other Things, he told them; That the Troubles of *Saxony*, cauſing a great Diſtraction in the *Empire*, which was of infinite Prejudice to the *Common Cauſe*, the Queen his Miſtreſs, had thought fit to ſend him thither, with a Compliment to the King of *Sweden*; and to endeavour to perſuade him to remove the juſt Jealouſy, his long Stay, in the Heart of *Germany*, had given to ſome of the *High Allies*: For which Purpoſe, he was provided of the neceſſary Powers from her Majeſty, and deſired to have the ſame from the *States*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* goes to the *Hague*, and confers with the Deputies of the *States*.

He acquaints them with his Deſign of going to *Saxony* to the King of *Sweden*.

The next Day, the *Penſionary* acquainted the *States* of *Holland*, and ſt *Friezland*, with the Neceſſity of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Journey; d it was thought of ſo much Importance to the *Common Cauſe*, that they dily concurred with his Demand, and accordingly his Grace ſet out, the ſame ening, for *Leipzick*, by the Way of *Hanover*. About the ſame Time, nſieur *d'Auverquerque*, Velt-Marſhal of the Troops of the *States*, having ſeveral Conferences with his Grace, before his Departure, ſet out for ſels; in Order to draw together the *Confederate* Troops, in their re- ctive Quarters; and obſerve the *French*, who began to be already in tion about *Namur*, till the Duke ſhould return.

We are now about to give an Account of a Tranſaction, which, though he utmoſt Importance to the *Common Cauſe*, and accordingly ſo eſteemed, hat Time, by every Body, muſt not have been look'd upon as ſuch by our Hiſtorians and Annaliſts; ſince they have paſſed it over ſlightly, mentioning but few of the Circumſtances, and leſs of the happy Conſequences, which attended the Duke's Negotiations in thoſe Parts; or of the fatal Rupture, which, in all Probability, was thereby prevented. We ſhall therefore be the more particular therein; but firſt it will be neceſſary to go a little back, and ſee how Affairs ſtood, in the *North*, about that Time.

The State of Affairs in the *North*, when the Duke of *Marlborough* ſet out for *Saxony*.

AUGUSTUS II, the late King of *Poland*, and Elector of *Saxony*, had long been engaged in a bloody War, with *Charles* XII. the late King of *Sweden*; of which, to ſpeak impartially the Truth, himſelf had been the firſt Occaſion, by invading the *Swediſh* Dominions, without any Provocation, and that at a Time when the brave *Swede* was already involved in a War, with the *Danes*, and *Muſcovites*. In Revenge for this unjuſt Invaſion, *Charles* XII. who was throughly enraged thereat, and implacably incenſed againſt *Auguſtus*, for attacking him in ſuch an ungenerous Manner, when he had ſo many other Enemies to cope with, after forcing the *Dane* to ſue for Peace, and obliging the *Muſcovites* to fly every where before him, turned his victorious Arms againſt *Auguſtus*, fully reſolved to dethrone him, and give *Poland* another King; to which he was encouraged, and in which he was but too well ſeconded, by the Diviſions of the *Poles*, and particularly by the *Primate* himſelf, underhand, who found his own Account in fiſhing in troubled Waters.

Staniſlaus crowned King of *Poland*.

ACCORDINGLY, in a few Years, the victorious *Swedes*, reduced *Auguſtus* to ſo low an Ebb, that after ſeveral Defeats, he was forced to retire into *Saxony*, and leave *Charles* in Poſſeſſion of the greateſt Part of *Poland*; upon which, being now Maſter of the Republick, he reſolved to give them a King of his own making, and actually obliged them to elect *Staniſlaus Lezinsky*, Father to the preſent Queen of *France*, who was accordingly crown'd at *Warſaw*. This Coronation was attended with a Treaty between that Prince and the King of *Sweden*, which rouzed *Auguſtus* from that Lethargy, into which his Indolence, and Love of Pleaſure, eſpecially the Fair Sex, had thrown him, and induced him to return from *Saxony* to *Poland*; and enter into a ſtricter Alliance with the *Czar*, with whom he was before in League. But the Army, which was to follow him from *Saxony*, had hardly got as far as *Frauenſtadt*, before it was defeated by the *Swediſh* General *Reinſchild*.

IT was then believed, the King of *Sweden* would not have allowed *Auguſtus* Time, to have repaired that Loſs, by the Aſſiſtance of the *Ruſſians*; but would have purſued him, and oblig'd him to entirely abandon *Poland*, and *Lithuania*: But it ſoon appear'd he had other Deſigns in View. The Remainder of the Campaign was wholly ſpent, in Marches, and Counter-Marches, and in raiſing of Contributions: Which done, *Charles* having reinforced his Army, and left two Bodies of Troops in *Poland*, march'd ſuddenly into *Saxony*, in *September*, and thereby hindered King *Auguſtus*, from receiving any Supplies from his hereditary Dominions. The Affairs of the Latter were in this deſperate Condition, when another Event, no leſs unexpected, buoy'd up the ſinking Hopes and Spirits of his Party. This was the Victory, the *Poles* and *Ruſſians* on his Side, in Conjunction with the *Saxons*, gained at *Kaliſch*, the Twenty-ninth of *October*, over General *Mardefeldt*, and the Palatine of *Kiow*. But the News of this Battle was ſcarce made publick, when the Scene was ſhifted again by a Peace, ſtill more ſurprizing than all the Reſt, which had been ſigned the Twenty-fourth of *September*, between *Charles*, *Auguſtus*, and *Staniſlaus*, being above a Month before the obtaining of that Victory. It was thought, therefore, and that with good Reaſon, conſidering the ſevere Conditions, the King of *Sweden* had forced upon *Auguſtus*, that this Battle would have occaſioned a freſh Rupture; but to the Amazement of every one, it made not the leaſt Alteration in the Treaty, though *Auguſtus*, thereby, gave up the Kingdom of *Poland*, renounced all Right to the Great Dukedom of *Lithuania*, and ſolemnly acknowledged *Staniſlaus*, as true and rightful King of *Poland*, and Great Duke of *Lithuania*.

The King of *Sweden* marches into *Saxony*.

VARIOUS were the Opinions, what could be the Motives, which could induce King *Auguſtus*, to condeſcend to ſuch diſhonourable Terms; and to conſent to abandon his conſtant and faithful Ally, the *Czar* of *Mu covy*. The Generallity of Mankind judged, that he did it out of a tender Regard for his Hereditary Dominions, which he hoped thereby to have ſaved from being ravaged. But, if that was the Caſe, he was moſt miſerably diſappointed; for they ſuffered as much after the Peace, as they could have done by the Continuance of the War; ſince the King of *Sweden* ſtill exacted heavy Contributions from them, with the utmoſt Severity. It was generally ſaid, the *Swedes* extorted from thence, to the Amount of Twenty-nine Million of Rix-Dollars, or about five Million Sterling: A prodigious Sum, for ſo ſmall, though plentiful and flouriſhing a Country. It was, indeed, Matter of Surprize, to thoſe who travell'd in thoſe Parts, ſoon after this Time, to find little or no Appearance of Want, or Diſtreſs, conſidering what Sums had been exacted from them. But the Reaſon was, it fell hardeſt, for the preſent, on the landed Men; for as the greateſt Part of the Money was ſpent in the Country, the Trading Part of the *Electorate*, eſpecially *Leipzick*, rather gained than ſuffered by theſe Exactions.

He exacts prodigious Contributions from thence.

IN the mean while, *Auguſtus* put a pretty good Face upon the Matter; and ſhew'd, in outward Appearance, fewer Signs of Reſentment, than might reaſonably have been expected: Eſpecially conſidering what Advantages *Charles* took of his Misfortunes, to treat him in a Manner not very generous. For it has been currently reported, and as far as we can find, never abſolutely contradicted, that that unrelenting Monarch, (who was indeed implacably, and not altogether unjuſtly, exaſperated againſt *Auguſtus*, and who was not naturally of the moſt forgiving Temper, where he conceived he had been once wrong'd) not content with dethroning his Enemy, and placing his Crown upon the Head of another, inſiſted upon his congratulating the new King, by a Letter under his own Hand, a ſuppoſed Copy of which, was made pretty publick.

THE celebrated Monſieur *Voltaire*, makes no Manner of Scruple of averring the Truth of this Fact, and accordingly, not only gives a Copy of this pretended Letter from King *Auguſtus*, but of the Anſwer made thereto by King *Staniſlaus*. As they are pretty ſingular in their Kind; and indeed a Correſpondence of this Nature could not well be otherwiſe, we ſhall ſubjoin them for the Benefit of ſuch of our Readers, who have not read Monſieur *Voltaire*'s Hiſtory of *Charles* XII.

A Letter from King AUGUSTUS, *to King* STANISLAUS.

SIR, *and* BROTHER,

" As I ought to have a Regard to the earneſt Intreaties of the King of *Sweden*, I cannot diſpence with congratulating your Majeſty, upon your Acceſſion to the Throne; though the advantagious Treaty, which that King has lately concluded for your Majeſty, might perhaps have been a ſufficient Excuſe, for my avoiding this Correſpondence: Nevertheleſs, I congratulate your Majeſty, and pray GOD your Subjects may give greater Proofs of their Loyalty to you, than they have to me.

Leipzick, *April* 8. 1707. AUGUSTUS, *King*.

The Anſwer of King STANISLAUS.

SIR, *and* BROTHER,

" YOUR Majeſty's Correſpondence, is a freſh Inſtance, of the Obligations I have to the King of *Sweden*. I have a true Senſe of the Compliments you make me upon my Acceſſion; and I hope my Subjects will have no Reaſon to be wanting in their Loyalty to me, becauſe I ſhall always obſerve the Laws of the Kingdom".

STANISLAUS, *King of* POLAND.

THE

THESE Letters, indeed, would have come in more properly hereafter; but as we ſhall then treat of theſe Matters, no farther than as the Duke of *Marlborough* was concerned in them, we hope this Anticipation will be excuſed.

To return, then, from whence we have digreſſed, the King of *Sweden*'s marching into *Saxony*, and his long Stay there, gave juſt Cauſe of Jealouſy to the *High Allies*; for which Reaſon, Dr. *Robinſon*, (afterwards Biſhop of *London*) but then Miniſter of her Majeſty in *Poland*, and Monſieur *Haerſolet*, (Envoy from the *States-General*) had Orders to attend that Monarch, and obſerve all his Motions: But before their Departure from *Dantzic*, they ſent his Majeſty the following Letter.

A Letter from the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Miniſters to the King of *Sweden*.

SIR,

“ HER Sacred Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and their *High Mightineſſes* the *States-General* of the *United Provinces*, have frequently declared to your Majeſty their Sentiments, and good Wiſhes, for preſerving the Tranquillity of the *Empire*, particularly that Part thereof which lies next to *Poland*: And your Majeſty's Anſwers to their Repreſentations, were ſuch as gave them a Proſpect of your Compliance with their Requeſt; and of your having ſuch Views for the Good of the *Common Cauſe*, as to join your Troops with thoſe of the *Allies*, who fight for the Tranquillity of *Europe*: Or, at leaſt, that you would do nothing that might interrupt any farther Opportunities of their acting, with Glory and Succeſs, againſt the *Common Enemy*; till an equitable and laſting Peace ſhould be concluded, on ſuch Terms, as ſhould diſable *France* from violating it hereafter with Impunity; if the Courſe of that great, good Fortune, which has hitherto attended the Arms of the *Allies*, be not diverted. Next to *God*'s Glory, they wiſh for nothing more, than that every one may be maintained in the Poſſeſſion of what is his Right; and as they think this neceſſary for themſelves, ſo they believe it cannot prejudice *Sweden*, ſince it is too evident, that *France* aims at nothing leſs, than to diſturb all the *Princes* and *States* of *Europe* equally; ſo that, if they be not all ſecured, they muſt be all Slaves. Several Rumours have been ſpread abroad, which, though they are not credited in *England*, and *Holland*, are ſomewhat perplexing: Wherefore we have ſent to intreat your Majeſty, not to touch the *Empire* with your Arms, nor engage in any Courſe, which may endanger your *Friends*, *Allies*, and all *Europe*; which GOD ALMIGHTY prevent.

J. Robinſon.
J. V. Haerſolet.

To this Letter the King of *Sweden* anſwered; “ That he had no Deſign, by this Invaſion of *Saxony*, to undertake any Thing to the Prejudice of his Friends and *Allies*; but being provok'd by an unjuſt War, to do what the Law of Nations allow'd, he ought, long ſince, to have removed the Seat of the War, to that *Electorate*; where it had its Source, and had been ſupported ſo many Years: But that he had forborn doing it, at the Interceſſion of the *Allies*, and would not make Uſe of his Right, as long as he had any Proſpect of curbing an obſtinate Enemy. But ſince his Affairs would not ſuffer him to be amuſed any longer; and he cou'd not permit the Enemy to recover his Strength, ſo often broken to no Purpoſe; there was an abſolute Neceſſity of attacking the Fountain, from whence ſo many Evils had ſprung; that he hoped, however, the *Allies* would have no Cauſe to complain, if their Succeſſes ſhould be interrupted by this Expedition; ſince it was very apparent, *Saxony* had done ſo much Miſchief, and would do more if not timely prevented.”

THIS Anſwer not being ſatisfactory, and the Suſpicion of the *Allies* ſtill increaſing, upon the King of *Sweden*'s raiſing great Numbers of Men, throughout the *Empire*, notwithſtanding the Peace concluded with *Auguſtus*;

and his admitting the Miniſters of the King of *France*, and *Elector* of *Bavaria* to an Audience, the *Engliſh*, and *Dutch* Miniſters were directed, to deſire his *Swediſh* Majeſty would declare his real Intentions. That reſerved Prince, however, put them ſtill off with dubious Anſwers, and refuſed to open his Mind to any one, but the Duke of *Marlborough*; whoſe ſucceſsful Negotiations with that Prince, we ſhall relate hereafter, more amply than has hitherto been done, by any Hiſtorians, at leaſt, as we have ſeen.

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Vigilance, and prudent Conduct, on this Occaſion.

IN the mean while, the Duke of *Marlborough*, long before his Journey to *Saxony*, notwithſtanding the many other weighty Concerns, which employ'd his Time and Thoughts, did not neglect any Thing that might contribute, to prevent the evil Conſequences, which might attend theſe Proceedings of the King of *Sweden*'s. By his conſtant Vigilance, he had a very early Knowledge, of every Step that Monarch took; and as he was very ſenſible, the Court of *Hanover* were likewiſe careful, to have the moſt early Intelligence of that Prince's Proceedings, and were nearly concerned to prevent the Conſequences thereof, he began by conſulting with his then *Electoral* Highneſs, our late moſt Gracious Sovereign; with whoſe auſpicious Concurrence and Counſel, his Grace continued his Negotiations on this Head, till they were brought to a happy Concluſion. The following Pieces are convincing Proofs, that his Grace had this Affair at Heart very early.

Extract of a Letter from the Duke of Marlborough, *to a Gentleman, very much in the Eſteem of his late Majeſty, at* Hanover.

SIR,

“ I have juſt received your Letter of the Seventh Inſtant, and am very much obliged to you, for the Account you give me, of the Entrance of the King of *Sweden* into *Saxony*; which, if proper Meaſures be not taken in Time, to prevent it, may be of fatal Conſequence to the *High Allies*. With a View to this, upon the firſt Report of the *Swediſh* Troops being in Motion, I apply'd myſelf, ſome Days ago, to his *Electoral* Highneſs, to intreat his prudent Advice, in a Caſe of ſo nice a Nature; and I do not doubt but the *Queen* my Miſtreſs, and the *States-General*, will alſo be very deſirous thereof. I ſhall be in daily Expectation of his *Electoral* Highneſs's Anſwer, for our Guide; and in the mean Time, you will very much oblige me, by communicating what Intelligence you can procure, of that King's Deſign: In which, I am perſuaded, *France* has been tampering, at leaſt, with the Miniſters of that Court, *&c.*”

THIS Letter was written originally in *French*, and ſigned,

The Prince, and Duke of Marlborough.

EXTRACT *of a Letter from Mr.* Cardonnel, *to Monſieur* ***** *at* Hanover, *tranſlated from the Original, in* French.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. *Cardonnel*, to Monſieur **** at *Hanover*.

From the Camp at Cambron, October 14. 1706.

“ As to what relates to the King of *Sweden*, I don't find that the *States* are inclined to purſue any but amicable Meaſures; and I think you may be convinced, that the *Queen*, in this Affair, will entirely follow the Advice of his *Electoral* Highneſs. I wrote ſome Days ago, to Mr. *Robinſon*, that, according to the Opinion of my Lord Duke, he ſhould repair to *Saxony*, together with the Miniſters of the *States-General*, though he ſhould not yet have received particular Orders for it from our Court, and ſhould expect them there, which I am apt to believe he will do.

I am of your Opinion, that Count *Wratiſlau*, though he promiſes Wonders, is, by no Means, a proper Perſon, to treat with the King of *Sweden* at this Juncture. For my Part, I cannot forbear thinking, it is chiefly his Fault, that the Treaty with the *Hungarians* did not take Effect.”

I am, &c. *A. Cardonnel.*

P. S. " IT is ſaid, that Monſieur *de Vendoſme* has *Carte Blanche*; He
" threatens us what he will do, when our Troops are gone into Winter-
" Quarters."

EXTRACT *of another Letter from Mr.* Cardonnel, *to Monſieur* ******** *at* Hanover, *tranſlated from the Original, in* French.

Hague, November 4. 1706.

Extract of another Letter from the ſame to the ſame.

" The Treaty, between King *Auguſtus*, and the King of *Sweden*, has,
" as you will eaſily believe, extreamly amazed us; becauſe we could never
" imagine the former capable of taking ſuch a Step: I muſt confeſs, Sir,
" you always judged aright. However, I think it is better that he has done
" it of his own Accord, than by the Means of others. We hope his
" *Swediſh* Majeſty, will now think of leaving *Saxony* quickly, and of car-
" rying his Arms, to ſome other Parts, where they may give leſs Appre-
" henſions to the *Allies*, &c."

A. Cardonnel.

TRANSLATION *of a Letter from Mr.* Cardonnel, *to Monſieur* ***** *at* Hanover.

SIR, *St. James*'s November 19. 1706.

" We arrived here Yeſterday, and it is by the Order of my Lord Duke,
" that I have now the Honour of writing to you, to acquaint you, that his
" Highneſs found People very uneaſy in *Holland*, and it ſeems to be the
" ſame Caſe here, at the little Appearance there is of the King of *Sweden*'s
" quitting *Saxony*, ſo ſoon as was hoped; though the Peace with King *Au-*
" *guſtus* has been ſo long ratified. As for his Highneſs, he ſeems to repoſe
" an entire Confidence in the upright Intentions of his *Swediſh* Majeſty.
" Nevertheleſs, as the long Stay of his Army in *Saxony*, cauſes Uneaſineſs
" elſewhere, he deſires you will acquaint him, by the firſt Opportunity,
" with the Sentiments of his *Electoral* Highneſs, on this Head. Our *Par-*
" *liament* will be prorogued for about a Fortnight, in Hopes that, in the
" mean Time, the Affairs of *Scotland* will be brought to a happy Con-
" cluſion."

I am, &c. *A. Cardonnel.*

The *Allies* not jealous of the King of *Sweden* without Reaſon.

WE may perceive by theſe Letters, how much the Duke of *Marlborough* had the Intereſt of the *Common-Cauſe* at Heart, and how anxious he was, leſt the King of *Sweden* ſhould do any Thing to the Prejudice thereof; nevertheleſs, he was not a Jot more apprehenſive of that Prince's Deſigns, than he had good Reaſon to be. The Eyes of all *Europe* were upon that Monarch; he was now in the Midſt of *Germany*, in a formidable Poſture, at the Head of an Army fluſh'd with Succeſs: Which, though he had concluded a Peace with King *Auguſtus*, and had only the *Muſcovites*, and a ſmall Party of *Poles* to cope with, he was recruiting in all the adjacent Provinces of the *Empire*, and equipping, in the moſt powerful Manner, with the Spoils of *Saxony*. This gave great Apprehenſions to the *Allies*, and indeed their Jealouſies ſeemed but too well grounded; conſidering, as we have already obſerved, what Countenance he gave to the Miniſters of *France*, and *Bavaria*; and on the Contrary, what evaſive Anſwers he had given, to the Repreſentations of the Miniſters of *Great Britain*, and *Holland*. Had not then the *Confederates* juſt Grounds for being alarmed? And, indeed, what could not this bold and enterprizing Prince have done, as Affairs then ſtood? *France* made ſtrong Applications to him; and it was the current Report, that he would turn his Arms againſt the *Empire*, and join with the *Grand Monarque*, to depreſs the Houſe of *Auſtria*. This Report ſeem'd the better grounded, as it was well known, that the King of *Sweden* was exaſperated, both againſt the *Emperor*, and the *Empire*.

HAD not this been prevented, how eaſily might he have over-run, and iven Laws to the *Empire?* We might, perhaps, ſay to all *Europe.* He was en in the *Zenith* of his Glory, his Troops inured to Hardſhips, and famiar with Victories; who, to a Man, were ready to ſacrifice their Lives in ny Cauſe, which ſhould be undertaken by a Prince they adored; and who, y his Condeſcenſion to them, and his Conformity to their Cuſtoms, had ade himſelf Maſter of their Minds, as well as their Bodies. If, with this rmy, he had joined with the Troops of *France,* and *Bavaria,* and marched to the *Emperor's* hereditary Dominions, (not to mention what might have nſued) who but a *Marlborough,* and an *Eugene,* could have oppoſed ſuch a orrent? And might not even they, with all their Conduct and Bravery, the Head of their brave and ſteely Troops, have been born down with too perior a Force? This the great Duke of *Marlborough* prudently conſidered, d therefore reſolved to help out the Lion's Skin with the Fox's Tail; and endeavour to put a Stop to this great and impending Danger. It was for is his Grace undertook this important Journey, and Negotiation; and we ll find he ſucceeded to his Wiſh.

The fatal Conſequences that might have follow'd the King of *Sweden's* joining with *France.*

Charles XII. had, indeed, paſs'd his Word, in 1700, not to intermeddle the War then breaking out, between *Lewis* XIV. and the *Allies.* It was kewiſe thought, that the King of *Pruſſia,* and the *Elector* of *Hanover,* d a great Influence over the King of *Sweden;* and they had given the ſt of the *Allies* great Aſſurances, that he would not do any Thing to diurb the Peace of the *Empire,* or to weaken the *Grand Alliance.* But the ke of *Marlborough* did not care to truſt wholly to this; neither could he perſuaded, that a Prince who courted Glory with ſo much Eagerneſs, as young and active King of *Sweden,* would be ſo great a Slave to his ord, as not to ſacrifice it to his Ambition, and Intereſt.

IT has been ſaid, that the *Elector* of *Hanover* adviſed the *Britiſh* Court, ſend the Duke of *Marlborough* to *Saxony:* It may be ſo; and it has been lowed above, that every Thing was tranſacted with his *Electoral* Highſs's Concurrence, and Counſel: But if that wiſe Prince was aſſured the *nfederates* had nothing to fear from the King of *Sweden,* what Neceſy was there for his Grace's taking this Journey? Be that as it will, the *een* judg'd very rightly, that nothing could be more grateful to the ide of a young, enterprizing, and victorious Prince, than to be waited by the greateſt, and moſt renowned General of the Age. The Duke, as been obſerved above, took *Hanover* in his Way; and on the Road thir, had an Interview with the Biſhop of *Oſnabrug.* His Grace had, in mean while, his private Intelligence from all Parts: The following tter was, probably, an Introduction to ſome important Diſcovery.

MY LORD, *Duſſeldorp, April* 5, 1707.

“THE Perſon who will have the Honour of preſenting this Letter to your Grace, is a perfect Stranger to me, though I have enquired after his Character. I don't know what he has to propoſe; but he being very preſſing, and ſaying it was very much for your Grace's Service, and that he intended to go to the *Hague,* I did not think it proper to refuſe him; and I find he is known here, and that he is Brother to a Merchant at *Cologn.* He tells me, he could have a Recommendation from the *Elector,* in Caſe there was Occaſion. I have incloſed the Paper he gave me; and if the Propoſals be ſuch as he pretends, I ſhall be extremely glad to have contributed towards it; if otherwiſe, your Grace will pardon this Liberty.”

I am, &c.

Mancheſter.

A Letter from the Earl of *Mancheſter* to the Duke of *Marlborough.*

THE following Extract ſhews, at leaſt, that the Lord *Mancheſter* had eat Expectations from this Journey of the Duke's.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT *of a Letter from the Lord* Mancheſter, *to Monſ.* ********** *at* Hanover, *dated* Vienna, April 30, 1707.

“We are now entering on a great Scheme, in the Affairs of *Europe*; I hope the King of *Sweden* will not prevent us; and if ſo, in all Appearance, we are likely to have all the Succeſs we deſire. They wait here, with great Impatience, the Reſult of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Negotiations, which we ſhall now hear very ſoon.” *I am, &c.*

Mancheſter.

The Duke of *Marlborough* departs from *Hanover.*

HIS Grace, having finiſhed his Negotiations with the *Elector* of *Hanover*, took his Leave of that Court the Twenty-fourth of *April*, N. S. in the Evening, ſet out from thence at Four next Morning, and arrived that Night at *Halberſtadt*, where he was complimented by the Magiſtrates. On the Twenty-ſixth, in the Morning, the Duke continued his Journey to *Hall*, a famous Univerſity belonging to the King of *Pruſſia*, about five *German* Miles from *Leipzick*. Here his Grace was met by Mr. *Robinſon*, her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary; by Count *Zinzendorff*, the *Imperial* Envoy; and by Monſieur *Cranenburg*, the *Dutch* Miniſter. After Dinner, his Grace received the Compliments of the Magiſtrates, and of the Univerſity; and then proceeded, accompany'd by Mr. *Robinſon*, and Monſieur *Cranenburg*, to *Alt-Rauſtadt*, about two *German* Miles from *Leipzick*, where the King of *Sweden* had his Head Quarters. Being arrived there, he went directly to Count *Piper*'s Quarters, which were not far from thence, where he had a Conference with that Prime Miniſter, for about an Hour. This done, he retired to the Quarters the King of *Sweden* had ordered to be prepared for him, at *Tauche*, a Village, about two *German* Miles diſtant from *Leipzick*, and not far from his Majeſty's Quarters.

And arrives at the King of *Sweden*'s Quarters.

MONSIEUR *Voltaire*, in his Life of *Charles* XII ſays, “As ſoon as the Duke was arrived at *Leipzick*, (he ſhould have ſaid *Alt-Rauſtadt*) where *Charles* then was, he made his Application privately, not to Count *Piper*, the firſt Miniſter, but to Baron *Gortz*, who began then to have a Share, with *Piper*, in the King's Confidence. He told *Gortz*, that the Deſign of the *Allies*, was, in a ſhort Time, to propoſe to the King of *Sweden* his being once more Mediator between them and *France*. His Motives for this, were, his Hopes of diſcovering the King's Intention, by *Gortz*'s Anſwer; and becauſe he would much rather have had *Charles* for an Arbitrator, than an Enemy.”

WE ſhall not pretend abſolutely to contradict this Piece of private Hiſtory of Monſieur *Voltaire*'s, which is not mentioned by any other Hiſtorian; but, we muſt confeſs, it ſeems very improbable, if not altogether incredible. A Gentleman of Reputation, who is ſtill living, and affirms he was not only that very Night at *Leipzick*, but in the *Swediſh* Camp next Morning, avers that no ſuch Thing ever came to his Knowledge. Is it then probable, that ſo remarkable a Circumſtance ſhould eſcape the Knowledge of every one, but Monſieur *Voltaire*'s Informant? Were not the Eyes of every one on the Duke at his Arrival? Could this Interview be ſo privately managed, as not to come to Count *Piper*'s Knowledge? Would not this have raiſed ſuch a Jealouſy in him, as muſt either have put a Stop to, or have laid very great Difficulties in the Way of the whole Negotiation? And can it be believed, that ſo great a Stateſman, as the Duke of *Marlborough* was univerſally acknowledged to be, would have thrown ſuch a Stumbling-Block in his own Way, as this muſt have been, at the very Beginning of the Treaty? Baron *Gortz* began, indeed, at this Time, to gain Ground in the King's Eſteem, and Confidence; but he was not yet arrived to that Height in his Favour, to be a Rival to *Piper*; or to dare to enter into a ſecret Negotiation, without his Knowledge.

MONSIEUR *de la Motraye*, however, carries the Matter yet farther againſt *Voltaire*, and ſays *Gortz* was out of the Queſtion; he being then Grand

Marſhal to the Biſhop of *Lubeck*, Adminiſtrator of the Dutchy of *Holſtein*, and then very little known to King *Charles*. But this is carrying the Mat- r too far; for he certainly was then very much in the Eſteem, if not ctually in the Service of the King, as one of his Miniſters. Mr. *Robinſon*, in a Letter, whereof we ſhall give an Extract hereafter, ſays, the Duke had a Conference, the Twenty-eighth in the Afternoon, both with Count *Piper*, and Baron *Gortz*; but then he limits that Conference to the Affairs of *Holſtein*, wherein, he ſays, Things were concerted to mutual Content.

THE Duke was, indeed, at all Times, very condeſcending, when he could thereby ſerve the Intereſt of the *Queen* his Miſtreſs, and the Nation. But how would it have become his Dignity, and Character, to have applied himſelf principally to a Miniſter of the third Rank, when Count *Piper*, and Mounſieur *Harmelin*, the King of *Sweden*'s firſt and ſecond Miniſters, were there at the ſame Time? And if it was only to ſound Baron *Gortz*, as Monſieur *Voltaire* ſeems to inſinuate, might not this have been done, much more properly, by a third Perſon, and at another Time? And would not the Duke, in the mean while, have applied himſelf to the Prime Miniſter? In Effect, there is hardly any Reaſon to doubt but he did ſo; notwithſtanding Monſ. *Voltaire*'s ſecret Information.

SINCE we have mentioned Monſieur *de la Motraye*, we ſhall add one Circumſtance more from him, which, though not mentioned by any other Hiſtorian, ſeems not improbable; as it very well anſwers the Duke's Character, ſuppoſing Count *Piper* to have behaved with that Inconſiſtency, which he is there ſaid to have done. The Gentleman, after having ſaid, that neither the King of *Sweden* himſelf, nor his Prime Miniſter, treated the Duke of *Marlborough*, with that Regard, that was due to his Rank and Character, gives the following Inſtance of it, in the Latter; which, he ſays, he had from a Gentleman, who was in the Coach with his Grace, when he went to the Audience he had demanded of Count *Piper*.

“ THE Duke, (ſays that Gentleman) coming to the Gate of Count *Piper*'s Quarters, preciſely at the Time appointed, ſent in Word he was there, but was anſwered, the Count was buſy; and accordingly was made to wait a good Half-Hour before he came down: Hereupon, he no ſooner ſaw the Count at the Gate, ready to receive him, then he got out of his Coach, put on his Hat, paſſed by the Count, without ſaluting him, and went aſide, as if to make Water. Then, after having made him wait longer than was neceſſary for that Purpoſe, his Grace went up to him, and addreſſed him with that Eloquence and Politeneſs, which every one knows was natural to him.”

The Duke of *Marlborough* has Audience of the King of *Sweden*.

THE Twenty-ſeventh of *April*, in the Morning, the Duke of *Marlborough* was complimented, upon his Arrival, by the Miniſters, and General-Officers: At half an Hour paſt Eight, he went in a Coach of Count *Piper*'s to *Altranſtadt*; and about Ten, had his firſt Audience of the King, which laſted about two Hours, when his Majeſty received him with great Demonſtrations of Eſteem, and Honour. His Grace preſented his Majeſty a Letter from the Queen of *Great Britain*, at the Delivery whereof he made him the following Compliment.

His Compliment to the King.

SIR,

“ I here preſent your MAJESTY with a Letter, not from the Chancery, but the Heart of the QUEEN my Miſtreſs, and written with her own Hand. Had not her Sex prevented it, ſhe would have croſs'd the Sea herſelf, to have ſeen *a Prince admir'd by the whole Univerſe*. In this Reſpect I am happier than the QUEEN; *and I wiſh I could ſerve ſome Campaigns, under ſo great a General as your* MAJESTY, *that I might learn what I yet want to know, in the Art of War.*”

OME Authors Queſtion whether this Speech is genuine; and I think it too n a Piece of Flattery, to proceed from the Mouth of one of the Duke *Marlborough*'s Rank and Experience; but I rather take it to be an Evidence of his Knowledge of Mankind. He was acquainted with the Character of the King of *Sweden*, and his Blind-ſide; and could not poſſibly have ſuited his Words more to the Purpoſe. They pleaſed not only the King, but his whole Army; who adored him, as much as ever *French-Ma* did his *Grand Monarque*: At leaſt theſe very Words were heard in the Mouths of his Officers, for many Months afterwards.

THIS well-tim'd Compliment, was exceedingly agreeable to the King, and no Doubt, contributed not a little to incline him, in Favour both of the Duke's Perſon, and Errand. In Effect, it ſooth'd his Vanity to ſuch a Degree, that it was viſible (as we have been informed) as reſerved as he was, in his very Countenance. The King had this Speech interpreted to him in *Swediſh*; and his Majeſty's Anſwer, which was in the ſame Language, was interpreted to the Duke, and was in Subſtance, as follows.

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

" THE Queen of *Great Britain*'s Letter, and your Perſon, are both
" very acceptable to me; and I ſhall always have the utmoſt Regard, for
" the Interpoſition of her Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and the Intereſts of the
" *Grand Alliance*. It is much againſt my Will, that I have been oblig'd to
" give the leaſt Umbrage, to any of the Parties engaged in it. But your
" Excellency cannot but be convinced, that I had juſt Cauſe to come into
" this Country with my Troops. On the other Hand, you may aſſure the
" *Queen*, my Siſter, that my Deſign is to depart from hence, as ſoon as I
" have obtained the Satisfaction I demand; *but not ſooner*. However, I ſhall
" not do any Thing that can tend to the Prejudice of the *Common Cauſe*, in
" general, or of the *Proteſtant* Religion, in particular; of which I ſhall
" always glory to be a zealous Protector."

THESE were the firſt general Compliments, however, his Grace hinted at the great Preparations, his Majeſty was making for increaſing his Army; the Umbrage the *High Allies* could not avoid taking at his long Stay in *Saxony*, and the great Satisfaction it would be to them if he would ſpeedily evacuate that Country. Whereupon, the King aſſured his Grace, as has been obſerved in his Speech above, that he would never do any Thing, to the Prejudice, either of the *Common Cauſe*, in general, or of the *Proteſtant* Religion, in particular. Theſe were look'd upon only as Words of Courſe, and perhaps might be ſo, at that Time, as to the firſt Part of them; but for the latter, he might be in earneſt. For he always ſeem'd to have a Senſe of Religion, and a Zeal for it, tho' without any great Knowledge, either of the Theory, or Practice thereof: At leaſt, as he profeſſed to follow the Steps of the great *Guſtavus Adolphus*, he was obliged to make a Shew of it.

MONSIEUR *de Limiers* ſays; the King added; *That he was not accountable to any one for his Actions; and that he would diſcover his Deſigns when he ſhould think proper*. This, indeed, agreed pretty well with that Monarch's general Character; but his whole Behaviour to the Duke, ſeems to be a Contradiction thereto.

The Duke dines with the King of *Sweden*.

HIS Grace had afterwards the Honour to dine with his Majeſty in publick; on which Occaſion, the Crowd of People, who flock'd from *Leipzi* and other Places, to ſee thoſe two Heroes was ſo great, that it was thoug neceſſary to poſt three Regiments of Horſe, about the King's Quarters, to prevent Diſorders. After Dinner, his Grace had a ſecond Audience of his Majeſty, at which Count *Piper*, and Monſieur *Harmelin*, his *Swediſh* Majeſty's two chief Miniſters, and Mr. *Robinſon*, were preſent.

MONSIEUR *Voltaire*, and Monſieur *de la Motraye*, have had an important Squabble, in what Language this Conference was held. The former inſiſts, that the King ſpoke in *High Dutch*, and the Duke anſwered in *French*. The Latter avers; that it is certain the Duke did not underſtand a Word of *High Dutch*. Monſieur *Voltaire* replies; the Duke of *Marlborough* underſtood *High Dutch*, but did not ſpeak it. Both very poſitive; but we are apt to believe Monſieur *Voltaire* in the Wrong: Becauſe, Gentlemen, who have been frequently with the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Retinue, in divers Parts of *Germany*, never heard the leaſt Mention, of his Grace's pretending to underſtand one Word of that Language: In Effect, it would have been wholly uſeleſs to him; *French* being the Univerſal Tongue, both at Court, and in the Camp. Mr. *Robinſon*, in a Letter, whereof we ſhall give an Extract hereafter, ſays the Duke diſcourſed, after his firſt Compliment, in *French*, which his *Swediſh* Majeſty underſtood, but did not ſpeak; and it is moſt probable, that if the King ſpoke in *German*, or as we rather believe in *Swediſh*, it was interpreted to the Duke by Mr. *Robinſon*, who underſtood, and ſpoke both.

THOUGH we are far from having an implicit Faith, in all Monſieur *Voltaire* ſays, yet he relates one remarkable Circumſtance of the Duke of *Marlborough*, when he had Audience of his *Swediſh* Majeſty, which, whether true or falſe, gives ſo juſt an Idea of his Grace's Capacity, and Penetration, that we cannot help quoting it, as believing it will be no Ways unacceptable to our Readers. "The Duke (ſays that Gentleman) who was never over-haſty in making Propoſals, and had learn'd, by a long Experience, the Art of penetrating into the Minds of Men, as well as diving into the ſecret Connexion, between their inmoſt Thoughts, and their Actions, Geſtures, and Diſcourſes, fixed his Eyes attentively upon the King. When he ſpoke to his Majeſty, of War in general, his Grace imagin'd he perceiv'd in him a natural Averſion to *France*, and that, on the Contrary, he took a ſecret Pleaſure in ſpeaking of the Conqueſts of the *Allies*. His Grace then mentioned the *Czar* to the King; and took Notice that his Eyes kindled, when ever he was named, notwithſtanding the Moderation of the Conference: He obſerved, beſides, that his Majeſty had a Map of *Muſcovy* lying before him, on the Table. This was ſufficient to determine the Duke in his Judgment, that the King of *Sweden*'s real Deſign, and ſole Ambition, were to dethrone the *Czar*, as he had already done the Kingdom of *Poland*. He found that Prince had no other Views, in continuing in *Saxony*, than to impoſe, by that Means, ſome hard Terms upon the *Emperor*; with which he knew his *Imperial* Majeſty would comply; and that thus Matters would be eaſily brought to a Concluſion. Hereupon, the Duke left *Charles* XII. to his natural Inclination; and being ſatisfied with having diſcovered his Intentions, his Grace did not make him any Propoſal."

A remarkable Circumſtance mentioned by Monſ. *Voltaire*.

THUS far Monſieur *Voltaire*; upon which we cannot help remarking; that is not to be queſtioned, but the Duke diſcovered the King of *Sweden*'s Inntions, and was very well ſatisfy'd therewith; but that ſo great a Stateſman, d ſo conſummate a Politician, ſhould reſt contented with that alone, and dend wholly on his Majeſty's Inclination, without cheriſhing it, or making m any propoſal, after taking ſo long a Journey, for no other End, than to vert that Prince from any pernicious Deſigns, which, by the Inſtigations of *rance*, might get the better of, and thwart his Inclinations, is highly imobable, and we believe, falſe in Fact.

Some Remarks thereupon.

MONSIEUR *de la Motraye*, by Way of Obſervation upon theſe Circumnces, related by Monſieur *Voltaire*, ſays; "I never heard theſe Circumſtances mentioned; neither do I know it was ever ſurmiſed, that the Duke, by the bare View of a Map of *Muſcovy*, lying before the King of *Sweden*, penetrated into the real Deſign of that Monarch; which (adds he, addreſſing himſelf to Monſieur *Voltaire*) you afterwards own yourſelf, that the *Swedes* themſelves were ignorant of, when they were actually upon their March:" But to return from whence we have Digreſs'd.

THE Audience being over, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſpent the whole vening in viſiting Count *Piper*, and the other Miniſters, and General ficers; as alſo the Counteſſes *Piper*, and *Reinſchild*. The ſame Day Count *ackerbaert*, Lieutenant-General of King *Auguſtus*'s Forces, waited upon s Grace, with a Compliment from his Maſter, letting him know, that t *Prince* would be that Night at *Leipzick*, where he ſhould be glad to e his Grace: His Majeſty, to ſhew the particular Eſteem he had for the ke, had before ſent Colonel *Du Broſs*, to compliment his Grace, on his rrival in *Saxony*. Purſuant to this Invitation, the Duke went, next Morning, m *Alt-Ranſtadt* to *Leipzick*, in order to wait on King *Auguſtus*, with om he had a private Conference, for above half an Hour. It was believed, that

The Duke of *Marlborough* has a private Audience with King *Auguſtus*.

that at this Interview, King *Auguſtus* had deſired the Duke, to uſe his Intereſt with his *Swediſh* Majeſty, and his Miniſters, to mitigate the hard Conditions, which were forced upon him.

THERE were the greater Reaſons for this Belief; becauſe the King of *Sweden* had parted, but the Moment before, from King *Auguſtus*; whom he had not ſeen in two Months before; and with whom he had been in Conference near two Hours; whereas he had never before paſs'd above half an Hour, in Converſation with him. It was alſo obſerved, at his Departure, that *Auguſtus* was very much chagrined; from whence his Courtiers concluded, that *Charles*, inſtead of relenting, had perſiſted inexorably, in the hard, (or rather cruel) Reſolutions he had taken. This, however, was all meer Conjecture; for the Conferences, both between the two Kings, and between *Auguſtus* and his Grace, were private, and no one preſent, but Mr. *Robinſon* at the Latter. This Conference being ended, the Duke returned to Count *Piper*'s Quarters, where he dined.

His Grace has his Audience of Leave of the King of *Sweden*.

IN the Evening, his Grace ſupp'd with the Veldt Marſhals *Reinſchild*, and *Ogilvy*, and ſeveral other General Officers, and Perſons of Quality; and after dining with Baron *Gortz*, had his Audience of Leave of the King of *Sweden*. At this Audience, the Duke had ſufficient Aſſurance of what had been before concerted, with Count *Piper*; and, therefore, he left his Majeſty extreamly well ſatisfy'd, not only with his Reception at that Court, but with his Succeſs in his Negotiation. During this Audience, King *Staniſlaus* came in, and was complimented by his Grace, who, nevertheleſs, could not enter into any farther Conference with him, becauſe the *Queen* had not acknowledged him as King of *Poland*. The Duke, ſoon after, took his Leave, and went to *Leipzick*; from whence, without making any Stay, he proceeded on his Journey to *Berlin*.

WE ſhall now add an Extract of a Letter from Mr. *Robinſon* to the Earl of *Mancheſter*, not only as it confirms moſt of the Circumſtances above-mentioned; but as it fully refutes the Abſurdity of Monſieur *Voltaire*, in ſuppoſing the Duke of *Marlborough* would make his Addreſſes to a Miniſter, of an inferior Rank, when two other of a higher Station were preſent.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. *Robinſon* to the Earl of *Mancheſter*, dated from *Leipzick*, *May* 4. 1707.

“ ON the Twenty-ſixth paſt, in the Afternoon, his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* arrived at *Hall*, where myſelf, in Company with the *Imperial* and *Dutch* Miniſters, were gone before to meet him: And being informed, on the Way from thence to the *Swediſh* Quarters, that the King of *Sweden* could not give him an Audience before the next Day, his Grace thought fit to go directly to Count *Piper*'s Quarters, where the Count made ample Proteſtations, how acceptable his Grace's coming would be to the King his Maſter, and appointed Eleven a Clock the next Morning, for his repairing to the Head-Quarters, when his Majeſty came from Church. His Grace went thence to the Quarters prepar'd for him, about an *Engliſh* Mile and a half from the *King*'s, and next Morning, at the Time appointed, went to wait on his Majeſty. The Intendant of the Court, and other Officers, received his Grace; and in the Anti-Chamber he was met by Count *Piper*, who conducted him into a Cabinet, where the King was, with ſeveral Senators, Generals, and other Officers about him. His Grace made a ſhort Compliment, in *Engliſh*, which I interpreted, as alſo the Anſwer which was made by Count *Piper*. Afterwards his Grace ſpoke in *French*; which his Majeſty underſtands, but does not ſpeak, and the Converſation was general for about an Hour; when his Majeſty took the Duke with him to Dinner, placing him on his Right Hand, and Count *Piper* on his Left. After Dinner, he returned with his Majeſty into the Audience Room, which, in a little while, was avoided by the Reſt of the Company, and then his Grace ſpoke at large: His Majeſty gave great Attention to what was ſaid; and, to all Appearance, with much Satisfaction. Count *Piper*, who, together with Monſieur *Harmelin*, ſtaid with the King, could not refrain ſhedding ſome Tears, at the very pathetick Expreſſions, his Grace uſed, to aſſure the King of her Majeſty's Friendſhip, and made ſuitable Returns in the King's Name.

Theſe Diſcourſes, with others, about Military Affairs, took up an Hour and a half, when his Majeſty went again to Church. Afterwards, his Grace made a Viſit to the Counteſs *Piper*, and had then a Conference with the Count, and from thence went to ſee the Veldt Marſhal *Reinſchild*'s Lady. On the Twenty-eighth, his Grace went to *Leipzick*, to wait on King *Auguſtus*; with whom he had a private Conference of about half an Hour, and then returned to Count *Piper*'s Quarters, where he dined. That Afternoon, he had a Conference with Count *Piper*, and Baron *Gortz*, about the Affairs of *Holſtein*, wherein Things were concerted to mutual Satisfaction. In the Evening, his Grace ſupped with the Veldt Marſhal *Reinſchild*. The Twenty-ninth, his Grace was viſited by Count *Piper*, Veldt Marſhal *Reinſchild*, Veldt Marſhal *Ogilvy*, and many others; and after having dined with Baron *Gortz*, had his Audience of Leave of the King of *Sweden*. Before it was ended, Notice was given, that King *Staniſlaus* was in the Anti-Chamber; whereupon his Grace ſaying, he had no Objection againſt his coming in, the King of *Sweden* himſelf went and introduced him. Some Civilities then paſſed, between that Monarch and his Grace, who ſoon after took his Leave, and went to *Leipzick*; from whence, without making any Stay, he proceeded on his Journey to *Berlin*."

The Cauſe of the Duke's Succeſs in his Negotiation.

THE Succeſs, however, of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Negotiation, at e Court of *Sweden*, was generally thought to be owing, not only to the ſonal Eſteem, which the King expreſſed for his Grace; and to his ſoothing cheriſhing that Princes natural Inclination, which luckily happened to me in with the Duke's Wiſhes; but alſo to a large Sum of Money, ſonably given to Count *Piper*; who, in Return, perſuaded his Maſter that March, which remov'd him to ſo great a Diſtance, as freed the *lies* from any farther Apprehenſions, on his Account.

Monſieur *de Limiers*, makes no manner of Queſtion, of the Truth of this port. "The Duke of *Marlborough* (ſays he) having ſounded the King's Intentions, in his private Audience, addreſſed himſelf for the Reſt, to Count *Piper*. The Publick, indeed, are not informed of what paſſed in the Interviews, between his Grace and that Miniſter; but, however ſecret that Matter was kept, it was well known, that a conſiderable Preſent, made the Count, haſtened the Negotiation to a Concluſion, in three Days Time."

Monſieur *Voltaire* of another Opinion.

IN Anſwer to this, Monſieur *Voltaire* allows, that this Report gained Cre- at that Time, throughout all *Europe*; but with a *Dictatorial* Authority, tty common with that Poetical Hiſtorian, he adds: "For my Part, after having traced this Report to its Source, I have been convinced, that *Piper* received a ſmall Preſent from the *Emperor*, by the Hands of Count *Wratiſlau*, with the Conſent of the King, his Maſter, and nothing at all from the Duke of *Marlborough*." As Monſieur *Voltaire* is not pleaſed to rm his Readers, where or what this Source was, to which he traced Matter, we ſhall, for their Information, lead them to a Source, which, to the Probability of the Thing itſelf, gave, in a great Meaſure, Riſe this Report. A certain rich *Jew*, if we miſtake not, from *Amſterdam*, was then at the famous Fair of *Leipzick*, was ſeen to wait upon the e, more than once. This *Jew* was known to negotiate Bills of Exnge, for a large Sum, in Piſtoles (one Hundred Thouſand Piſtoles was Sum named) with Monſieur *Hahman*, a noted Banker in *Leipzick*; and Banker was known to pay, about the ſame Time, large Sums, in oles, to Count *Piper*'s Order. This was, at leaſt, one Source, which in the Mouth of almoſt every one, and from whence this Report aroſe: it is likewiſe ſaid, that ſeveral Alterations in the Count's Oeconomy, ſome Indiſcretions of one of his Secretaries, contributed not a little to firm it.

OWEVER, that we may not be thought prejudic'd againſt the Count; we l add what Monſieur *Voltaire* ſays farther, in his Juſtification, and to roy the Credit of this Report. Beſides, *continues our Hiſtorian*, "Count

“ *Piper*, well knowing, that his Maſter's Proceedings, if they proved unfortunate, might one Day be imputed to him, ſent his Advice, ſealed up, to the Senate of *Sweden*, to be opened after his Death. This Advice was; *that* Charles *ought firſt to eſtabliſh King* Staniſlaus, *on the Throne of* Poland, *and then to accept of the Mediation between* France, *and the* Allies, *before he entered upon his Deſign, on* Muſcovy. 'Tis true, indeed, (*adde* *Monſieur* Voltaire) that *Piper* might, at the ſame Time, adviſe his Maſter to that dangerous Expedition, and be willing to clear himſelf therethereof, in the Eyes of Poſterity: But it is as certain, that *Charles* wa inflexible in his Deſign, of dethroning the *Emperor* of *Ruſſia*; that h then took not Counſel of any Body; nor had any Occaſion for Coun *Piper*'s Inſtigation, to ſtrengthen his Reſolution of being reveng'd o *Peter Alexowitz*, which he had long before fix'd. And laſtly (*adds ou* *Hiſtorian*) what entirely juſtifies this Miniſter, from this Imputation, is the Honour which *Charles* XII. paid to his Memory, a long while after when, being informed that *Piper* was dead in *Ruſſia*, he cauſed his Body to be removed to *Stockholm*, and his Obſequies to be perform'd, with grea State and Magnificence, at his own Expence.”

Remarks on a Paſſage in Monſieur *Voltaire*.

We cannot, nevertheleſs agree with Monſieur *Voltaire*, that his laſt Argument ſo abſolutely vindicates Count *Piper*. It is certain, as he allows, that this was *Charles*'s favourite Scheme, upon which he was entirely bent; conſequently, he muſt b ſuppoſed to have believed it reaſonable, whoever was the Adviſer of it: An though it miſcarried, and drew upon him a Chain of Misfortunes, wh ſhould he throw the whole *Odium* of it upon the Adviſer? Or, if he di as the Count was long his Favourite Miniſter, might he not retain a Valu for his Memory, notwithſtanding this one Miſtake?

A late Hiſtorian of our own ſays, in down-right Contradiction to *Voltair* “ That as ſoon as the Duke arrived at *Alt-Ranſtadt*, he went directly t Count *Piper*'s Quarters, and in a Conference with that Prime Miniſter made gliſten in his Eyes a Preſent of a Hundred Thouſand Guineas which, according to his ſecret Inſtructions, his Grace was not wanting t inſinuate, weigh'd more than as many *French Louis-d'Ors*. The *Swedi* Miniſter catch'd at the Bait; and this golden Shower ſmooth'd the W to his Grace's favourable Reception, and ſucceſsful Negotiation.”

HOWEVER, be this as it will, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſucceeded in h Negotiation to his Wiſh, and gained great Honour by this Journey: An though ſome unexpected Accidents occaſioned the King of *Sweden*'s ſtayin longer in *Saxony* than was expected, yet we ſhall find, that his Majeſty h a ſtrict Regard to what he had promiſed his Grace; and that his Interp ſition had a great Influence, in accommodating Matters between the *E peror* and his *Swediſh* Majeſty.

And on a late Author.

We cannot, therefore, but wonder, ho Biſhop *Burnet* can ſo poſitively affirm, *That the Duke could gain no Grou on the King of* Sweden. Unleſs he ſuppoſes his Grace's Journey was wi Intent to perſuade the King of *Sweden* to accede to the *Grand Allian* which it was never found he attempted to do; unleſs in a ſhort Inſinuation Monſieur *Rouſſet*'s, which, indeed, will admit of this Interpretation.

“ THIS Prince, ſays that Gentleman, might have made himſelf the U pire of the *Fate* of *Chriſtendom*, if he had given Ear to the Sollicitatio of the Duke of *Marlborough*, in other Reſpects, which would ha gained him a real Glory, as much as he did, with Regard to his Stay *Saxony*,” Whether Monſieur *Rouſſet* had any Grounds, or not, for t Inſinuation, we ſhall not pretend to determine; it is certain he is miſtak in affirming, his *Swediſh* Majeſty gave Ear to his Grace's Sollicitations, wi Regard to his Stay in *Saxony*; becauſe every one knows that Prince c tinued there a conſiderable Time longer than the Duke, at his Departu imagined he would; to his Grace's no ſmall Uneaſineſs, (as will appear his Letter to Count *Piper*, which we ſhall inſert hereafter) and to t creating afreſh very great Apprehenſions in all the *High Allies*.

Monſieur *Rouſſet* in a great Miſtake.

Monſi *Rouſſet* is alſo far from being in the right, in ſaying, That from the Ti of the Duke's being in *Saxony*, the King of *Sweden* gave no Umbrage the *Allies*, by making any new Demands; but, on the contrary, deſiſted from ſome which he had before made; when it is certain, as we ſhall ſhew preſently, that his *Swediſh* Majeſty multiply'd his Demands conſiderably, and even ſent four *Swediſh* Regiments of Horſe to take Quarters in *Sileſia*, to the great Terror of his *Imperial* Majeſty, and the whole *Grand Alliance*: Return we now to the Duke of *Marlborough*, whom we left on his Way to *Berlin*.

ON the Thirtieth of *April*, N. S. his Grace arrived at *Charlottenburg*, the King of *Pruſſia* having ſent Monſieur *Grumkau* to deſire him to paſs that Way: He ſupped that Night with his Majeſty, and lodged in the Apartment of the *Markgrave*. The next Day, being the firſt of *May*, and *Sunday*, the Duke accompanied the King to Divine Service; and Monſieur *l'Enfant*, by his Majeſty's expreſs Order, preach'd in *French* on that Occaſion. On the Second, his Grace left *Charlottenburg*, with deſign to proceed towards *Hanover*, where he arrived on the Third; and the Day following, after having had a private Conference with that Elector, had the Honour to dine with his *Electoral* Highneſs. In the Afternoon he ſet out for the *Hague*, where he arrived the Eighth, having been received with the greateſt Marks of Honour and Eſteem, in all the ſeveral Courts, thro' which he had paſſed, ſince his Departure from thence.

The Duke of *Marlborough* arrives at *Charlottenburg*.

Hanover.

And the *Hague*.

NEXT Morning, his Grace was complimented, upon his Return, by all the Foreign Miniſters, and other Perſons of Diſtinction; and, in the Evening, was in Conference with the Deputies of the *States-General*, to whom he communicated the Aſſurances he had received from the King of *Sweden*. This entirely diſſipated, for the preſent, the Jealouſy ſome of the *Allies* had conceived of his *Swediſh* Majeſty's Deſigns, which were induſtriouſly fomented by the Emiſſaries of *France*; who, on the other Hand, left no Stone unturned, to engage the young *Northern Hero* in an open Rupture with the *Emperor*.

THE Intrigues of *France* proved, however, unſucceſsful; the King of *Sweden*'s Reſolutions were fixed; nothing leſs than dethroning the *Czar* of *Muſcovy* could ſatisfy his Ambition, or cool his Revenge: He over-look'd the moſt inſurmountable Difficulties, and Dangers, with a kind of Diſdain, which ſhewed he was implacable; and the Stay he yet made in *Saxony*, was only to force the *Emperor* to harder Conditions, wherein he ſucceeded; eſpecially in Favour of the *Proteſtants* of *Sileſia*. For the Neighbourhood of a Prince, haughty, tenacious of his Reſolutions, and affronted, at the Head of an Army hitherto invincible, and daily increaſing, made the *Emperor* think it his Intereſt, or rather he was under a Neceſſity, to get rid of him at any Rate; but of this we ſhall have more to ſay hereafter.

FROM the *Hague*, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſet out for *Bruſſels*, where he arrived the Thirteenth of *May*, N. S. and immediately held a Council of War, with Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, and the two Deputies of the *States*. This done, Orders were ſent to the *Confederate* Troops, to march to their *Rendezvous* at *Anderlech*, near *Bruſſels*: The *Confederate* Army was then reckon'd to conſiſt of ninety-ſeven Battalions of Foot, and one Hundred and ſixty-four Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons; having with them one Hundred and two Pieces of Cannon, ten *Hawbitzers*, and forty-four Pontoons. The Enemy's was, at the ſame Time, thought to amount to one Hundred and two Battalions, and one Hundred and ſixty-eight Squadrons; having ſeventy-two Pieces of Cannon, ſixteen Mortars and *Hawbitzers*, and thirty-ſix Pontoons.

His Grace arrives at *Bruſſels*, and holds a Council of War.

ON the twenty-firſt, his Grace ſet out from *Buſſels*, having firſt been waited on by the Council of State, and the Members of the other Courts of that City, whoſe Errand was to wiſh him a happy Campaign. In all Appearance, there was no great Reaſon to doubt it; the conſtant Series of prodigious Succeſs, in almoſt all Parts, which had attended the Arms of the *Allies* the Year before, made it generally believed, that the King of *France* would never be able to retrieve ſo many, and ſo great Miſfortunes; and that he would be ſoon obligedt o quit his Pretentions to *Spain*, to obtain a Peace, whereof his Subjects ſtood in great Need, and which they implored of him in the moſt ſolemn Manner. But, notwithſtanding the great Hopes every one, at this Time, conceived of the conſiderable Progreſs the *Allies* muſt neceſſarily make this Campaign, towards reducing the exorbitant Power of *France* to due Bounds, and obliging her *Grand Monarque* to ſue for Peace, on almoſt any Terms, we ſhall not find this Campaign, upon which we are now entering, furniſh us with ſo much Matter for Triumph as the laſt: On the contrary, we ſhall ſee the Enemy, who was look'd upon as wholly paſt Reſource, raiſing up his Head again, and triumphing, at leaſt in ſome Places, in his Turn.

In the *Netherlands*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Duke of *Vendoſme*, gained almoſt equal Glory, by mutually preventing the Succeſs of each other's Operations; for *Lewis* XIV. had made extraordinary Efforts, to retrieve the Diſaſters of the laſt Campaign; whoſe rapid Succeſs had enabled the *Allies* to enter upon the Provinces of his Kingdom; into which their Parties made ſuch Incurſions, as *Picardy* and *Artois* will have Reaſon to repent a long Time: Not to mention the bold Attempt of the Partizan *Queintem*, who had formed the Deſign of carrying off ſome of the Princes of the Blood, from the very Gates of *Paris*, and who actually took Monſieur *de Beringhem*, Maſter of the Horſe to the King, upon the Bridge *de Seve*, and would have carry'd him clear off into *Holland*, if he had not had more Reſpect for that Nobleman, than he could reaſonably have expected from ſuch an Officer. What decides the Point, however, which acquired moſt Honour, in Favour of the Duke of *Marlborough*, is, that the Enemy were conſiderably ſuperior in Number, and yet carefully avoided an Engagement, to his Grace's great Regret; he finding it impoſſible to attack them, without infinite Diſadvantage, in their ſtrong Camps, though he ſeveral Times attempted it, as we ſhall ſee. However, though this was a very barren Campaign, and the Enemy gave his Grace but little Employment; except it were in making Marches, and Counter-Marches, he was far from being idle; his Thoughts being intent, not only on improving the Succeſs of the *Allies* in *Flanders*, but on making the beſt of their Advantages in other Parts; as will appear evidently by the following Letters, from the Duke of *Marlborough* to his Correſpondents, with their Anſwers: The firſt is from *Bruſſels*, to the Earl of *Mancheſter*.

A Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* to the Earl of *Mancheſter*.

My Lord, *Bruſſels*, *May* 17, 1707.

"I did not receive the Honour of your Excellency's Letter of the Twenty-"ſeventh of laſt Month, till my Return from *Saxony* to the *Hague*; where "I made ſo ſhort a Stay, that I hope you will excuſe my not anſwering "you ſooner. I have ſeen, by other Letters, from *Vienna*, of a later Date, "how obſtinately they purſue the Expedition againſt *Naples*, notwithſtand-"ing all the Repreſentations which have been made to diſſuade them from "it: A jealous Humour prevails ſo much at that Court, that they will not "ſeriouſly weigh and conſider their own Intereſt, ſo that the beſt Argu-"ments are thrown away upon them. I expect ſoon to hear, whether our "Misfortune in *Spain* has made ſuch an Impreſſion, as it ought upon them. "In the mean while, I am glad to ſee, by Letters from *Turin*, that the "Duke of *Savoy* purſues the Meaſures which have been concerted with "him, with all the Earneſtneſs we can deſire. I arrived here two Days "ago, and immediately order'd the Troops to march to their *Rendezvous* "near *Hall*, where I ſhall join the Army on *Saturday*, and then ſhall be "ſoon able to gueſs by the Enemy's Motions, what they deſign. They "talk of no leſs than giving us Battle, which, in my Opinion, is what we "ought moſt to deſire; for, though 'tis poſſible they may out-number us, "yet I am ſure they cannot equal us in the Goodneſs of Troops. Your "Excellency will have heard of the Miſfortune, arrived to our outward-"bound *Portugal* Fleet, and of the Loſs of the Convoy." *I am, &c.*

MARLBOROUGH.

On the Twenty-firſt, in the Evening, his Grace joined the Army, which moved the ſame Day from *Anderlech*, and encamped with the *Right* at *Bellengen*, and the *Left* at *Lembeck*, keeping *Hall* in their *Rear*: And upon Intelligence, that the *French*, who had been drawing together, about the ſame Time, continued quiet in their Lines, the Duke of *Marlborough* advanced nearer to them, in Order to meet them half way; they having given out, they would offer the *Confederates* Battle, which his Grace was very far from deſigning to ſhun: The Duke, however, had a farther View therein; for if they declined it, as he had ſome Apprehenſions they would, by the Duke of *Vendoſme*'s cautious Conduct laſt Campaign, he intended to lay Siege, either to *Mons*, or *Charleroy*. On the Twenty-fourth, he was agreeably ſurprized, with an unexpected Information, that the Enemy were come out of their Lines, and were incamped at *Haine*, *St. Paul*, and *Peronne*; which was accordingly true, for the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, and the Duke of *Vendoſme*, reviewed their Army there the next Day: In the mean while, the Duke of *Marlborough* wrote the following Letter, from his Camp to the Earl of *Mancheſter*.

The *French* come out of their Lines.

My Lord, *From the Camp at* Meldert, *May* 25, 1707.

“I have received the Honour of your Excellency's Letter, of the Eleventh Inſtant, and ſend this to Mr. *Chetwynd*, in Hopes it may meet you at *Turin*, where I doubt not but you will find his *Royal Highneſs* perfectly well inclined, and ready to concur in any Thing, that may promote the carrying on the Expedition into *France*, with all poſſible Vigour. I am glad to ſee you have ſo good an Opinion of the Court of *Vienna*, for I have been, for ſome Time, apprehenſive they were not in ſo good a Diſpoſition, as were to be wiſhed. Our Army has been aſſembled at this Camp, four Days; and that of the Enemy is come out of their Lines; ſo that the next March we make, we may be able to gueſs whether they deſign to meet us, as they give out, or not. It is certain, they are very numerous; but our Troops are all in ſo good a Condition, that I think we can wiſh for nothing more than a Battle, to do our Part towards retrieving the Miſfortune in *Spain*.” *I am, &c.*

MARLBOROUGH.

Next Morning, the *Confederate* Army advanced to *Soignies*, extending their *Right* to *Louvignies*, and their *Left* to *Naeſt*; and the Enemy, who judg'd by this Motion of the *Allies*, that they would take the Camp of *Bois-Seigneur-Iſaac*, march'd, at the ſame Time, to *Pieton*, placing their *Right*, near *Meling*, and their Head Quarters at *Goſſeliers*. The Twenty-ſeventh, the Duke of *Marlborough*, accompanied by ſeveral Generals, advanced with twelve Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, to view the Ground, and the Avenues to the Enemy's Camp: And, upon Intelligence, that they were encamped in the Plain of *Flerus*, a Council of War was held, wherein it was reſolved to march to *Nivelle*, in Order to attack them. Accordingly a Detachment was ſent, to view the Paſs at *Ronquiers*, through which their Rout lay; but the Generals, who went thither, reported, that the Enemy, ſuſpecting the Deſign of the *Allies*, had ordered a Detachment to ſecure that important Poſt, and would undoubtedly, advance, upon the firſt Motion of the *Confederates*, to hinder them from marching through that Paſs: Or elſe would charge the firſt Troops which ſhould get through, with ſo much Advantage, that it was not thought adviſable to move that Way.

The *Confederates* reſolve to attack the Enemy, but they prevent it.

This Report being maturely weighed, in a Council of War; and beſides, the Generals prudently conſidering; that the Enemy had drained all their Garriſons, and drawn together all their Forces; probably, with no other View, than to plunder the open, great, and wealthy Cities of *Brabant*; particularly *Louvain*, and *Bruſſels*, as ſoon as they ſhould find the *Confederates* engaged in any Siege; which they might eaſily have done, in leſs Time, than the bringing up of the heavy Artillery, and Ammunition would require, it was reſolved to return back to *Bruſſels*.

THIS prudent Reſolution was executed with ſo much Expedition, that on th Twenty-eighth the *Confederate* Army returned from *Soignies*, to the Cam at *Hall*; paſſed, the next Day, the Canal at *Dighem*, and incamped *Beaulieu*, where they reſted the Thirtieth; marched the Thirty-firſt *Bethlem*, lay'd Bridges over the *Deyle*, which they croſſed the firſt of *Jun* and poſted themſelves again at *Meldert*. The *French*, ſeeing their Deſign di appointed, advanced to the ſtrong Camp of *Gemblours*, without daring venture an Engagement with the *Allies*, though they were ſuperior in Num ber, by Thirty-four Squadrons, and Twenty-four Battalions. And ſo bot Armies continued, for above two Months, in their reſpective Camps, durin which Time, no Action, worth mentioning, happened between them.

Great Danger of a Rupture between the King of *Sweden* and the *Emperor*.

IT will now be neceſſary for us, to add a Word or two, to what we hav ſaid above, concerning the King of *Sweden*, and his Diſpute with the *Em peror*: For notwithſtanding the Succeſs of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Ne gotiation in *Saxony*, the Emiſſaries of *France* continued to omit no Pains, to en gage his *Swediſh* Majeſty, to declare openly againſt his *Imperial* Majeſty: An unfortunately for the Latter, the King of *Sweden* did not want plauſibl Pretences, to fall out with the Court of *Vienna*, through the Indiſcretion a young Nobleman of *Hungary*. For about this Time, an unlucky Quarre happen'd between Count *Zobor*, a *Hungarian* Lord, Son-in-law of Princ *Lichtenſtein*, and Baron *Strahlenheim*, Envoy of *Sweden*, at the *Imperial* Court The Quarrel began thus.

" THESE two Noblemen, being both at Dinner, at the Count *de la Tour'*
" and diſcourſing of the Affairs of *Europe*, Count *Zo br* ſaid; *Three Knav*
" *had occaſioned a great deal of Miſchief in the World*. He nam'd, indeed, onl
" Prince *Ragotzki*, for one, and King *Staniſlaus*, for another; but he mad
" uſe of ſuch Expreſſions, as evidently ſhew'd he meant the King of *Swede*
" for the third: Upon which the *Swediſh* Envoy thought himſelf obliged, i
" Honour, to give him a Box on the Ear. The Company prevented an
" farther Miſchief, at that Time; and Count *Zobor* was firſt confin'd, b
" the *Emperor*'s Order, and ſhortly after ſent Priſoner to the Caſtle
" *Gratz*, in *Stiria*:" The Commiſſioners appointed to make Enquiry in that Affair, having reported, that he had been guilty of Diſreſpect toward the King of *Swedcn*.

The King of *Sweden* demands Satiſfaction, for an Affront offer'd him in the Perſon of his Envoy.

BARON *Strahlenheim* immediately informed the King, his Maſter, wh had paſſed; upon which his *Swediſh* Majeſty commanded him to declar that he approv'd his Conduct; and that he had Orders to abſent himſe from Court, till he had received a juſt Satisfaction, both on that Accou and for the Affront offer'd to ſome Officers of his Troop, who, being inli ing Men, at *Breſlau*, were inſulted by the Populace. The *Imperial* Mi ſters ſeem'd willing, at this critical Juncture, to give the King of *Swed* any reaſonable Satisfaction; but, with Regard to Count *Zobor*, they thoug that Monſieur *Strahlenheim*, having given a Blow to a Perſon of his Qualit and his *Imperial* Majeſty having ſince confined him cloſe Priſoner, th *Swedes* ought not to inſiſt on any farther Satisfaction.

THIS was not, however, the moſt material Point, that made the Court *Vienna* uneaſy; for the *Swedes* had ſtarted other Pretenſions, of a more d licate Nature: And, in a Declaration, which Count *Piper* had communic ted to Count *Zinzendorff*, his *Swediſh* Majeſty inſiſted, on the delivering the *Muſcovite* Troops, who had eſcaped, the Year before, out of *Saxo* and had been entertained in the *Imperial* Army on the *Upper Rhine*. The Troops, being informed what was in Agitation, with Regard to them, di banded themſelves, and marched off, about Twenty in a Party, throu *Bohemia*, and *Moravia*, into *Poland*. This ſo exaſperated the King of *Sw den* that he renew'd, and ſtrenuouſly inſiſted upon his Demand, of the Su render of thoſe Troops; adding, that he expected a more ample Satisfactio both for the Affront offer'd to Baron *Strahlenheim* and for the Recrui which had been raiſed for him in *Sileſia*, and had been taken from his Of cers at *Breſlau*.

Other Demands made by the King of *Sweden*.

THE very Day that theſe Demands, which were made to Count *Zinze dorff*, were communicated by him to the *Imperial* Court, Baron *Strahlenhei*

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receiv'd Orders from the King his Maſter, to repair to him, without taking Leave of that Court. He was prevailed upon, however, to ſtay four Days longer, that he might carry with him the *Emperor*'s Anſwer, to his Maſter's Demands; but that Anſwer not being then ready, he left *Vienna*, and ſet out for *Saxony*. In two Days after, nevertheleſs, the Anſwer was ſent, and imported in Subſtance; "That the *Emperor* could not deliver up the *Muſcovites*, becauſe they were not in his Power: That Count *Zobor* ſhould be proſecuted as a Criminal, according to due Courſe of Law, by the *Fiſcal*; and that, as for what had happened in *Sileſia*, with Reſpect to the Levies for his *Swediſh* Majeſty, ſufficient Satisfaction ſhould be made, after due Examination into the Matter."

The *Emperor*'s Anſwer to his *Swediſh* Majeſty's Demands.

To give farther Satisfaction to his *Swediſh* Majeſty, the *Imperial* Court declared, ſoon after, that ſome Troops had been detach'd in Purſuit of the *Muſcovites*, in order to overtake them; and farther, they ſolemnly averr'd, that the *Muſcovites* made their Eſcape from the *Rhine*, without their Contrivance, or being concerned therein. This Declaration, however, was contradicted by Baron *Strahlenheim*, who, in his Way from *Vienna* to *Saxony*, happening to fall in with ſome of thoſe Troops, and pretending to be Count *Wackerbaert*, a Lieutenant-General, in the Service of King *Auguſtus*, they frankly owned, that their Eſcape had been concerted with the *Imperial* Court. This being entirely believed by the King of *Sweden*, incenſed him the more, and made him inſiſt peremptorily upon full Satisfaction, with Regard to all the three Points above-mentioned, before he ſtirred a Step out of *Saxony*.

The King of *Sweden* not ſatisfied therewith.

HEREUPON, the *Emperor* dreading the fatal Conſequences of a Rupture with the King of *Sweden*, who might eaſily have over-run his hereditary Countries, nominated Count *Wratiſlau* to go to his *Swediſh* Majeſty, in order to adjuſt all Differences; wherefore that Nobleman wrote to Count *Piper*, to know whether he ſhould meet with a favourable Reception. But Count *Piper* gave him to underſtand, "That if he came with full Power to make his Maſter real Satisfaction, he would be welcome; but that if he only came to enter into a Diſcuſſion of his *Swediſh* Majeſty's Pretenſions, he might ſave himſelf the Trouble of that Journey."

THE *Imperial* Court ſent Orders, hereupon, to Count *Zinzendorff*, to urge Count *Piper* to declare, what Satisfaction his Maſter inſiſted upon, ſince he refuſed to allow Count *Wratiſlau* to diſcuſs it; and to aſſure him, the *Emperor* was ready to refer the controverted Points to the Arbitration of the Queen of *Great Britain*: And here we ſhall leave this Matter for the preſent.

As nothing happen'd in the Field, during this Interval, worthy our Readers Obſervation, we ſhall fill up this Chaſm, with Part of the Duke's Correſpondence, at this Time, concerning other Affairs of Moment; with which we ſhall interweave, what is farther neceſſary to be ſaid, with Regard to the King of *Sweden*.

Tranſlation of a Letter from the Duke of Marlborough, *to a Gentleman very much in the good Graces of his* Electoral *Highneſs at* Hanover.

SIR, *From the Camp at* Meldert, June 1, 1707.

"I have ſuch great Obligations to you, for the News you are pleaſed to ſend me, that if Time would allow, I ſhould not fail of acknowledging it regularly myſelf; but the continual Motions we are in, compel me to beg your Acceptance of my Thanks now, and that you would continue to inform me of whatever you may judge worth my Notice.

"I have heard, with great Satisfaction, the Reſolution they have, at laſt, taken at the *Hague*, concerning Monſieur *de Bothmar*'s Regiment; and, as I think it was in a very good Condition when I was with you, I hope it march'd without Delay; eſpecially as the Enemy are in ſuch a Situation, that far from being able to undertake any Siege, we ſhall rather be obliged to ſpend our Time in obſerving their Motions, unleſs a favourable

“ Opportunity ſhould offer to draw them to a Battle. I leave farther Particulars to Mr. *Cardonnel,* who will inform you, from Time to Time, of “ our Motions.

“ Be pleaſed to aſſure his *Electoral* Highneſs of my moſt humble Reſpect; and be yourſelf convinced of the real Eſteem, wherewith I “ am, *&c.*

The Prince, and Duke of Marlborough.

THE following Pieces are of no leſs Concern, than the Command of the Army of the *Empire.*

Another Letter from his Grace to the ſame.

SIR, *From the Camp at* Meldert, June 9, 1707.

“ I ſend you incloſed the Extract of a Letter, which I have juſt received “ from the *Elector Palatine.* I beg you would lay it, with all convenient “ Speed, before the *Elector,* and his Miniſters, that I may know, without “ Delay, the Sentiments of his Highneſs, as to what is propoſed, with Regard to himſelf; being deſirous of governing myſelf, both in this Affair, “ and all others, in ſuch a Manner, as may be moſt agreeable to your Court. “ In the mean Time, I ſhall inform our Court of the Matter, that I may “ receive her Majeſty's Command; which I am aſſured before-hand, will “ be entirely conformable to the Wiſhes of his *Electoral* Highneſs.” I am, with Truth, *&c.*

The Prince, and Duke of Marlborough.

Extract of a Letter from the *Elector Palatine* to the Duke of *Marlborough.*

THE Subject of the Letter mentioned above, from the *Elector Palatine,* may be ſeen by the following Extract from it. *J'ai l'Honneur Monſieur d vous ecrire celle ci, pour vous conjurer, par tout ce que vous eſt le plus cher en c monde, d'employer votre haut Credit, & vos bons Offices, tant a la Cour de* Vienne, *& celle* d'Angleterre, *que par tout ou vous le jugerez neceſſaire, pour que l Commandement de l'Armée de* l'Empire, *ſoit confiè, ſans aucun perte de Tems, a* l'Electeur *d'*Hannovre. *La Criſe ou ſont aujourdhui les Affaires de l'Empire, vous fer raiſement juger, du preſent Beſoin qu'il y a d'y apportea des Remedes convenables, & des plus prompts, dont, a mon avis, un de principaux e celui, que je viens de vous ſuggerer, dans la perſonne du dit* Electeur. “ That is, “ I do myſelf the Honour, Sir, to write you this, to conjure you, by all tha “ is deareſt to you in the World, to employ your great Credit and good Offices, both at the Courts of *Vienna* and *England,* and wherever elſe you ma “ judge it neceſſary, that the Command of the Army of the *Empire* may b “ conferred, without Loſs of Time, on the *Elector* of *Hanover.* The *Criſis* “ to which the Affairs of the *Empire* are at this Time reduced, will eaſil “ convince you, how neceſſary it is, at preſent, to apply proper and ſpeed “ Remedies; of which, in my Opinion, that which I now ſuggeſt to yo “ in the Perſon of the ſaid *Elector,* is one of the Chief.”

OF ſuch Importance was the Influence and Credit of our *Britiſh Her* thought, by a Prince and *Elector* of the *Empire,* in a Caſe where the Safet and Welfare of the *Germanick* Body was ſo highly concerned.

THE following is a Tranſlation of the Anſwer, written to his Grace fro *Hanover,* by the Order of the *Elector.*

A Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough* from an eminent Perſon at the Court of *Hanover.*

MY LORD,

“ I received the Letter wherewith your Highneſs honoured me on th “ Ninth Inſtant, and was not wanting in ſhewing it immediately to h “ *Electoral* Highneſs; who has commanded me to aſſure you, how much h “ is obliged to you, for communicating to him a Copy of the Letter yo “ wrote to Count *Piper*; than which, in the Opinion of his Highneſs, an “ his Miniſters, nothing could be more effectual. We muſt hope, tha “ Mr. *Robinſon,* acting upon that Foot, and under the prudent Direction

“ o

“your Highneſs, may find Means (if any yet remain) to mitigate Matters, and to prevent a Rupture, between his *Imperial* Majeſty, and the King of *Sweden*. The *Elector*'s Miniſter, at the Court of *Vienna*, is endeavouring on his Part, to induce that Court to make ſome Advances to his *Swediſh* Majeſty, and he does not deſpair of Succeſs. It might be very proper, if your Highneſs likewiſe, would, give the ſame Advice to that Court, which cannot fail of having a great Regard for your Counſels.

“HIS *Electoral* Highneſs has likewiſe commanded me, to thank your Highneſs, for your communicating to him the *Elector Palatine*'s Letter, concerning the Command of the Army of the *Empire*; and has alſo ordered me to tell you, that conſidering the preſent Situation of Affairs, he cannot think thoſe who have any Concern for his Glory, would adviſe him to accept of that Command; ſince the beſt that can be hoped, on that Side, is to ſtand upon the Defenſive. Beſides, the *Elector* believes, that Matters cannot be more ſpeedily redreſs'd, on that Side, than by a General who is actually upon the Spot, I mean Monſieur *de Thungen*; and that the firſt Step, proper to be taken, in Order thereunto, is to make the old *Margrave*, of *Bareith*, lay down the Command, and that done, in the ſecond Place, to detach an immediate Reinforcement from the Army in *Brabant*, to the Aſſiſtance of Monſieur *de Thungen*. As the *Elector* has, himſelf, written to your Highneſs, concerning the Neceſſity of this Reinforcement, I have no more to add, but the Aſſurance of the profound Reſpect, with which I am,

MY LORD, &c.

THE Court of *Vienna* not having yet given the King of *Sweden* that Satiſfaction, which that Monarch inſiſted upon, his Army ſtill remained in *Saxony*, which occaſion'd the writing the following Letters.

TRANSLATION *of a Letter from the Duke of* Marlborough, *to Count* Piper.

A Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* to Count *Piper*.

SIR, *From the Camp at* Meldert, *June* 6, 1707.

“I deferr'd writing to you, till my Arrival at the Army, in Hopes of being ſoon able to ſend you ſome agreeable News; but ſince I do not yet find Matters in that Situation, which I could have wiſhed, I can no longer delay begging of you, to tender my moſt humble Reſpects to the King, and to engage him to accept my moſt ſubmiſſive Acknowledgments, for all the Favours, his Majeſty vouchſafed to heap upon me, during my Stay in *Saxony*; from whence I returned, with all Expedition, to *Bruſſels*. We cauſed the Army to be aſſembled immediately, as did, likewiſe, the Enemy on their Side. For taking Advantage of the Treaty in *Italy*, they have drawn ſo many Troops from thoſe Parts, that they are come out of their Lines, with a pretty large Superiority: But as the Advantage, of brave and valiant Troops, is on our Side, I flatter myſelf with the Bleſſing of Heaven on our juſt Cauſe, we ſhall, at laſt, have a ſucceſsful Campaign.

“YOU have, without Doubt, heard of our Misfortune in *Spain*, of which I have yet no Particulars from our Side; as likewiſe, of that which has happened ſince, to the Troops of the *Empire*, on the *Rhine*, and was occaſioned by their own Negligence. All this, you will eaſily believe, gives us a great deal of Uneaſineſs; but I frankly own to you, that the new Inſtances of Diſſatisfaction, which the Court of *Vienna* have ſo lately given the King your Maſter, is a greater Trouble to me, than the latter of theſe Misfortunes. However, I pleaſe myſelf with the Aſſurance, that his Majeſty's Moderation will predominate on this Occaſion; for ſhould he ſhew his Reſentment, at this Juncture, it would prove very fatal, both to the *High Allies*, and all *Chriſtendom*; which, I am ſatisfy'd, is very contrary to his Majeſty's Intentions. The *Queen*, my Miſtreſs, who has nothing more at Heart, than to cultivate a perfect Underſtanding, and Friendſhip, with the King of *Sweden*, and who has opened her Mind to

“ him without Reſerve, will think herſelf under the greater Obligation, to his Majeſty, on that Account, as will alſo all the Reſt of the *Allies*: I beg you therefore, to favour me with ſome good News on this Head. If I durſt flatter myſelf, that his Majeſty would have the leaſt Regard for my moſt humble Intreaties, I would requeſt you to add thoſe likewiſe; with the Aſſurance, that he has not a more faithful Servant; nor one who would endeavour, to teſtify a more perfect Gratitude for it, by an unbounded Offering of myſelf, and my Service. In ſhort, all the *Allies* place their Hopes in the Goodneſs, and Prudence, of the King your Maſter, with an entire Confidence.

“ I muſt add my moſt humble Thanks to you, for all your Civilities, and am, with the moſt ſincere Reſpect,

Sir, *&c.*

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.

Translation *of a Letter from the Duke of* Marlborough, *to a Gentleman o Diſtinction at the Court of* Hanover.

A Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* to a Gentleman at *Hanover.*

Sir, *From the Camp at* Meldert, *June* 16, 1707.

“ Things being ſtill in the ſame Situation, in theſe Parts, both on one Side, and on the other, ſince my Laſt, I might have diſpens'd with wri ting to you, by this Opportunity, were it not to communicate to yo the two incloſed Copies; one of a Letter, writen by the Queen m Miſtreſs, to the King of *Sweden*; and the other, of a Letter from Coun *Zinzendorff*, to myſelf. I hope his *Electoral* Highneſs will accept ther favourably, together with my moſt humble Reſpects, the firſt beir written at his Deſire, and the other partly concerning him. Wherefor I beg his *Electoral* Highneſs will honour me with his Commands, if h be deſirous I ſhould add any Thing, to what I have already repreſente to the Queen.” I am,

Sir, *&c.*

The Prince, and Duke of Marlborough.

The above mentioned Copies were as follows.

Translation *of a Letter, from her Majeſty, Queen* Anne, *to the King* Sweden.

A Letter from Queen *Anne*, to the King of *Sweden.*

Sir, My Brother, and Nephew,

“ I have juſt heard, with great Diſſatisfaction, that the *Imperial* Cou has not yet made up, to your Majeſty's Mind, all thoſe Things, whic may have adminiſtred to you ſome Cauſe of Diſcontent. I ſhould hav Reaſon to apprehend ſome fatal Conſequences from thence, were I n ſtrongly perſuaded, that the Zeal you have always ſhown, for the tw Cauſes of Religion, and Liberty, will never ſuffer you to undertake an Thing in Oppoſition to the *Allies*, who ſo generouſly ſhed their Bloo and laviſh their Treaſures, for the Common Good of the Princes *Europe*, and to preſerve a Ballance of Power, ſo neceſſary for us all. conjure your Majeſty, therefore, to have a Regard to the preſent Sit ation of Publick Affairs; and to continue in the ſame Sentiments, yo Majeſty has always profeſs'd, with Relation to the Common Cauſ eſpecially in thoſe favourable Declarations ſo lately made. I take up me to employ my good Offices with the *Emperor*, that he may give y a ſpeedy and juſt Satisfaction; in an entire Confidence, that your M jeſty will ſuffer theſe Differences to be adjuſted, by my Care, and in amicable Manner.” *I am,*

Sir, My Brother, *and* Nephew,
Your moſt Affectionate Siſter, and Aunt,
ANNE,

Kenſington, May 30.
O. S. 1707.

Transl

TRANSLATION *of a Letter from Count* Zinzendorff, *to the Duke of* Marlborough.

A Letter from Count *Zinzendorff* to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

MY LORD,

"I underſtand, by the Letter your Highneſs was pleaſed to write me, on the Twenty-third of *May* the Uneaſineſs you were then under, with Regard to the State of Affairs on the *Rhine*; which, undoubtedly, is increaſed, by the Behaviour of the Army of the *Empire*, when the Marſhal *de Villars* paſs'd the *Rhine*. I confeſs, this is a very unlucky Incident, which would not have happened, if we had had a competent Chief at the Head of our Troops. Your Highneſs knows, the firſt Propoſal was, to ſend for Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and that it was afterwards thought proper, in *England*, and *Holland*, to change that Purpoſe; though I will not pretend to ſay, whether that might not have been the moſt reaſonable Scheme. Count *Staremberg* was ſubſtituted in the Room of that Prince; but immediately this Reſolution was changed; and Thanks be to GOD, the whole Court were Witneſſes, that I had no Hand therein. After this, it was determined, to ſend the Marſhal *de Heiſter* thither; but his Departure has been hitherto delay'd. I am ſorry I am obliged to trouble your Highneſs with theſe Particulars; but in ſhort, there are certain Moments at Courts, wherein it is impoſſible, to put a Stop to, or prevent, thoſe evil Reſolutions, which one frequently has Reaſon to wiſh otherwiſe in the Sequel. In this unhappy Juncture, I have propoſed the Elector of *Hanover* for this Command; becauſe, I believe it neceſſary, the Army of the *Empire* ſhould have a Chief, whoſe Birth, and perſonal Merit, may carry a Weight with them. Beſides, that Prince has yet ſpare Troops in his Dominions, and Money, and is indefatigable in applying himſelf to whatever he undertakes. Endeavours have likewiſe been us'd, to ſurmount certain Difficulties, ſtarted by ſome, as well with Regard to thoſe Princes who oppoſe the Ninth *Electorate*, as with Reſpect to ſeveral other Conſiderations: And his *Imperial* Majeſty, has thought fit to inſtruct the *Elector* of *Mentz*, to take upon him to make this Propoſal to the *Elector* of *Hanover*, and that the *Empire* might be diſpoſed, at the ſame Time, to approve of this Reſolution. What now remains, is, your Highneſs's Concurrence, at the ſame Time that the Queen, and the *States General*, give theirs. I ſhall communicate theſe Particulars to the Counts, *de Goes*, and *de Gallas*, that they may make the neceſſary Repreſentations. By this Means, I hope, the Affairs on the *Rhine* may be retrieved; for I cannot be perſuaded, that the Enemy's Army is ſo numerous at they make it. we have not yet been beaten, and beſides the Troops of *Hanover*, to the Number of ſix Battalions, and a Regiment of Dragoons, which would accompany their Prince, more Forces may be drawn from the Circle of *Weſtphalia*, from *Munſter*, and the *Palatinate*, and five Thouſand Men of the Troops of King *Auguſtus*, if the *Queen*, and the *States-General*, ſhould think it proper to ſend them to the *Rhine*. With all theſe, it is certain, a conſiderable Army may be formed, not much under Sixty Thouſand Men. I do not at all doubt, but Monſieur *de Rechteren*, to whom I have communicated this Reſolution, will inform your Highneſs, and the *States* thereof; and that, before all Things, you will conſider, that thoſe five Thouſand Men, of the Troops of King *Auguſtus*, may be employ'd to good Advantage, on the *Rhine*. I ſhall defer, till my next, giving your Highneſs a more ample Detail of theſe Matters, as well as of the Affairs of *Italy*, and *Spain*; which I ſhall, then, be the better able to do, becauſe we ſhall, by that Time, be a little better informed of the Intentions of the King of *Sweden*." *I am*, &c.

Vienna, June 4, 1707.

Count ZINZENDORFF.

The two following Pieces ſhew with what Satisfaction, the Duke of *Marlborough*, out of his Zeal for the Good of the Common Cauſe, receiv'd the News, of the *Elector* of *Hanover*'s being, at laſt, prevail'd upon, to take upon him the Command of the *Imperial* Army.

A Letter from Mr. Cardonnel, *to a Gentleman of the Court of* Hanover.

A Letter from Mr. *Cardonnel*, to a Gentleman at *Hanover*

Sir, *From the Camp at* Meldert, *June* 30, 1707.
" You will ſee, by the incloſ'd Copy, what the *Elector Palatine* has
" written to my Lord Duke; who is concern'd he has no Letter from you,
" to confirm this Reſolution of his *Electoral* Highneſs, at which his Grace
" ſincerely rejoices. He wiſhes his Highneſs all the Succeſs imaginable,
" and will endeavour to contribute thereto, as much as poſſible.
" We have nothing new here; both Camps are in the ſame Situation.
" We have Advice, that the *Elector* of *Bavaria* is ſending ſome of his *Ba-*
" *varian* Troops, under the Command of the Count *d'Arco*, to reinforce
" the Marſhal *de Villars*." I am, &c.

Cardonnel.

Extract *of a Letter from the* Elector Palatine, *to the Duke of* Marlborough.

Extract of a Letter from the *Elector Palatine*, to the Duke of *Marlborough*

" As for the Command of the Army of the *Empire*, the Biſhop of *Spiga*,
" my Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of *Hanover*, has diſpatch'd a Meſ-
" ſenger to me, who is this Moment arrived to inform me, that th
" *Elector* of *Hanover* has not only accepted thereof, but has offer'd in th
" moſt generous Manner, imaginable, to carry a good Body of Troop
" with him, and that without burthening the *Empire* with any Charge o
" that Account. This gives me ſo much the more ſenſible Satisfaction, be
" cauſe we may reaſonably hope from thence, that the Face of Affairs, i
" thoſe Parts, will ſoon be changed for the Better.

Having previouſly inſerted the forgoing Pieces, becauſe they naturall followed Count *Zinzendorff*'s Letter, as having Relation to the Content thereof: We ſhall now give our Readers, the King of *Sweden*'s Anſwer t the *Queen*, and that of Count *Piper*, to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

Tranſlation of the King of Sweden's *Anſwer to the* Queen.

A Letter from the King of *Sweden*, to the *Queen*.

Madam, &c.
" As your Majeſty, in the Letter you wrote me, on the Thirtieth
" *May*, ſeems to expreſs ſome Uneaſineſs, on Account of thoſe Occaſion
" of Diſſatisfaction, which the *Emperor* has given me, and offers to emplo
" your good Offices, in mediating an Accommodation of them, I canno
" but gratefully acknowledge the Marks your Majeſty is pleaſed to giv
" me, of your Zeal, and Regard for what concerns me. It was muc
" againſt my Inclination that theſe Differences ever aroſe; and if an Eye b
" had to the Manner, wherein the *Emperor* has acted with Relation to m
" it will be eaſy to judge, that, hitherto, the *Imperial* Court have bee
" far from being diſpoſed, to give me any real Satisfaction. On the Co
" trary, according to all Appearance, they have endeavoured to increa
" the Number of Injuries, by adding thereto others, more outragious th
" the Former. Your Majeſty knows, that after ſo many Wrongs done m
" in different Places, and at different Times, ſeveral Months have ela
" ſed, without my being able to obtain the juſt Satisfaction demande
" This gives me Reaſon to apprehend a greater Backwardneſs for what h
" happened before; ſince they could determine, during theſe Diſputes,
" ſuffer the *Muſcovites* to eſcape, and grant them a free and open Paſſag
" through his *Imperial* Majeſty's Dominions, notwithſtanding my Right
" reclaiming them, and contrary to the Hopes given me, that they ſhou
" be delivered into my Hands. This alone would be ſufficient to juſti
" my Animoſity and Reſentment, if, in Default of a ſpeedy and adequa

" Satisfactio

"Satisfaction, I ſhould be obliged to ſeek, and expect, in the *Emperor*'s hereditary Provinces, what no one could diſapprove in a like Juncture."

I am, &c.

Alt-Rauſtadt, June 15, 1707. CHARLES.

TRANSLATION *of Count* Piper's *Anſwer to the Duke of* Marlborough.

Letter from Count *Piper* to the Duke of *Marlborough.*

SIR,

"I no ſooner received the Letter, wherewith your Highneſs has honoured me, than I waited on the King my Maſter, to pay your Compliments to him; and as his Majeſty, on every Occaſion, gives Proofs of his particular Eſteem for your Highneſs, ſo, on this, he ſhewed it in a more extraordinary Manner. I am, likewiſe, very ſenſible of the Teſtimonies you are pleaſed to give me of your Friendſhip; and ſhall never be wanting to convince you of my ſincere Inclination, to render you my beſt Services, as often as it ſhall be in my Power. I beg your Highneſs will pardon my not anſwering yours ſooner. Not to mention other Buſineſs, my principal Reaſon was, my being willing firſt to ſound the King my Maſter, as to his Sentiments, with Regard to the Subjects of Diſſatisfaction given his Majeſty by the *Emperor*, which make one Part of your Letter. All the World muſt allow, that the Injuries done him, in divers Places, and at various Times, muſt have very much exaſperated his Majeſty; and more eſpecially the laſt Inſtance, in granting the *Muſcovites* a free Paſſage, and all manner of Conveniency. Theſe Things are all of ſuch a Nature, that without actual and ſufficient Satisfaction given, the King, my Maſter, will be obliged to ſeek it himſelf, in his *Imperial* Majeſty's Hereditary Dominions. If the *Emperor* had been inclined to make a juſt and ſpeedy Attonement for theſe Injuries, it has been in his Power, by ſo doing, to put a Stop to the fatal Conſequence, which may otherwiſe enſue: Eſpecially, as her Majeſty of *Great Britain* has offered to uſe her good Offices to mediate an Accommodation, for which the King my Maſter has teſtified his Acknowledgments. *And your Highneſs may be aſſured, that, let what will happen, theſe Diſputes ſhall cauſe no Change in the Overtures made you, whilſt here.* While Matters are in this uncertain Situation, I have nothing new to acquaint you with from theſe Parts; I only wiſh, that all your Highneſs's Undertakings may tend to the Increaſe of your Glory; that you will vouchſafe me the Continuance of your Affection; and be aſſured that I am, more than any one,

SIR,

Alt-Ranſtadt, June 16, 1707. *Your Highneſs's, &c.*

Count PIPER.

Farther Demands of the King of *Sweden.*

IN the mean While, the King of *Sweden* had demanded of the *Imperial* Court previous to the Admiſſion of Count *Wratiſlau*, in Quality of Envoy from the *Emperor*, the delivering up of Count *Zobor*; and the *Imperial* Officers, who had hindered the levying of the *Swediſh* Recruits. With this the Court of *Vienna* comply'd; and beſides, they declared, that the City of *Breſlau* ſhould pay four Thouſand Crowns to the Widow of a *Swediſh* Corporal, who was killed in that City, in a Scuffle, occaſioned by the Seizure of thoſe Levies. Upon this, Count *Wratiſlau* was admitted, as the Reader will ſee by the following Letter, from the Duke of *Marlborough* to the Earl of *Mancheſter*.

Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* to the Earl of *Mancheſter.*

MY LORD, *From the Camp at* Meldert, Auguſt 4, 1707.

"I have received the Honour of your Excellency's Letter, of the Eighth of *July*, from *Venice*, and am very much obliged to you, for the Account you have given me of what paſs'd at the Court of *Turin* whilſt you were there. The Reinforcement to be ſent to *Spain* depends, in a great Meaſure, upon what the Duke of *Savoy* will be able to do in *Provence*. We flatter ourſelves here, that his Royal Highneſs has been before *Toulon*

" theſe ten Days. It is likely, before this comes to your Hands, your
" Excellency will know the Iſſue of that Expedition. I had a Letter, this
" Morning, from Mr. *Robinſon*, of the Twenty-ſeventh paſt, wherein he
" tells me Count *Wratiſlau* arrived there the Day before; and that, at his
" Deſire, the *Dutch* Miniſter had a Conference, the ſame Evening, with
" Count *Piper*, which he was to report to the King, ſo that we are ſtill to
" learn what may be the Iſſue thereof: But four Regiments of *Swediſh*
" Horſe, having actually taken Quarters in *Sileſia*, affords but a melan-
" choly Proſpect. We have nothing new in theſe Parts."

I am, with great Truth, &c. MARLBOROUGH.

Count *Wratiſlau* refuſed Audience.

The King of *Sweden* multiplies his Demands.

THIS forced Compliance, however, in the *Imperial* Court, did not give full Satisfaction to the King of *Sweden*; who, upon Count *Wratiſlau's* Arrival at *Alt-Ranſtadt*, refuſed to admit him to Audience. That Miniſter was, therefore, obliged to content himſelf with conferring with Count *Piper*, and Monſieur *Harmelin*, concerning the Eſcape of the *Muſcovites*; which, the *Imperial* Court now thought, was the only important Point that remained unadjuſted; but they were deceived: For the *Proteſtants* of *Sileſia*, who had been, in a great Meaſure, diveſted of the free Exerciſe of their Religion, by the invading Zeal of *Popery*, having privately made Application to the King of *Sweden*, that Monarch took a Reſolution to ſee them reſtored to their Rights and Privileges. To this End it was, that he ſent the four Regiments of *Swediſh* Horſe, mentioned in the Letter above, into that Country, to protect them proviſionally; which done, he began to multiply his Demands, in the Manner our Readers will ſoon ſee; after we have premiſed the following Piece, whereby they will find what Steps his *Swediſh* Majeſty took, previous to theſe Demands.

EXTRACT *of a Letter from* P. Meadows, *Eſq*; *to the Earl of* Mancheſter, *dated* Vienna, Auguſt 20, 1707.

Extract of a Letter from *P. Meadows*, Eſq; to the Earl of *Mancheſter*.

" YOU deſire, *my Lord*, an Account of Count *Wratiſlau's* Affai
" Mr. *Robinſon*, our Miniſter there, who has been acting the Part of a *Me*
" *diator*, together with the *Dutch* Miniſters, and who were well ſatisfie
" to find the three Points ſo amicably adjuſted, have had a fourth ſtarted
" and that of no leſs Conſequence than Religion: The King of *Swede*
" inſiſting now, upon the *Proteſtants* in *Sileſia's* being reſtored to the fre
" Uſe and Exerciſe of their Churches, and Religion, according to th
" Treaty of *Weſtphalia*. Upon this, the *Mediators* deſired three Week
" Time, wherein to conſult their Governments, and the King granted it
" But before half that Time was expired, his Majeſty demanded of them
" to inſiſt with the *Emperor* upon a direct and poſitive Aſſurance; whic
" they declining, upon their not receiving any Anſwers to their Letter
" upon that Subject, his Majeſty thanked them for the Pains they had take
" but declined their farther good Offices, in expreſs Words. Thus ſtand
" that Matter, ſo that it never appeared worſe. Count *Wratiſlau* continu
" there, but has not yet been admitted to an Audience of the King. Th
" *French* ſtrengthen themſelves here in *Germany*, inſtead of making any De
" tachments from their Army, notwithſtanding ſome poſitive Reports w
" have had to the contrary: And I fear, as we are ſtriving to ſtir up th
" Subjects of *France*, their Intention is to do the like with the *Empero*
" What Effect that may have, I cannot yet tell; but I am not without m
" Apprehenſions. If the *Swede* and *Villars* ſhould act by Concert, one ma
" ſay the *Imperial* Court would be in far greater Danger, than they we
" in, even before the Battle of *Hochſtet*.

New Demands of *Sweden* on the *Emperor*.

WE ſhall now ſpecify the new Demands made by the King of *Sweden* o the *Emperor*.

1. " THAT the *Emperor* ſhould give it under his Hand, that he kne
" nothing of the March of the Twelve Hundred *Muſcovites*, who eſcap
" through the Hereditary Countries.

2. " THA

2. "THAT he ſhould forthwith decide the Affair of the Election of "*Lubeck* in Favour of the Duke, Adminiſtrator of *Holſtein*; and confirm "the Agreement between that Houſe and the Chapter, for the two next "Generations.

3. "THAT the Country of *Hadeln*, on the River *Elbe*, ſhould be ſe"queſtred into the Hands of his *Swediſh* Majeſty, till the Right of all the "Pretenders to it ſhould be decided.

4. "THAT the *Proteſtant* Religion, in *Sileſia*, ſhould be reſtored, accord"ing to the Treaty of *Weſtphalia*.

5. "THAT his *Imperial* Majeſty ſhould renounce all Pretenſions to the "*Quota*, which the King of *Sweden* has not furniſhed during this War, and "ſhould draw no Conſequences from the Crown of *Sweden*'s not having "done Homage for the Dominions they have in the *Empire*, ſince 1664.

6. "THAT the whole *Swediſh* Army, in their Return through *Sileſia* "into *Poland*, ſhould be maintained at the *Emperor*'s Charge."

ABOUT the ſame Time, ſeveral other Articles were handed about privately in *Holland*, which it was inſinuated the King of *Sweden* deſigned to propoſe to the Diet; the Chief were:

1. "THAT the *Elector* of *Bavaria* ſhould be reſtored; or, at leaſt, that "his *Electorate* ſhould be given to the King of *Sweden*, and he be declared "*Elector* in his Room, as being his neareſt Relation.

2. "THAT for the future, the Election of the *Emperors* ſhould be alter"nately out of the three Religions, ſince the *Electoral* College was com"poſed of all three.

3. "THAT the *Proteſtant* Churches ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed in *Sileſia*, "*Moravia*, *Bohemia*, *Hungary*, &c. on the ſame Foot they were in at the "Time of his great Predeceſſor *Guſtavus Adolphus*.

4. "THAT the King of *Sweden* ſhould have the Sovereignty of the City "of *Bremen*."

THESE Articles might, perhaps, have been forged in *France*, though even that is very improbable, ſince they could have no Intereſt in ſo doing; unleſs they intended to put a Stop to the preſent War, by kindling a *Religious one*; in which they muſt either have ſtood *Neuters*, or joined the *Emperor* againſt *Sweden*, and ſo made their own Terms at that King's Expence, which is hardly to be ſuppoſed; but we can ſcarce believe the King of *Sweden* ever harbour'd the Thought of making any ſuch Propoſals; at leaſt, after the Aſſurances he had given the Duke of *Marlborough*. Beſides, they are contradictory and abſurd in themſelves, as we before obſerved; for not only the *Diet* of the *Empire* have nothing to do with *Hungary*; but the Demand of the *Emperor*'s being choſen, for the future, out of the three Religions tended manifeſtly to the kindling a *Religious War*, ſince it was not in the *Emperor*'s Power to have granted it; and it is certain the *Diet*, if it had been in their Power, (which we very much queſtion, at leaſt, without running the Hazard of their Lives, the Generality of the Populace of *Germany* being greatly bigotted to the *Romiſh* Religion) would never have comply'd therewith: We ſhall return, therefore, to the other ſix Articles.

Which cauſe freſh Difficulties.

Theſe new Demands were the Subject of ſeveral Conferences, between the Counts, *Wratiſlau*, and *Piper*, wherein the firſt overlook'd divers Formalities, and granted many Points, which the Court of *Vienna* would have rejected, at another Time. The Confirmation of the Treaty, between the Ducal-Houſe of *Gottorp*, and the Chapter of *Lubeck*, in the Year 1647, and the Execution of the Exerciſe of the *Proteſtant* Religion, in *Sileſia*, were the two Articles which met with the greateſt Difficulty: But, at laſt, the Guaranty of *Great Britain*, and *Holland*, removed all Impediments; and the Firſt of *September*, N. S. every Thing was ſettled, and agreed on. Accordingly, the King of *Sweden* decamp'd, early the next Morning, from *Alt-Ranſtadt*; and the Treaty being ſigned that very Day, at *Wolkwitz*, the *Imperial* Miniſter ſet out the Day following for *Vienna.* On the Sixteenth, the King of *Sweden,* taking *Dreſden* in his Way, made a Viſit to King *Auguſtus,* attended only by five or ſix Perſons; wherein it is hard to ſay, whether he ſhew'd moſt Undauntedneſs, or Imprudence. On the Twelfth, the Ratification of the Treaty was deliver'd him, in *Sileſia*; upon which he ſo haſtened his March, that by the Twenty-fifth, his whole Army had paſs'd the *Oder,* and was in the Dominions of *Poland.* Thus this alarming *Phenomenon,* which had put the *High Allies* under great Apprehenſions, entirely diſappear'd; a happy Conſequence, as may be reaſonably concluded, of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s prudent Negotiations in *Saxony:* It is now Time to return to the Army, under that *Hero*'s Command.

The Duke of *Marlborough* reſolves to attack the Enemy.

AFTER above two Months Stay in the Camp of *Mcldert,* without coming to any Action, worth mentioning, with the Enemy ,upon certain Advice, that they had detach'd thirteen Battalions, and twelve Squadrons, from their Army, towards *Provence,* the Duke of *Marlborough,* in Concert with Monſieur *d'Auverquerque,* and the Deputies of the *States,* reſolved to march from *Meldert,* towards *Genap,* in Order to attack the Enemy, with leſs diſadvantage, in their fortify'd Camp, at *Gemblours.* Accordingly, the Ninth of *Auguſt,* N. S. the Diſpoſition was made, for the Army to paſs the *Deyle,* at the Abbey of *Florival*; and late the ſame Evening, Orders were iſſued for the March of the heavy Baggage, towards *Bruſſels,* and the laying four Bridges over the *Deyle.* At the ſame Time, the Troops which were incamped near *Louvain,* under Major-General *Week,* and the Regiment of *Bothmar,* had Inſtructions to march to *Florival,* as alſo the Battalions in *Bruſſels,* to advance to *Waterloo.* The Tenth, in the Morning, the Artillery was commanded to paſs the *Deyle,* at St. *Toriſwert*; and about Three in the Afternoon, the Duke of *Wirtemberg* march'd, with fourteen Squadrons, to *Pieterbais,* with Orders to ſtay there till Morning, to obſerve the Enemy, and afterwards to make the *Rear-Guard.* At Four, the whole Army decamp'd from *Meldert,* and, according to the Diſpoſition which had been made, paſs'd the *Deyle* at *Florival.* Then marching all Night, they arrived the Eleventh, at Break of Day, about the Heights of *Waveren,* where they made a ſhort Halt, and then continucd their March towards *Ge ap,* where they encamped with their *Right,* at *Promelles,* and their *Left,* at *Davieres,* having made a March of ſeven Leagues.

The *Confederate* Army decamp.

The Enemy retire with Precipitation

HERE they received Intelligence, that the Enemy no ſooner had Advice, that the Duke of *Wirtemberg* was advancing, with his Detachment, to *Pieterbais,* and that the Army of the *Allies* were in Motion, than they were extreamly alarmed, and immediately ordered their Troops to their Arms: They, likewiſe, cut down ſeveral Trees, in the Roads, and Paſſages which led to their Camp. About Midnight, they had certain Information, which Way the Allies were moving; whereupon they began their March, with all imaginable Precipitation, towards *Flerus,* and *Heſpenay,* intending to be that Evening at *Goſſeliers,* and take Poſſeſſion of the ſtrong Camp at *Pieton.* The Twelfth, in the Morning early, the *Confederate* Generals receiv'd Advice, that the *French* Army had made but a ſhort Halt at *Goſſeliers,* and were advanced to *Seneff* about Midnight; the *Elector* of *Bavaria* having taken up his Head-Quarters in the Caſtle of *Vanderbeck,* and the Duke *de Vendoſme* in the Farm-Houſe of *Rel,* between *Vanderbeck* and *Sencff,* having the River *Pieton* before them.

The *Allies* purſue them.

THE Duke of *Marlborough,* and Monſieur *d'Auverquerque,* having conferr'd together, upon the Receipt of this Advice, it was reſolved to march directly to *Nivelle,* in Order to attack the Enemy; and accordingly the Army marched about One in the Afternoon, and came to that Camp the ſame Evening. It was too late to charge the Enemy that Night, wherefore the neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made, for doing it in the Morning: And as they had Reaſon to believe, that the Enemy would attempt to retire in the Night, in Order to gain the Camp at *Cambron,* all poſſible Diligence was uſed, to prevent their effecting it. To this End, the Count *de Tilly,* with forty Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, which were commanded, under him, by the Earl of *Albemarle,* and the Major Generals *d'Erbach,* and

Roſs; together with a Detachment, of between five and Six Thouſand Grenadiers, under Lieutenant-General *Scholten*, and Major-General *Zoutland*, were ordered to poſt themſelves between the two Armies, with the *Left* at *Cornelitz*, and the *Right* towards the Road from *Bink* to *Nivelle*, and in Caſe the Enemy decamp'd, to fall upon their *Rear*, and keep them in Play, till the whole Army could come up. Theſe Troops, however, notwithſtanding they march'd with all poſſible Diſpatch, could not reach their reſpective Poſts, before Midnight. In the mean Time, the *French* foreſeeing what was the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Deſign, and finding it would not be poſſible for them to avoid an Engagement, if they continued in their Camp till Morning, reſolved to decamp in the Night; that they might, if poſſible, avoid coming to any Action, with the Army of the *Allies*; the Valour and Experience of whoſe Generals, and the Courage and Activity of whoſe Soldiers, they very well knew, and accordingly dreaded.

They retreat a ſecond Time, with the utmoſt Silence.

THEY began to prepare for this ſecond Retreat, about the ſame Time the *Confederate* Army, came into the Camp at *Nivelle*; and about Nine at Night, their *Left* began to retire towards *Morimont*, without Beat of Drum, or ſound of Trumpet. The Thirteenth, a little before Break of Day, Count *Tilly* advanced, with his Detachment, directly to the Enemy's Camp; when he ſaw their Army in full March, making their Retreat in very good Order, from Hedge to Hedge; and obſerved the Country to be difficult for the Paſſage of an Army, eſpecially one ſo numerous as that of the *Allies* to come at them. Accordingly he gave immediate Notice, thereof, to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and informed him, that he was purſuing his March, to endeavour to attack their *Rear*, agreeably to his Orders. Upon this, his Grace detach'd twenty Battalions, and thirty Squadrons, under the Command of General Count *Lottum*, to ſupport Count *Tilly*; the Horſe being commanded by Lieutenant-General *Dopf*, and Monſieur *de Schuylemburg*, and the Earl of *Athlone*, Major-Generals; and the Foot by Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, and Major-General *Welderen*.

The Purſuit continued.

IN the mean while, Count *Tilly* marched on, with all poſſible Speed, and had ſeveral Skirmiſhes with the Enemy's *Rear*; but having purſued them, three or four Hours, as far as the *Plains* of *Morimont*, and finding that it was to no Purpoſe to fatigue the Troops, he returned to the Camp. The Country was clog'd by many deep Roads, which very much favour'd the Enemy's Retreat; for there they poſted ſome of their *Infantry*, which hindered the *Confederate*'s Horſe from making Openings to follow them. The Duke of *Marlborough*, who had likewiſe advanced with a Detachment, being returned to the Camp, reſolved to continue there that Day, to give the Troops ſome Repoſe, after their tireſome March. And becauſe he was in an Uncertainty, whether the Enemy were directing their March towards their Lines, or to *Cambron*, Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* ſent one of his *Aids de Camp*, with one Hundred and Fifty *Huſſars*, to poſt himſelf on the Hills of the *Great Roulx*, from whence they plainly diſcovered the Enemy's March, at about half a League's Diſtance.

ACCORDINGLY that Officer reported, that the *Vanguard* was advanced to St. *Dennis*, having the River *Haiſne* behind them, which was confirmed by the Spies; who added, that the *Elector* had his Quarters at St. *Dennis*, and the Duke of *Vendoſme* at *Caſtiaux*. From this March, the Generals concluded that the Enemy did not deſign to retire within their Lines, but rather to poſſeſs themſelves of the advantageous Camp at *Cambron*. Hereupon the *Confederate* Army decamp'd from *Nivelle*, the Fourteenth, about Six in the Morning; but having the whole Day, a very violent Rain, which made the Roads almoſt unpaſſable, it was very late when the *Right* came to *Soignies*, and the *Left* could not get thither till next Morning; notwithſtanding a Thouſand Pioneers, had been at Work three Days, to repair the Roads from *Arquennes* to *Soignies*.

IT was in this Camp, that the Prince of *Orange* was declar'd General of the *Infantry* of the Republick. That Prince, who had enter'd the Twenty-firſt Year of his Age, on the Fourth of *Auguſt*, wrote a Letter, the very Beginning of the Month, to the *States General*, to deſire they would be pleas'd,

purſuant to their Reſolution, to order him to enter upon the Office of Ge-neral of the Infantry, ſince he had attained to the Age ſpecify'd in their Re-ſolution. In this Letter, the Prince wrote Word to the *States*; "*That h*
"*wiſh'd for nothing ſo much, as to render himſelf worthy of the Goodneſs of th*
" States *towards him, by the Exerciſe of that Office; and he aſſured them*
"*that as, for ſome Campaigns, he had not omitted any Thing, to render himſelf fi*
"*for that Poſt, he ſhould always propoſe to himſelf, in exerciſing that Charge*
"*to execute the Orders of their* High Mightineſſes, *and to labour for the Wel*
"*fare of the* Republick; *for whoſe Defence, and Glory, he was ready to ſa*
"*crifice the laſt Drop of his Blood, after the Example of his Anceſtors.*

The Prince of *Orange* declared General of the Foot to the *States.*

HEREUPON, the *States* having taken the Reſolution, to grant the Princ his Demand, ſent Orders to their Deputies at the Army, and to the Veld Marſhal *d'Auverquerque* to ſee it put in Execution; which they did wit Joy, and without any Delay: Accordingly, on the Twenty-firſt of *Auguſt* his Highneſs entered upon the Diſcharge of his Office, and was declare General of the Foot to the *Republick*, in the uſual Form; which diffuſed a univerſal Joy throughout the Army, and drew upon him the Congratula tions of the Provinces, and principal Members of the *Republick*; and mo particularly thoſe of the Generals, and other Officers of the Army, as wel thoſe of the Foreign Troops, as thoſe of the Forces in the Service of th *States.* The very next Day, his Highneſs wrote a Letter of Thanks to th *States-General*, wherein he tells them, in few Words, *That he is affect with ſuch a lively and grateful Senſe of the Favour they have juſt granted hi that it is not poſſible for him to expreſs it; wherefore he muſt content himſe with aſſuring them, that he will not omit any Thing that may render him wort of the Poſt they had conferred upon him.*

The Enemy ſuffer extreamly in their Retreat

THE *Confederate* Army ſuffered greatly in their laſt March, but the En-my laboured under infinitely greater Difficulties; for having lain upon th Arms, at *St. Dennis*, all Night, the Fourteenth, they purſued their Marc with great Precipitation, and in the ſame Confuſion as before, to *Chievre* where they arrived at the ſame Time the *Confederates* came to *Soigni* This haſty Retreat, beſides the Fatigue, occaſioned a very great Deſerti amongſt the *French*; for the Soldiers having been without Bread for abo two Days, and without Reſt for three, not having Time to put up th Tents between *Seneff* and *Chievres*, above a Thouſand of them went over the *Confederate* Camp; and, at leaſt, as many more to *Bruſſels*, and oth Places. Beſides this, the Enemy were in want of all manner of Neceſſari during their whole March from *Gemblours*; their Baggage having been ſe from thence, with their Artillery, to *Charleroy*, upon the firſt Motion their Army, to avoid an Engagement.

THE great Rains, which continued for ſeveral Days, having rendered t Ways wholly unpaſſable, obliged the Duke of *Marlborough* to give o the Purſuit of the Enemy, and detained the *Confederate* Army in their Ca at *Soignies*. In the mean While, the Enemy fortified the Avenues to the as well as the Unſeaſonableneſs of the Weather would allow them; a though their Army was ſoon after re-inforced with ſix Battalions, and t Regiments of Cavalry, from the Flying Camp of the Count *de la Motte*, y they retired ſtill farther beyond the *Marque*, and encamped with their *Ri* at *Pont a Treſin*, and their *Left* under the Cannon of *Liſle*.

MONSIEUR *Rouſſet* gives the following Account of this their laſt Retre
" The *Confederate* Army (ſays he) left their Camp at *Soignies* the Thir
" firſt of *Auguſt*, and marched directly towards the Enemy, who were
" *Cambron*; the Prince of *Orange*, as General of the Infantry to the *Rep*
" *lick*, putting himſelf at the Head of the *Dutch* Foot. But the *French* h
" no ſooner Advice of this their March, than they quitted their Camp
" *Cambron*, with great Precipitation, notwithſtanding its advantageous Sit
" ation, paſſed the *Scheld*, and retired behind their Lines between *Li*
" and *Pont a Treſin*. Had the *Allies* began their March an Hour or t
" ſooner, they might have fallen upon the *Rear* of the *French* Army, who
" they ſaw following their Main Body. The Soldiers of the *Van* of t

" *Allies* got to their Camp, where they found ſome Beer, Wine, and ſeveral other Things, which the *French* had not Time enough to carry away with them."

The Duke of *Marlborough* again attempts, in vain, to bring the Enemy to Action.

On the Seventh of *September*, the *Allies* advanced again towards them, and incamped with their *Right* at *Rollegem*, and their *Left* at *Helchin*, near the *Scheld*, ſubſiſting all this while upon the *French* Territories. On the Fourteenth, the Duke of *Marlborough* had Intelligence, that the *French* had made a Diſpoſition, to forrage, the next Morning, at *Templeuve*, and the Villages there-abouts; wherefore he march'd out that Morning, by Break of Day, with twenty Thouſand Foot, and five Thouſand Horſe, and twelve Pieces of Cannon, with a Deſign to attack the Guard that cover'd them, and by that Means, endeavour to bring them to a general Action: But the Enemy, having been inform'd, ſome Way or other, of his Grace's Intention; did not think fit to venture out of their Camp. Hereupon, the Duke order'd the Troops to forage in thoſe very Places, that the Enemy might have no farther Benefit from them; which was done, without the leaſt Oppoſition, though it was under the Cannon of *Tournay*, within leſs than a League of the Enemy's Camp, and three from that of the *Confederates*: So fearful were the *French* of running any Hazzard, though with never ſo viſible an Advantage.

The Duke of *Marlborough* finding it, therefore, impoſſible, to bring the cautious Duke of *Vendoſme* to an Engagement, their Camp being covered with the *Scheld*, and with their Intrenchments, his Grace left the Camp a *Helchin*, the Fourth of *October*, N. S. and went for the *Hague*. He arrived there the Sixth, about Nine in the Morning, and immediately made a Viſit to the *Grand Penſionary*, and Monſieur *de Slingerland*, Secretary of the *Council of State*. The ſame Afternoon, his Grace had a Conference with the Deputies of the *States General*, wherein he communicated to them, the Orders he had received from the Queen of *Great Britain*, his Miſtreſs, to go for *Frankfort*, to have, there, an Interview with the *Electors* of *Mentz*, and *Hanover*, about the Operations of the next Campaign. Next Morning, his Grace had another Conference with the ſame Deputies, and in the Evening, he ſet out for the Army, to give the neceſſary Orders, for their marching into Winter-Quarters.

Both Armies go into Winter Quarters.

Immediately after his Arrival there, the Troops which were deſign'd for the Garriſons of *Menin*, *Courtray*, and *Oudenarde*, went into thoſe Places; and the next Day, the Army marched to *Peteghem*, with a Deſign to have paſs'd the *Scheld* at *Gauvre*: But the Rains continuing with ſuch Violence, as to render the Paſſing there impracticable for the Horſe, the Foot encamped the Twelfth, with the *Right* at *Steyne*, and the *Left* at *Aſpre*, and croſs'd the River, the Thirteenth, at *Gauvre*; his Grace advancing with the Horſe and Dragoons, to *Zwinhaerde*. The ſame Day, the Foot purſued their March, through *Ghent*, to *Weſtrem*; and the next, the whole Army came to *Aſche*, were they continued, till they heard that the *French* Army had ſeparated the Twentieth: Hereupon, all the *Confederate* Troops went into the reſpective Winter-Quarters, which had been aſſign'd them, being much the ſame as they had been the Year before.

The Duke of *Marlborough* ſets out for *Germany*.

On the Fifteenth, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſet out for *Germany*, and lay that Night at *Liere*, the next at *Grave*, the Seventeenth at *Weſel*, and the Eighteenth at *Duſſeldorp*; his Grace having alter'd his intended *Rout*, upon a Report of ſeveral *French* Parties having paſs'd the *Rhine*, which was confirm'd at *Grave*, and was the Reaſon of his taking *Duſſeldorp* in his Way. On the Nineteenth, the Duke was met by the *Elector Palatine*, at *Bruck*, about a League from his Caſtle at *Bansberg*, where his Electoral Highneſs entertain'd his Grace very ſplendidly at Dinner, under a Magnificent *Perſian* Tent; after which, he went on about twenty Miles to *Waert*, being conducted thither by the *Palatine* Guards: On the Twentieth, his Grace lay at *Limburg* on the *Laune*, and on the Twenty-firſt he reach'd *Frankfort*. The *Elector* of *Hanover*, (our late moſt gracious Sovereign) who had been at laſt prevailed upon, to command the Army upon the *Rhine*, this Summer, as we have obſerv'd before, and at whoſe Deſire this Interview had been appointed, was got thither before his Grace, as was likewiſe the *Elector* of *Mentz*.

Has ſeveral Conferences, to no Purpoſe, with the *Electors* of *Mentz* and *Hanover*, and returns to the *Hague*.

HERE they had divers Conferences together, but nothing could be concluded on, till Count *Wratiſlau*, the *Emperor*'s Plenipotentiary arrived there, which was the Twenty-ſeventh: Neither, indeed, could any Thing be determined then, becauſe the latter declared he was not fully inſtructed. Hereupon the Conferences broke off, and on the Twenty-ninth, the two *Electors* of *Mentz*, and *Hanover*, ſet out from *Frankfort*, the firſt, for the Place of his Reſidence, and the ſecond, for the *Imperrial* Army. The Duke of *Marlborough* ſet out, likewiſe, at the ſame Time, for the *Hague*, whither he was attended by Count *Wratiſlau*, and they arrived there the Third of *November*.

A late *Dutch* Writer, who has pretended to give the Publick a Continuation of *Rapin*'s Hiſtory of *England*, (though never two Works were more unlike) and who, upon all Occaſions, ſhews an Inclination, if he could but find any Grounds for it, to aſperſe the Character of our Hero, endeavours to draw Arguments from this Journey for that End. As what he advances is pretty particular, though there is little elſe in it, we ſhall inſert it at Length, that our Readers may ſee what Colours Malice can put upon the moſt laudable Actions.

Quotation from the Continuator of *Rapin*'s Hiſtory.

“ THE Duke of *Marlborough*: (ſays this Author) was deſirous of making himſelf Amends for the little Succeſs of this Campaign. He acted with the Conſent, but not with the Deſire of their *High Mightineſſes*. On the Twenty-firſt of *October* he, reach'd *Frankfort*, accompanied by Monſieur *de Geldermalſen*, to confer with the *Electors* of *Hanover*, and *Mentz*, Count *Wratiſlau*, the *Imperial* Miniſters, and ſeveral Princes and Circles of the *Empire*. That General, to whom all the World did Juſtice, and who, likewiſe, took Care to do it himſelf, was extremely apprehenſive of a Peace, which would have render'd his great Talents uſeleſs. The Misfortune which had happened in *Spain*, and the *Empire*, made him fear, that the *Allies* might be more diſpos'd, this Year, to hearken to pacifick Propoſals, than they had been the Year before; the Intent therefore of his Journey, was not only to ſet aſide all ſuch Thoughts, but to incite them to continue the War with new Vigour. Accordingly, he aſſured them, in the Queen's Name, that her Majeſty would not entertain any Thoughts of a Peace, till the *Allies* had obtained all they had to deſire of *France*, and till that Monarchy was reduced to the State it was in, under *Lewis* XIII. Our *Captain Negotiator*, as this Author calls the Duke, urged the Princes and Deputies very much, to furniſh their Contingents in Time, and to augment their Forces with thirty Thonſand Men, for the enſuing Campaign. The Members of the *Empire* abſolutely rejected this Propoſal; upon which the Duke, who was never at a Loſs for an Expedient, propos'd, that the *Empire*, *England*, and the *United Provinces* ſhould furniſh ten Thouſan Men each. The *Imperial* Miniſter exclaimed highly againſt this Propoſal; neither did Monſieur *de Geldermalſen* ſeem much leſs ſurprized thereat. He argued, with great Vehemence, that the *Republick* were alread exhauſted, by the extraordinary Diſburſments they had made, to ſupport a Diverſion in *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Piedmont*. In vain did the Duk proteſt, that both the *Queen*, and himſelf, would leave no Stone unturn'd, to induce the *Parliament* to provide for the greateſt Part of the Augmentation; they neither wou'd, nor cou'd, conſent to any Thing. So (ſays a certain Hiſtorian) the Duke of *Marlborough* returned to *England*, equally diſſatisfy'd, with his Journey to the *Rhine*, his Campaign, and his Negotiation at *Frankfort*.

“ I don't in the leaſt doubt, (*continues the Author*) but the Admirers o this famous General, will take it amiſs, that I aſcribe the Pains the Duk took, to animate, and buoy up the Minds of the *Allies*, to his Averſion to Peace. Let ſuch ſhew me, to what other Motives it can be aſcribed? Was it his Zeal for the Houſe of *Auſtria*, and his Deſire to have what-

“ ever had been taken from that illuſtrious Family, by *Lewis* XIV. reſtor'd to them? *Such a Zeal*, in an *Engliſh Proteſtant*, would not *fall very ſhort* of *Folly*. Was it his Hatred to *France*? He always behaved with great Humanity, and Politeneſs to the *French*, who fell into his Hands. Was it his being convicted, that the Safety of *England* depended, upon the Humbling of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, and aggrandizing of the Houſe of *Auſtria*? It may be ſufficient to anſwer to this, that he was Maſter of ſome good Senſe and Penetration. Was it his Zeal for the *Proteſtant* Religion in general, or for the Church of *England* in particular, that urged him to abate the Power of *France*, to the End ſhe might not be, in a Capacity to undertake any Thing, to the Prejudice of either? Though a *certain Author* of his *Life* pretends, that he received the *Sacrament*, according to the Rites of the *Church* of *England*, the *Eve* of the famous Battle of *Hochſtet*, all the World agrees, that *Piety*, and *Devotion*, and eſpecially ſuch a *fervent* and *zealous Piety*, was never his Characteriſtick. Was it his Zeal for his Royal Miſtreſs, whoſe Title to the Crown *France* had call'd in Queſtion? He knew too well the Diſpoſition of that Court, to give her Majeſty Satisfaction on that Head. We are, therefore, under a Neceſſity, of returning to the Motives I at firſt alledg'd; and muſt own, that the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was form'd under King *William*, and had imbibed his Maxims and Inclinations, was *bent* upon *War*, for his *own private Security*, and *Intereſt*; to which I may add, that he had the more Reaſon to be *fond* of it, becauſe, till then, it had proved *infinitely glorious to him*.”

The ſcandalous Reflections contained therein refuted.

WHAT a Heap of inſinuative Scandal, Malice, or Envy, is here thrown upon the greateſt Man of his Age, under the ſacred Veil of Reaſon, and Convincing Argument; though not ſupported by either! The Author's Queſtions are of ſuch a Nature, that they anſwer themſelves, to the Advantage of our Hero; and his own Anſwers are ſo weak and evaſive, that they need no Confutation; we ſhall, therefore, only ask him a Queſtion or two in our Turn. Were not the Indolence of that *Lethargick* Body the *Empire*, and the Backwardneſs of all the *Allies* in general, not excepting the *Dutch*, more than ſufficient Motives for the Duke to act as he did, without hooking his *private Intereſt* into the Queſtion? Surely they were. Was not the Honour and Intereſt of every one of the *Allies* equally at Stake? And ought not the Generals and Miniſters, of every one of them, to have acted in the ſame Manner the Duke did, in Proportion to the Influence each of them had, reſpectively, over the whole *Confederacy*? Certainly they would have done ſo, had they been actuated by ſo *fervent* a *Zeal*, for the *Good* of the *Common-Cauſe*, as his Grace. What Proportion, then, can the Duke's private Views (if he had any) bear to theſe weighty Motives, of ſuch Importance to all *Europe*? What were the Views, or rather the Reſolutions, and Engagements of the *Allies*, at their entring into this War? Were they fully accompliſhed at that Time? Did *France* ſhew any Inclination to give the *Allies* the Satisfaction they expected? What more effectual Means could there be, to compel *France* to it, than thoſe the Duke propoſed? What Reaſon had the *Emperor* to exclaim againſt this Propoſal? Were not the Houſe of *Auſtria* to be the greateſt Gainers by the War? Why ſhould the *Dutch* be ſurprized at it? Or rather, ought not they to have made it? They certainly had an immediate Benefit thereby, both by their clandeſtine Trade, and the Increaſe of their Power. Fortreſſes were daily putting into their Hands, and others propoſed to be conquered (as they were afterwards) and all for their Security. When this Author has anſwered theſe Queſtions, we have as many more of the ſame Nature, at his Service. We agree with him, that the Duke came away diſſatiſfied; but it was at the ungenerous Returns he found made, to the ſuper-abundant Readineſs of *England*, to ſacrifice their all, for the Good of the *Common-Cauſe*: But it is Time to return from whence we have digreſs'd.

DURING the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Stay at the *Hague*, his Grace communicated to the *States General*, what had paſs'd at *Frankfort*. And their

Deputies having had ſeveral Conferences with the *Imperial* Miniſters, their *High Mightineſſes* reſolved, to uſe all poſſible Means, to ingage the *Empire* to make greater Efforts for the future, than they had hitherto. In Order to this, they wrote a preſſing Letter to the Diet at *Ratisbon*, wherein, after having repreſented the great Deficiencies, and Delays, of the *Germanick* Body, from Time to Time, in their Performance, of what they were bound to by Treaty, and the fatal Conſequences, which had hitherto attended ſuch Delays, they concluded by ſaying; " That their *High Mightineſſes* would " continue to contribute their utmoſt, towards accompliſhing the great " Work, they had undertaken, jointly with them; but that they expected " the ſame from his *Imperial* Majeſty, and the *Empire*, ſeeing they were " equally obliged to it by their Alliances, and Common Intereſt: And, " that in Caſe of Non-performance, their *High Mightineſſes* proteſted againſt " all the ill Conſequences thereof."

The State of Affairs in other Parts.

THUS have we ſeen, that this Year did not prove very proſperous to the *Allies* in the *Netherlands*, notwithſtanding the great Hopes conceiv'd thereof, at the Beginning of the Campaign; both from the rapid, and continual Succeſs of the *Confederates* the laſt Campaign, and the low Condition to which the Enemy were reduced, inſomuch that it was not thought, they could ever have held up their Heads again. Let us now ſee how Affairs went in other Places; and firſt let us turn our Eyes on Prince *Eugene*.

THOUGH the Generals of the *Allies* had formed vaſt Schemes on all Sides, for purſuing, and improving, the Advantages they had gained the Year before; there was none more bold, nor of greater Importance, than that formed between the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene*, to revenge, by an Invaſion o the Provinces of *France*, the Miſeries their haughty Monarchy, had brough upon the Subjects of his Royal Highneſs: As their Deſign was to wound him in the moſt ſenſible Part, the Place they pitched upon, againſt which t bend the Thunder of their Arms, was *Toulon*, the Loſs of which would hav coſt his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty near five Hundred Millions; there being i in that City above five Thouſand Pieces of Cannon; with immenſe Magazines of all Sorts of Proviſion, Ammunition, and Warlike Stores.

The *Allies* form the Deſign of beſieging *Toulon*.

HER Majeſty Queen *Anne*, and the *States General*, thought this Enterprize ſo important, and ſo advantageous to the *Common Cauſe*, that thoſ two Powers joined with his Royal Highneſs, to engage the *Emperor*, to len all the Troops he had in *Italy*, for this Expedition; to the End they migh be in a Condition, to put its Succeſs out of Diſpute, by entering *Provenc* with a formidable Army. But the Court of *Vienna*, who had ſuffered thei Eyes to be dazzled, with the tempting View of the Conqueſt of the Kingdom of *Naples*, (which muſt have fallen of Courſe at any Time) weaken' the Army, deſtin'd for *Toulon*, to that Degree, by this Diverſion, that whe they came before that Place to beſiege it, the *French* were ſuperior to them As Prince *Eugene* was to command the Troops deſign'd for this Expeditio the *Imperial* Court fondly rely'd, upon the continual good Fortune which ha conſtantly attended his Highneſs, in ſurmounting the greateſt Difficultie for the Succeſs of this Enterprize; but the great Number of Obſtacles tha were thrown in his Way, made it miſcary, as will be ſeen in the Sequel.

THE King of *France*, having Notice of Prince *Eugene*'s Deſign, had choſen the Marſhal *de Theſſe* to command the Army, appointed to oppoſe th *Allies*: Hereupon, that General took all imaginable Precautions, to ſhut u the Paſſes of the three Provinces threatned with the Invaſion; *viz. Savo* *Dauphine*, and *Provence*. He diſtributed ſixty-eight Battalions, which we under his Command, along the Frontiers, from *Savoy* to *Provence*, after th following Manner. He ſent five Thouſand Men into the Valley of *Aoſt* under the Command of Monſieur *de Saint-Pater*. Count *Medavi* formed Camp of ſixteen Battalions in *Savoy*, near *Conflans*; the Marſhal poſted, likewiſe, ten at the Mountain of *Geneva*, eleven at *Perouſe*, two in *Kirm*, te at *Barcelonetta*, and ten in *Provence*. His Cavalry and Dragoons, to th Number of thirty-eight Squadrons, were diſperſed in the Places that we beſt for foraging, and moſt at Hand, that they might be ſerviceable in Caſe o

The Precautions uſed by the Enemy to prevent it.

Nee

Need. The Marſhal himſelf took up his Quarters at *Briancon*, after having poſted the Reſt of his Troops on that Side, and in the Country of *Nice*, that he might be able to draw them together at a ſhort Warning. Beſides this, he had the Precaution as had all the other General Officers, each of them in his Quarters, to have all the Proviſion, and all the Forage that was in the Fields, and could be removed, carried into the Cities; which done, they deſtroyed all the Reſt, leaving the Country People but enough for a Fortnight, to the End the Duke of *Savoy* might not be able to find any, when he ſhould want it.

THE Marſhal *de Theſſe*, likewiſe, fortify'd *Perouſe*, between *Feneſtrelles*, and *Pignerol*, as alſo the Riſing Grounds of *Suſa*, to the End there might be no Way of attacking that Place, but on one Side. He had likewiſe Intrenchments thrown up at the Paſſages of the *Alps*, and the Neck of *Serviere*; and ſet Men to Work at fortifying the Avenues of *Savoy*, on the Side of the little St. *Bernard*. The Court had order'd Magazines to be ſtor'd at *Grenoble*, for forty-five Battalions, and twenty-five Squadrons, which were to have march'd into *Catalònia*; but upon receiving Advice, that the Duke of *Savoy* was preparing to invade *France*, with three large Bodies of Forces, they countermanded that Order.

Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Savoy*, ſet out for the Army.

THE Troops of the *Allies*, which were to form the Army deſtin'd for the Expedition of *Toulon*, being arrived, towards the latter End of *June*, at *Orbaſſan*, and *Buſca*, upon the *Doria-Baltea*, or *Great Doire*, Prince *Eugene* repair'd to *Turin*, and concerted the Operations neceſſary for that Purpoſe, with his *Royal Highneſs*; but an Indiſpoſition, with which the Latter was ſeized, prevented their being put in Execution, ſo ſoon as they would otherwiſe have been. The Marquis *de Viſconti*, General of the Cavalry, was order'd to ſtay in *Piedmont* with Part of the Army, and the Reſt of the Troops were commanded to march towards the Mountains. Prince *Eugene*, eſpecially, having receiv'd Advice from *Oneglia*, that the Fleet of the *Allies* were arrived over-againſt *Final*, under the Command of Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, his Highneſs ſet out from *Turin* the Firſt of *July*, and was followed by his Royal Highneſs, next Day, to *Borgo*, where were the Troops of *Heſſe*, and *Piedmont*, and the three *Imperial* Regiments of *Herberſtein*, *Bagni*, and *Wirtemberg*: The other Forces, which were at a greater Diſtance, had Orders to follow by different *Routs*. On the Third, the Troops above mention'd march'd towards *Limon*, at the Foot of the Mountains; whilſt the other *Imperial* Forces were advancing, at the ſame Time, with the Regiment of *Saxe-Gotha*, as was alſo Count *Breuner*, with ſix Hundred Horſe; but the *Pruſſian* Infantry were ſome Marches behind, as well as the Artillery. In the mean while, Care was taken to have four Days Bread provided, at *Limon*, for the Infantry, and Corn, in Proportion, for the Horſes,

The Army of the *Allies* begin their March.

THE Duke of *Savoy* went on directly to *Limon*; and Prince *Eugene* arriv'd there the Fourth, with the foremoſt Troops; the ſame Day the *Imperial* Forces, with thoſe of *Saxe-Gotha*, reach'd *Borgo*. and the *Pruſſian* Troops got to *Coni*. Advice was brought, that the Paſs of *Soſpello* was guarded by one Hundred Men; that there were two Battalions at *Monaco*, and as many at *Ville-Franca*; but that *Nice* was abandon'd. On the Fifth, the Army paſs'd the Defile of *Tenda*, and on the Sixth, they continued their March to *Broglio*, where they received Advice, that the Fleet had ſet ſail towards *Vintimiglia*; whereupon Orders were ſent to the Marquis *de Falkenſtein*, who was behind with the Cavalry, to advance towards the Mountains. On the Seventh, in the Morning, a Detachment, which had marched foremoſt, arrived before *Soſpello*, upon which the Garriſon ſurrender'd at Diſcretion. This Place might have given the *Confederates* a good deal of Trouble, if the Enemy would have defended it; ſince it could neither have been taken without Cannon, nor without Miners. The Army incamped, that Day, near that Paſs, where they reſted; and on the Eighth Advice was brought, that the Enemy were intrenching themſeves behind the *Var*: At the ſame Time, Count *Breuner* joined the Army, with the Cavalry under his Command.

On the Ninth, the *Allies* paſſed the Mountains of *Scarena*, where they incamped, and receiv'd Advice, that the Fleet rode at Anchor between *Nice* and the *Var*. Orders were thereupon ſent to General *Zumjungen*, and the Baron *de Hagen*, who had embark'd on board the Fleet, to advance immediately with their Troops; Word was likewiſe brought, that the Enemy's Intrenchments, along the *Var*, were in very good Order.

On the Tenth, before Break of Day, the Troops purſued thir March towards *Nice*, and were oblig'd to go a little round about, becauſe the *French* were in Poſſeſſion of Fort *Mont-Albano*. At the ſame Time, his Royal Highneſs, after having conferr'd with Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel*, reſolved to attempt the Paſſage of the *Var*, before that Re-inforcement could arrive; whilſt the Admiral was to attack the Enemy, on that Side towards the Sea. Accordingly Sir *Cloudeſly* made four *Engliſh* Men of War, and one *Dutch*, advance into the Mouth of the *Var*, with ſix Hundred Sailors and Mariners,

The Enemy abandon their Intrenchments on the *Var*.

in Boats, under the Conduct of Sir *John Norris*. Theſe Veſſels drew up within Musket-Shot of the Enemy's Works; which were ſo much expoſed to the Fire, of the Enemy's Cannon, that the Cavalry betook themſelves to Flight, with great Part of their Infantry. Sir *Cloudeſly* himſelf followed Sir *John Norris* to the Place of Action, and obſerving the Enemy's Diſorder, commanded him to land and attack them in Flank, within their Intrenchments. Purſuant to this Order, Sir *John Norris*'s Men, march'd up towards the Enemy with ſo fierce an Air, that being apprehenſive of being ſurrounded, they abandoned their Works, and retir'd with the utmoſt Precipitation.

The Admiral having ſent Word to his Royal Highneſs, that his Men were all Maſters of the Enemy's Works, the Troops were ordered to paſſ the River; which they did with ſo much Eagerneſs, that about a Hundred were carried away by the Rapidity of the Stream, ten of which were drowned: And this was all the Loſs they ſuffered in a Paſſage, where they expected to have met with the moſt vigorous Reſiſtance. They had Intelligence, afterwards, that the Enemy, who had been beaten out of their Intrenchments, had met General *Dillon*, coming to their Aſſiſtance, tw Leagues from the *Var*, but it was too late.

On the Fifteenth, his Royal Highneſs, and Prince *Eugene*, together with the Envoy of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and Sir *John Norris*, din'd o Board the Admiral, and held, afterwards, a Council of War; wherein, afte mature Deliberation, his Royal Highneſs declar'd, that ſince the Queen o *Great Britain* had recommended it to him ſtrenuouſly, to march directly t *Toulon*, and not to loſe Time, in beſieging any Place of leſs Importance, h was reſolved to do as her Majeſty deſired; and hoped for good Succeſs from this Affair, by the Continuance of the Friendſhip, and Aſſiſtance of her Majeſty, who had encouraged him to undertake it.

In the mean while, after having poſted one Hundred and fifty Men i *St. Laurens*, and fifty in *St. Paul*, the Army ſet forward on their March towards *Briot*, beyond *Antibes*; from whence the Enemy fir'd ſome Cannon Shot upon thoſe who approach'd near them, but without doing any Execution

On the Sixteenth, they incamped at *Canes*, a little Place near the Sea upon which, the Garriſon of the Iſle of *St. Margaret* fir'd ſome Cannon upo them, but without doing any Damage. From thence the *Allies* detach'd Hundred Horſe towards *Frejus*, both to get Bread bak'd for the Army, an to *reconnoitre* the Enemy. On the Seventeenth, they continued ſtill in thei Camp at *Canes*, in order to give Time for the Baggage to come up with th Army. At the ſame Time, they carried off a Party of eleven Men, whic had been detach'd from the Garriſon of *Antibes*. Whilſt they continued a *Canes*, they were joined by the Count *de Fels*, with two Regiments of Ca valry which had ſtaid behind, and Orders were ſent to the *Palatine*, an *Heſſian* Horſe, to haſten their March. On the Night between the Seven teenth and Eighteeenth, the Enemy purſued their March towards *Frejus* where Part of the Infantry arrived in the Evening, but the Reſt did not g thither till Night: This March was ſo fatiguing and the Heats ſo exceſſive

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that ſome of the Men dy'd with Thirſt. It was thought proper to make ſo long a March, becauſe the Army would have run too great a Riſque, in continuing in the Mountains, and Narrow Ways, where the Enemy might have diſputed their Paſſage if they would; but they retreated, leaving behind them only a few Cavalry to obſerve the *Allies*. At the ſame Time. The Count *de Beaufort* was detach'd, with fifty Horſe, to *reconnoitre* the Enemy, as was alſo Baron *Falkenſtein*, with Orders to provide a large Quantity of Bread for the Army. On the Nineteenth, they halted at *Frejus*, where they were joined by two Regiments of Horſe. They had alſo Advice, that a Regiment of *Palatine* Cavalry were arrived at *Canes*; that the Artillery was not far diſtant; and that the *Heſſian* Horſe, which had ſtaid behind, were advanced as far as *St. Laurence*.

ON the Night, between the Nineteenth and Twentieth, the Cavalry decamp'd from *Frejus*, and march'd foremoſt. Advice was brought that the *Heſſian* Horſe were advanced to *Canes*, as was alſo the Artillery; and that the Enemy were drawing together a Body of Troops near *Grace*, in Order to go for *Toulon*. The next Night, the Infantry alſo marched from *Frejus*, and joined the Cavalry near *Arc*, on the Twenty-firſt in the Evening. The ſame Day ſome Troopers, which had been detach'd with the Count *de Beaufort*, returned to the Camp, with the News that the Count had been intercepted by the Enemy, and made Priſoner, together with nine *Huſſars*. In the Night, between the Twenty-firſt and Twenty-ſecond, the *Confederates* decamped from *Arc*, and arrived about Noon near *Luc*. There they receiv'd Intelligence, that the Enemy, who had been near the *Var*, were arrived at *Toulon*, and that the Marſhal *de Theſſe* was drawing together a Body of Forces on their *Right*. The ſame Day, the *Palatine* Cavalry joined the Army, and received Orders to ſtay in that Camp, to wait for the Artillery. On the Twenty-third, early in the Morning, the Army purſued their March, and arrived at *Pignans*. Two Parties, which had been ſent out upon the Scout, brought Intelligence, that the Enemy were retir'd from *Cuers*, and *Pignol*, and that the Marſhal *de Theſſe*, who had thirty Battalions with him, was incamped in the Mountains.

ON the Twenty-fourth, the Army halted at *Pignans*, where they were joined by the *Palatine*, and *Heſſian* Cavalry, the Artillery not being many Leagues behind. At the ſame Time, two Parties were ſent out to *reconnoitre*, who brought Intelligence, at their Return, that they had not met with any Enemy, but that they had heard by the Way, that ſome of their Forces were arrived already at *Toulon*. On the Twenty-fifth, the Army march'd by Day-break, and incamped the Infantry at *Cuers*, and the Cavalry at *Souliers*. On the Twenty-ſixth, the Army arrived near *la Vallette*, where was the Head-Quarters, but the Troops extended themſelves within a good Half League of *Toulon*; and as ſeveral of the Enemy's Parties, which were on the Riſing-Grounds, on the Side of the *Confederate*'s *Right* Wing, might have annoy'd them, ſome Grenadiers were detach'd to diſlodge them, who drove them before them, and obliged them to retire: This done, the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene*, went upon the Hills, to take a View of the Diſpoſition of the Town. From thence they diſcover'd the Enemy's Camp, cover'd with an Intrenchment, under the Cannon of the Place; the *Right* Wing towards the City, and the *Left* ſtretching out to the Hills, from whence they could not be attack'd. They judged that the Town was not ſtrong in itſelf, but that they ſhould be obliged to ſuſtain a very hot Fire, by reaſon of the Cannons being planted very thick, and near each other; and that they could not well cut off the Enemy's Communication with the Town, nor inveſt it, on Account of the Mountains, unleſs they firſt poſſeſſed themſelves of thoſe Riſing Gronnds. The bad Weather, which had continued for three Days, had prevented their having any Communication with the Fleet; but they heard that it was arrived at the Iſles of *Hieres*, without any Damage. On the Twenty-ſeventh, after having again taken a View of the Enemy's Army, it was reſolved to deſire the Admiral to repair to the Army, and aſſiſt at a Council of War, to deliberate

The *Confederate* Army arrive before *Toulon*.

upon what was proper to be undertaken, they being uncertain whether th Enemy did not expect yet more Reinforcements.

On the Twenty-eighth, it was perceived that they ſtrengthened them ſelves on all Sides; and News was brought that a Body of freſh Troops w arrived in their Army. The Forces of the *Allies*, which had poſted them ſelves upon the Hills, were relieved by four Hundred Men; and four Hun dred *Pruſſians* took Poſt on the *Left*, where the Enemy have a Fort in th Sea. At the ſame Time, Admiral *Shovel* came to the Army with ſome of th Head Officers and had a Conference with the Generals of the *Allies*, after which three Thouſand Men were commanded to drive away the Enemy, who we intrenching themſelves upon an Eminence, where they had poſted Abundanc of Men. On the Twenty-ninth they began the Attack, which was mad with ſuch Succeſs, that the *Confederates* poſſeſſed themſelves thereof, altho the Enemy made a very hot Fire upon them, but without any great Execu tion. The ſame Day, ſome Pieces of ſmall Cannon were carried to th Riſing Grounds, with two Mortars; and the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, and Ge neral *Zumjungen* had Orders to repair thither on the Thirtieth, by the Brea of Day, with three Thouſand five Hundred Men, to the End they migh ſuſtain Baron *Rhebinder*, and Count *Koningſeck*, who were to make an Attac with three Thouſand Men upon the laſt Riſing Grounds, and the Enemy Intrenchments. About Evening, it was obſerved, that the Enemy carrie nine Pieces of Cannon to thoſe Riſing Grounds. On the Thirtieth, the three Thouſand Men ſetting forward on their March during the Night, a rived about Day-Break before theſe Riſing Grounds, though they had onl been able to march two a-breaſt. Immediately they attacked the Riſin Grounds with Abundance of Vigour, and being well ſuſtained by the thre Thouſand five Hundred Men, the *French* were driven from thence in little Time, and an Officer of Diſtinction was diſcovered amongſt their Dea This done, the *Confederates* advanced towards their Intrenchments; b they found them abandoned, the Enemy having retired, after having ſe them on Fire, and having nailed up four Pieces of Cannon. The *Allies* lo but few Men in this Action, notwithſtanding the Enemy had fired upo them, with above a hundred Pieces of Cannon, from ſeveral Places, whe the Shot croſs'd each other. The Bravery of their Officers and Soldiers i theſe Attacks, was incredible. One may add to what paſs'd that Day, at th taking the Riſing Grounds of *St. Catharine*, that when the Enemy abandone them, they retired alſo from ſeveral Caſſines, and burnt all the Olive Tre in the Neighbourhood. The ſame Day, Orders were ſent to bring to th Camp the twenty Pieces of heavy Cannon, which had been landed ne *Hieres*, in order to mount them upon a Battery on the Hill whereof the had got Poſſeſſion: To this End, ſome Men were ſent to level the Way and facilitate the Removal of the Artillery. This done, they detach' Colonel *Pfefferkorn*, and Quarter-Maſter *Nicoletti*, with a Detachment Cavalry, to take a View, on the *Right*, how many Men would be neceſſar to poſſeſs themſelves of a certain Poſt; and, at the ſame Time, to diſcove if they could not make their Approaches on the other Side of the City.

Attack of the Riſing Grounds of *St. Catharine*.

On the Night between the Thirtieth and the Thirty-firſt, the *Allies* we to *reconnoitre* the Poſts of the Enemy near their Intrenchments; and it w obſerved that they were abandoned; but, towards Day, their Troops po ſeſſed themſelves of them again. The ſame Day, the *Allies* continued repair the Ways, for the Removal of the Artillery, wherein they met wi Abundance of Difficulties, on account of the Badneſs of the Earth. Fou Companies of Grenadiers were likewiſe ordered to go and join Colone *Pfefferkorn*, who was not yet returned to the Camp. At the ſame Time Advice was brought from General *Viſconti* in *Savoy*, that the *French* ha withdrawn all their Troops from thence, in order to ſend them into *Pro vence*. On the Firſt of *Auguſt*, Prince *Eugene* left the Camp, with th above-mentioned four Companies of Grenadiers, to meet Colonel *Pfeffer korn*, and take a View of the Ground; whereupon, the Enemy obſervin that more Men were marching that Way, reinforced their Troops upon th Hills, and alſo poſted ſome Forces in the Plain.

On the other Hand, the *Allies* drew a Line on the *Left* of their Riſing Grounds, and worked vigorouſly at their Batteries; whilſt they were alſo raiſing two others on that Side towards the Sea, from whence they might not only fire upon the Town, but upon the two Veſſels that were in the Harbour, from which the Enemy made a terrible Fire. On the Second, they went on in perfecting their Line, and their Batteries, in order to ſee if they could not force the Enemy to abandon their Intrenchments before the Place: The more, becauſe they received Intelligence, that ſix Battalions, detach'd from *Brabant*, had arrived the Fifteenth of laſt Month at *Lyons*; that the Troops in *Savoy* were making long and haſty Marches; and that the Duke *de Noailles* was expected in *Provence*.

On the Third, the Enemy made a briſk Fire from their Artillery on the *Right* and *Left*, which did ſome Damage to the Works of the *Allies*; but it was ſoon repaired. An Intrenchment was thrown up at the fartheſt End of the Mountain, from whence the Enemy might have attack'd the *Confederates* with the moſt Eaſe. The Batteries on the Sea-ſide, *viz.* one of ſixteen Pieces of Cannon, and one of four Mortars, were finiſhed the Firſt of the Month, and the ſame Day they began another of ſix Pieces. That they were erecting upon the Mountain did not go on ſo ſucceſsfully, becauſe they were obliged to fetch the Things, neceſſary for that Purpoſe, three Leagues off, where they were landed from on board the Fleet. In the Night, between the Third and Fourth, the Enemy made a Sally with two Thouſand Men, and at firſt cauſed ſome Diſorder amongſt the *Confederates* Pioneers, but they were afterwards obliged to retire. The Battery upon the Mountain was not yet finiſhed; but the *Allies* had made a Work on the *Left* to cover it, and they were labouring to do as much on the *Right*, in order to draw afterwards a Line at the Foot of the Hill, and thereby join the two Works. On the Fifth, the Batteries on the *Right* were perfected; the Enemy made a great Fire from their Cannon, and Mortar-Pieces, but without doing great Damage. On the Sixth, the *Confederates* finiſhed their Works on the *Right*, and laboured with a great deal of Diligence at thoſe on the *Left*, in order to join them together, and cover their Batteries. The Enemy continued making a very briſk Fire, and the *Allies* had ten Men killed, and ſome wounded. There were then but three Cannon in Battery; the Enemy worked at fitting up a large Veſſel, in order to fire from thence into the Plain. Deſerters brought Word, that Count *Medavi* was expected immediately, and that the Marſhal *de Theſſe* was drawing together ſome Troops towards *Marſeilles*.

On the Seventh, the Batteries of the *Confederates* were finiſhed, but they could not yet get all their Cannon thither; nevertheleſs, they began to fire upon the Enemy's Veſſels, and upon a Fort on the Sea-ſide. At the ſame Time, they joined their Works to cover their Batteries, and Orders were given for making an Addition to that on the *Right*. Colonel *Pfefferkorn* was alſo detached with two Hundred Horſe, to go in queſt of Forage in the Mountains, where he met with ſome regular Troops, and ſome Militia, who fired upon him; but he charged them with ſo much Vigour, that he put them to Flight, killed ſome of their Men, and wounded others: He likewiſe took a Lieutenant, and found Abundance of Forage; but could not bring it all away, becauſe the Roads were very narrow, and the Peaſants were in Arms, and had killed ſome Foragers. Hereupon, Colonel *St. Amour* was detach'd with four Hundred Foot, and two Hundred Horſe, with Orders to perſuade the Peaſants to lay down their Arms, and retire to their Houſes.

On the Eighth, Orders were given by the *Allies* to erect two new Batteries, of twenty Pieces each, behind their Intrenchments; and they received Advice, that the ſix Battalions, which arrived from the *Netherlands*, had joined the Enemy's Army. On the Ninth, the *French* made a Sally, but they retired again, without undertaking any Thing, becauſe the *Confederates* were well upon their Guard: They loſt ſome Men therein. On the Tenth, it was perceived they were fitting up another Veſſel; and they made ſo great a Fire from their Cannon, Mortar-Pieces, and Small Arms, that they diſmounted three of the Beſiegers Cannon, kill'd them Ten or a Dozen Men, and wounded eighteen. At the ſame Time, Admiral *Shovel* came to the Head Quarters, where a great Council of War was held, and ſome Troops were commanded to aſſault the Enemy's Forts along the Coaſt, which hindered the Approach of the *Confederate* Fleet. On the Eleventh, News was brought, that the Enemy had received a Reinforcement of ſix Battalions; and Colonel *St. Amour* ſent Word, that they were drawing together a Body of regular Troops, and Militia, in order to annoy the *Confederates* Foragers, who were obliged to go a good Diſtance in queſt of Forage; upon which Count *Fels* was detach'd the Twelfth, with ſome Cavalry, to obſerve the Enemy's Motions. The ſame Day, Deſerters brought Intelligence, that they had received a freſh Reinforcement, the Day before, of fifteen Battalions; inſomuch, that they had then ſixty Battalions for the Defence of the Place, greateſt Part of which were incamped within their Intrenchments. At the ſame Time, two new Batteries were ordered to be raiſed, to batter the Forts on that Side towards the Sea. On the Fourteenth, the *Confederates* continued to carry on their Works, and perfect their Batteries, in order to attack the Place both by Sea and Land. They batter'd vigorouſly Fort *St. Lewis*, the Enemy's three Veſſels, and the Town. The Beſieged alſo made a very briſk Fire, inſomuch that one might have heard a hundred Cannon Shot, and Mortars, at a Time, but did the *Allies* but very little Damage. Orders were given to the Troops to be upon their Guard in their Poſts, and four Battalions were commanded to ſuſtain them, in caſe of Neceſſity. The ſame Day they had Advice, that the Enemy expected freſh Reinforcements from *Catalonia* and *Germany*; and Deſerters brought Word, that Count *Medavi* was incamped with a Body of Cavalry, and ſome Infantry and Militia, near *Brignolles*, but the Count *de Fels* kept a ſtrict Eye upon all his Motions: The *Allies* reckon'd, that when they were Maſters of Fort *St. Lewis*, and *St. Margaret*, they ſhould have a Communication with the Fleet, greateſt Part of which rode at Anchor, at the Entrance into the Road of *Toulon*. The ſame Day alſo, ſome Veſſels of the Fleet advanced nearer the Road, to block up the City more narrowly. The Batteries of the *Confederates* began to fire upon Fort *St. Lewis* with Succeſs; and, upon Advice that the Enemy had a Deſign to form ſome Enterprize againſt their Poſts, they made three *Pruſſian* Battalions advance on thei *Left*, beſides the Four, which had been poſted ſome Days before on thei *Right*. At the ſame Time, a Report was ſpread, that Colonel *Pſefferkorn* having ventured too far, with Intent to *reconnoitre* the Enemy, had fallen into an Ambuſcade, with two Officers, and ſix *Huſſars*, and had been ſeen fall from his Horſe, without its being poſitively known, whether he wa kill'd, or only taken Priſoner.

Colonel *Pſefferkorn* killed.

On the Night between the Fourteenth and Fifteenth, the Enemy ſeem'd very quiet; but towards Day-Break, ſome Signals were perceived, as i they intended to put ſome Deſign in Execution: In Effect, they were ſeen advancing, on a ſudden, in great Numbers towards the Poſts on the *Right* where they a little ſurprized the *Confederates*, becauſe thoſe in the advanced Poſts upon the Hills had not been able to give them timely Notice of th Enemy's Approach, having been ſurprized themſelves; inſomuch, that th Men, finding themſelves attack'd on all Sides, judged that it would be impoſſible to maintain themſelves in thoſe Poſts, and reſolved upon retiring the more, becauſe the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*, who commanded that Day was wounded by two Musket-Shot, whereby he loſt his Life, to the gre Regret of the whole Army. Nevertheleſs, the *Confederate* Troops ſti defended themſelves a long Time, with great Vigour, in a Caſſine, and i a little Fort under the Mountain of *St. Catherine*, where the *Heſſian* Colon *Rebelſdorf* commanded. A Reinforcement was ſent to ſuſtain him, but i was too late, the Enemy having already forced thoſe Poſts, by their gre Superiority. The Attack was as vigorous on the *Left*, but not with ſ many Troops, nor with the ſame Succeſs; for the Enemy were ſo warml

The Prince of *Saxe-Gotha* killed.

receive

received there, eſpecially by the three *Pruſſian* Battalions, that they were obliged to retire, and leave a great Number of Dead behind them. The Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* alſo contributed not a little to the keeping of theſe Poſts; his Highneſs having advanced, with great Expedition, to defend them at the Head of two Regiments of his Dragoons, whom he ordered to diſmount.

THE Enemy having thus made themſelves Maſters of the Beſiegers Intrenchments on the *Right*, ſurrounded the Detachment of Colonel *Pfefferkorn* upon the Hills; but a *Palatine* Officer, who had taken upon himſelf the Command, after the Death of that Colonel, whereof the *Confederates* received certain Advice, diſcovered a Way to avoid the Enemy. However, being arrived upon the Mountain, his *Rear-Guard* was attack'd; but he loſt but few of his Men, Count *Harrach* having advanced to ſuſtain him, with ſix Battalions, and ſome Cavalry. In the mean While, the Marſhal *de Theſſe* ſpared no Pains to make the beſt of the Advantages he had juſt gained; to this End, he extended his Men from the *Right* of the Mountains, to near the *Confederates* Head-Quarters, and the Enemy had made all their Forces advance on that Side; whereupon, it was reſolved to march up to them with the whole Army; but they immediately decamped, and retreated, contenting themſelves with deſtroying the Beſiegers Works on the *Right*, and ſetting Fire to their Ways, which they had been forced to make with Planks, for want of Earth. As it was not judged proper to make any new Works on that Side, the *Allies* ſatisfied themſelves with ſending ſome Men thither, to bring off their Wounded. There was no Officer of Diſtinction kill'd, except the Prince of *Saxe-Gotha*; but Colonel *Wertman*, of *Saxe-Gotha*, and Colonel *Praſtigardi*, a *Piedmonteze*, were taken Priſoners. Amongſt the Wounded was the Lieutenant-Colonel *de Rulſleben*, a *Heſſian*, and another Officer of the *Palatine* Troops. Six Hundred private Men, and ſubaltern Officers, were either kill'd, wounded, or made Priſoners: The Enemy, however, loſt at leaſt as many as they; but the *Allies* were obliged to leave two Pieces of Cannon behind. After this, the *Confederates* ſent two Regiments of Cavalry to *Souliers*, to keep open their Communication with the Count *de Fels*, and cover themſelves behind, eſpecially upon the Road which led from *Toulon* to *Souliers*. On the Fifteenth in the Evening, the Garriſon of Fort *St. Margaret* capitulated, and ſurrendered at Diſcretion. On the Sixteenth, they marched out, to the Number of nine Officers, and one Hundred Soldiers; fourteen Pieces of Cannon were found therein. The Night before, the *Confederates* had begun to bombard the City; they found alſo, by ſome intercepted Letters, that the Enemy had actually ſixty Battalions in their Army; and that the Count *de Medavi*, who was incamped at *St. Maximin*, with eight Thouſand Men, expected yet ſome more Troops.

The Garriſon of Fort *St. Margaret* ſurrender at Diſcretion.

ON the Seventeenth, the *Confederates* diſcovered a tolerable Breach in Fort *St. Lewis*; and the Enemy erected a Battery upon their laſt Tower, to prevent the Approach of the Fleet: Several Parts of the City were ſeen on a Flame, having been ſet on Fire by the Bombs. Count *Baver* drove ſome of the Enemy from the Poſt of *la Val*, and Colonel *St. Amour* brought to the Camp a Lieutenant, and twelve Soldiers. On the Eighteenth, the Count *de Fels* ſent 31 private Men, whom he had taken Priſoners to the Army. At the ſame Time, Advice was brought, that the Baron *de Regal* had been detached, with ſome Regiments, from the *Corps* of General *Viſconti*, in *Pied-ont*, but that he was not yet arrived at *Nice*. On the Nineteenth, the Breach of Fort *St. Lewis* having been viewed, and the Diſpoſitions made for the Aſſault, Baron *Rhebinder*, Veldt-Marſhal-General, made the Grena-iers, who were ordered for that Purpoſe, advance early in the Morning; ut the Enemy abandoned the Fort in Confuſion, after the firing of ſome annon-Shot, and ſaved themſelves in Boats.

Fort *St. Lewis* abandoned.

THE *Confederates*, who took Poſt there immediately, found therein twenty-ree Pieces of Cannon, moſt of them Thirty-ſix Pounders, and ſome Pro-iſion, with a good Quantity of Bullets and Bombs, fifteen Hundred Car-idges, forty Barrels of Gun-Powder, and ſome lighted Matches, which they extinguiſhed. The Enemy threw into the Sea twenty-ſix Pieces of Cannon, which were in Battery on the Shore, moſt of them Thirty-ſix Pounders; they alſo threw ſome Bullets therein, but there was ſo little Water, that it was eaſy to get them out. Orders were then given to put on board the Artillery, and the Ammunition, whereof they had no longer need; as alſo the Sick and Wounded. The Adjutants, who had been ſent on the Eighteenth to the *Rendezvous* without the Camp, to treat about the Exchange of Priſoners, returned the next Day, and brought back Word, that they had agreed upon the Exchange on the Twentieth. They added, that they had Intelligence, that the Marſhal *de Theſſe* expected the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Berry*, and *Berwick*; that the *Sieur d'Arenes* was coming from *Rouſſillon* with ſome Battalions; and that by the Twenty-fourth, that Marſhal would have one Hundred Battalions in his Camp, which already conſiſted of Threeſcore and Ten.

On the Twentieth, Orders were given for putting on board the Reſt of the Artillery, and Ammunition before the End of the Day. A Bomb of the Enemy's fell in Fort *St. Lewis*, and ſet Fire to a Mine, which had been made there on purpoſe to blow up the Caſtle, whenever it ſhould be thought proper; three Soldiers were wounded on that Occaſion. News was brought the ſame Day, that the Enemy were erecting a new Battery, that all the Inhabitants of the Country were againſt the *Allies*, and that the Peaſants were drawing together on every Side.

On the Twenty-firſt, the *Confederates* made the neceſſary Preparations for the March of the Army, and blew up Fort *St. Margaret*. The Fleet then advanced nearer the Town, with ſome Bomb-Catches, and began to bombard the City and Harbour with great Fury; which the Enemy returned by a briſk Fire from their Batteries. Prince *Eugene* went up to an Eminence, that he might the better take a View of the Fire, cauſed by the Bombs of the Fleet; and perceived a Flame very plainly, but could not well diſtinguiſh what it was. General *Fels* ſent Word, that Count *Medavi* was ſtrengthening himſelf between *Souliers* and *Cuers*.

The *Allies* raiſe the Siege.

In the Night, between the Twenty-firſt and Twenty-ſecond, the *Confederate* Army began to ſet forward on their March, in five Columns, and took the ſame Rout as they had done in coming to *Toulon*: The Retreat was made with ſo much Secreſy, and good Order, that the Enemy were not aware of it, neither was any Thing left behind in the Camp. The Army arrived the ſame Day at *Cuers*. The Fire cauſed by the Bombs, on the Twenty-firſt, in *Toulon*, continued burning all that Night, and the Flames ſpread even into the Harbour, and took hold on the Shipping. The Count *de Bielk* averred, that eight Veſſels had been ſeen on Fire. On the Twenty-ſecond, about Ten at Night, the Cavalry continued their March; and the Moon riſing ſome Time after, the Infantry took the ſame *Rout*. On the Twenty-third, all the Army arrived near *Pignans*, except the Troops under the Command of General *Fels*, which were ordered to ſtay at *Luc*. The ſame Day, a Firing was ſtill heard before *Toulon*. On the Twenty-fourth, the Army incamped on the hither Side the River *Argent*. Upon the Report of ſome Peaſants, that the Enemy were marching a-breaſt of the Mountains, with four Regiments of Dragoons, and ſome Battalions, Major-General *St. Remi* was commanded to march foremoſt towards *Frejus*, with all the Grenadiers, to poſſeſs himſelf of the Poſt of *Eſterelle*. Orders were ſent, at the ſame Time, to General *Regal*, who had been detached from the *Corps* of General *Viſconti*, with ſome Regiments, to return to *Piedmont*. On the Twenty-fifth, the Army arrived at *Frejus*, where they were joined by the Count *de Fels*. The Peaſants reported, that the Enemy's Detachment above-mentioned, were on their March towards *Eſterelle*. On the Twenty-ſixth, the Count *de Fels* marched before towards *Cannes* with his *Corps*, and the Infantry of the *Left* Wing followed. This March was very fatiguing, by Reaſon of the Woods, Valleys, and Defiles, where the Enemy might have annoyed them greatly, had not General *St. Remi* prevented them, by poſting himſelf there firſt. The Peaſants, who had got together in the Woods, to the Number of five or ſix Hundred, fired upon the Troops of the *Allies*, but the latter killed about twenty of them, and took ſome of them Priſoners, whom they afterwards releaſed; but, at the ſame Time, they cauſed it to be publiſhed in the Country, that if the Peaſants would not lay down their Arms, they would put all to Fire and Sword. A Counter-Order was likewiſe ſent to the Baron *de Regal*, and upon his receiving Advice, that General *St. Remi* was on his March towards the Woods abovementioned, that Baron returned to *Cannes*.

ON the Night between the Twenty-ſixth and Twenty-ſeventh, the Infantry who had advanced foremoſt, arrived in the Wood; and at Day-Break, they continued their March towards *Cannes*, where the whole Army arrived about Evening, without having loſt above four or five Men, by the Precautions they had taken againſt the Enemy. It was reported that Count *Medavi* purſued them with his *Corps*, and that the Marſhal *de Teſſe* was marching towards *Grace*, with the Reſt of the Army.

ON the Twenty-eighth, the Army ſtay'd at *Cannes*, but they detached Lieutenant-Colonel *Eben*, with three Hundred Horſe, to obſerve the Enemy on that Side towards *Grace*, and he poſſeſſed himſelf of one of the Gates of the Town, without cauſing any Diſorder therein, notwithſtanding they had taken up Arms. The Count *de Fels* ſet forwards on his March towards *Antibes*, in order to block it up; and the Army continued their March the Twenty-ninth, and arrived at *Piot*. The Baron *de Regal* returned into *Piedmont* with his *Corps*. On the Thirtieth, General *Fels* paſſed the *Var* with his *Corps*, two Brigades of *Koningſeg*, and *Zumjungen*, two Regiments of Cavalry, the Dragoons of *Saxe-Gotha*, and an *Imperial* Regiment of *Huſſars*, in order to advance by the Mountains to *Eſterelle*. The Reſt of the Army followed in different Bodies, and Orders were ſent to the Commandant of *St. Paul*, to blow up that Place, after having taken out all that was therein. Such was the End of the Expedition of *Toulon*; but as it did not anſwer the Hopes which had been conceived thereof, Prince *Eugene* would not end the Campaign, without attempting ſomething which might both heighten the Glory of the Arms of the *Allies*, and the Courage of the Soldiers.

THESE were the Motives of his Highneſs's Attempt upon *Suſa*, an important City, which had remained in the Hands of the *French*, when they were driven out of *Piedmont*; and which was both the Key to prevent the Entrance into that Province, and to open the Duke of *Savoy* a Paſſage to make Incurſions into *Dauphine*, whenever he pleaſed. There was no Time to be loſt; the Marſhal *de Teſſe* was marching to the Defence of that Place; but the *Allies* had got the Start of him, and on the Seventeenth of *September*, their firſt Line took the *Rout* to *Suſa*, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, whilſt the Duke of *Savoy* was advancing towards *Pignerol* with the Reſt of the Troops. As thoſe, which had been left in *Piedmont* during the Expedition to *Toulon*, were come to join the Army, it was as ſtrong as it had been at the Beginning of the Campaign.

Suſa inveſted.

ON the Eighteenth and Nineteenth, the Prince of *Anhalt* drew near *Suſa*, with all the Grenadiers commanded by the Count *d'Eck*, five *Imperial* Battalion under Count *Koningſeg*, and three of *Pruſſia*, with two of *Heſſe*, under Major General *Lacken*. On the Twentieth, Prince *Eugene* advanced with the Reſt of the Army to *St. George*, and came the Twenty-firſt within Cannon-Shot of the Town. Monſieur *de Vraignes*, a Marſhal *de Camp*, commanded therein, but he had not Forces enough to defend the Riſing Grounds, and the Intrenchments, which the Marſhal *de Teſſe* had cauſed to be thrown up there; wherefore he retired to *Exiles*, after having left Monſieur *Maſſelin* in the Citadel, with the Troops, and Proviſion neceſſary for making a vigorous Defence.

THE Count *d'Eck* took Poſſeſſion of the Riſing Grounds on the *Left* of the Enemy's Camp, with a Detachment of Grenadiers; and as it was at the ſame Time as the *French* Troops were quitting them, they defended themſelves for ſome Time, killed him fifteen Men, and wounded twenty-five.

At the ſame Juncture, the Prince of *Anhalt*, and the Counts *Koningſeg* and *Lachen*, made themſelves Maſters of the other Poſts, and Intrenchments, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the Hill which commanded the Riſing Grounds, whereof Count *d'Eck* had ſeized; as alſo of all the other Poſts at the Foot of the Mountain, where *Suſa* is ſituated. Then Baron *Hohendorff*, Adjutant General, advancing with ſome *Heiduques*, and Grenadiers, made himſelf Maſter of a Redoubt, wherein he found ſome Pieces of Cannon, and Ammunition; whilſt Count *Zumjungen* paſſed the *Doire* with ſix Battalions, and poſſeſſed himſelf of the Hill behind *Suſa*, and the Prince of *Anhalt* marched farther onwards.

On the Twenty-ſecond, Lieutenant-General *Wilks* went to obſerve the *French* Troops, which were poſted upon the Riſing Ground, at the Paſs of *Feneſtrelles*. In the mean While, the Commandant of *Suſa*, who had not Troops enough to defend the City, abandoned it, as he had all the Poſts which were in the Neighbourhood; whereupon the Inhabitants ſent Deputies, on the Twenty-ſecond at Night, to offer the Keys to Prince *Eugene*. The Governor alſo quitted the old Caſtle, and had the Bridge of the *Doire*, and that of *Chaumont*, broken down, after which he retir'd towards the Hill *la Brunette*, behind the Citadel. Immediately the Count *de Gahlen*, and *Kevenhuller*, with four Hundred Grenadiers, and two Hundred Horſe, poſſeſſed themſelves of the City, and had the Bridges repair'd: General *Zumjungen*, alſo, poſted himſelf in *Chaumont*, with five Battalions. The ſame Day, the Marſhal *de Teſſe* arrived at the Paſs of *Feneſtrelles*, and found the *Allies* Maſters of the Town, and the Citadel inveſted.

The City ſends the Keys to Prince *Eugene*.

The Citadel inveſted.

On the Twenty-third, at Night, General *Zumjungen* repaſs'd the Bridge of *Chaumont*, with the Troops under his Command, and went to *Gialon*, from whence he detach'd Lieutenant-Colonel *Odoard*, with four Hundred Grenadiers, and one Battalion, to drive a Detachment of the *French*, from the Riſing Grounds they had again ſeized on, and where they were intrenching themſelves; however, after a very briſk Action, the *Allies* regain'd them. On the Twenty-fourth, a *Pruſſian* Lieutenant-Colonel, made himſelf Maſter of two Redoubts, upon the Paſs of *Feneſtrelles*.

On the Twenty-fifth, the heavy Artillery being come pretty near, Prince *Eugene* ſet all Hands to work to get it to the Camp, and erect Batteries; but the Rain, and the Darkneſs of the Night, very much prevented the Advancement of this Work. This Artillery conſiſted of twenty-ſix Pieces of heavy Cannon, and ſix Mortars, with eight Hundred and fifty Bombs, and what Ammunition was neceſſary. The Duke of *Savoy*, who was incamped at *Pignerol*, detach'd, as ſoon as he arriv'd there, five Battalions, under the Command of Monſieur *de Belcaſtel*, which were to be ſuſtained by the *Vaudois*, of the Valley of *Lucern*, in order to drive the *French* from that of *St. Martin*. As ſoon as the Marſhal *de Teſſe* had Advice thereof, being apprehenſive that the Duke of *Savoy* would attack *Perouſe*, and the Valley of *St. Martin*, whilſt Prince *Eugene* continued the Siege of *Suſa*, he ſent Orders to Monſieur *de Cadrieux*, who was in the Valley of *Quiras*, to advance on that Side towards *Prali*, with the two Battalions under his Command. Thus the *Allies* quited the Valley of *Lucern*, in order to fall by the Paſs of *Jalieu* upon *Prali*, but Monſieur *de Cadrieux* had got the Start of them.

On the Twenty-ſixth, during the Night, the *Allies* carried moſt of the heavy Artillery upon the Hill *la Brunette*. In the mean While, the Beſieged made a very briſk Fire, from the Fort *Catinat*, which killed and wounded ſome of the Soldiers. On the Twenty-ſeventh, General *Zumjungen* having receiv'd a Reinforcement of ſix Hundred Men, poſted himſelf to cover the Trenches which had been opened; and about Two a Clock, he battered the Fort *Catinat* with twelve Pieces of Cannon, and threw ſome Bombs into the Citadel. On the Twenty-eighth, there was a very large Breach in that Fort, inſomuch that the *Allies* attack'd it Sword in Hand, and made themſelves Maſters thereof, after ſome little Reſiſtance: A Lieutenant and ſixteen Soldiers of the Enemy's were killed in this Action, and fifty taken Priſoners; the Reſt, to the Number of thirty, ſav'd themſelves in the Fort of *la Brunette*.

On the *Allies* Side; they had alſo a Lieutenant, and ſome Soldiers killed, and twenty-eight wounded. They found in the Fort two Pieces of Cannon, and ſome Ammunition. The ſame Day, Prince *Eugene* battered the Citadel, with ſeven Pieces of Cannon, and had two other Batteries erected, one of ſix Pieces, and the other of four. On the Thirtieth, they continued battering the Citadel, and throwing in ſome Bombs.

ON the Firſt of *October*, the two new Batteries began to play, and continued ſo to do, till the Second, when there was a conſiderable Breach made: Another Battery was likewiſe rais'd upon the *Left*. On the Third, they widened the Breach; inſomuch, that Monſieur *Maſſelin* judging that the Place might be carried by Storm, and being willing to ſave the Garriſon, ſent ſome Officers to capitulate; but not having been able to obtain Leave, to march out with Arms and Baggage, and four Pieces of Cannon, the Beſiegers began to fire again; and that with ſo much Succeſs, that the Garriſon ſurrendered Priſoners of War. They conſiſted of a Battalion of the Regiment of *Beauvoiſis*, amounting in all to three Hundred Soldiers, and thirty Officers, which were conducted to *Turin* the Sixth. Monſieur *Maſſelin* met with a very good Reception from the Duke of *Savoy*. The *Allies* found therein ſome Sacks of Corn, and Meal, with a good Quantity of Ammunition.

The Citadel ſurrenders.

DURING theſe Tranſactions, the Marſhal *de Theſſe* was preparing to relieve the Place; he had even let Monſieur *Maſſelin* know his Intention, and had exhorted him to hold out as long as poſſible. To this End, he waited for fifteen Battalions, which were coming from *Provence* and *Dauphiné*, but their March had been delay'd two Days, by the overflowing of the Waters; nd Monſieur *Maſſelin*, not being in a Condition to hold out any longer, ſurrendered, as we have already obſerved.

ON the Seventh, Prince *Eugene* entered the Town, and gave the neceſſary Orders for repairing the Breaches; which done, he ſent back to *Turin* the Artillery that had ſerved at the Siege; and the Troops, which had been employ'd therein, marched towards *Pignerol*, to quarter in the Villages in the Neighbourhood of that Place, where the Duke of *Savoy* ſet hem at work, to repair the Fortifications of Fort *St. Bridget*. At the ſame Time, General *Viſconti* led the *Imperial* Troops into the *Ferrareze* and the *Mantuan*. In the mean While, Prince *Eugene* provided the Town and Citadel of *Suſa* with a ſufficient Number of Forces to ſecure that Fortreſs, hich was of Importance to him; and alſo had a Line drawn over Mount *enis*, which paſſed by the *Great Croſs*, and extended as far as *Suſa*. The *alatine* Troops, to the Number of eleven Battalions, and one Regiment f Dragoons, marched, in order to embark for *Catalonia*, upon ſome Tranſport Ships which the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* had got ready for that Purpoſe: nd the *Heſſian* Forces reſumed the *Rout* to *Germany*, till a Counter-Order ould arrive, for which the Duke of *Savoy* ſollicited very ſtrenuouſly.

THUS ended this Campaign on that Side, which might have been much ore ſucceſsful; ſince both *Toulon*, and all *Provence*, would have fallen a ey to the Conquerors, had not the Duke of *Savoy* ſtaid ſo long by the ay, becauſe Sir *Cloudeſly Shovel* made a Difficulty of delivering up to him e Subſidies which were on board his Fleet. Two Days, wherein his oyal Highneſs ſuſpended his March, gave the Marſhal *de Theſſe* Time to rtify *Toulon*, and its Avenues; and thereby occaſioned the Miſcarriage of e of the fineſt and beſt concerted Deſigns that ever was.

As for *Germany*, it underwent the ſame Fate this Campaign, as it had ne the Year before; that is, the People were the innocent Victims of the *ench* Generals, who haraſſed them by Contributions beyond Imagination; cordingly, the Marſhal *de Villars* found the Benefit thereof ſo ſenſibly, at he took Care not to leave ſo fine a Country to go for *Italy*, as the King s Maſter order'd him; on the contrary, he excuſed himſelf very artfully; d as the *moſt Chriſtian King* had always a greater Love for him, than for y of his other Generals, he had the Complaiſance to leave him in a Poſt, ere he ſaw plainly, the Marſhal was only detained by the Deſire of making

State of Affairs in *Germany*.

making his Fortune. The *States* of the *Empire* having been very negli-gent, in guarding their Lines at *Buhl* and *Stolhoffen*, the Marſhal *de Villars* ſurprized and forced them; which done, he made an Incurſion into the *Em-pire*, which coſt the *Germans* immenſe Sums, for he laid the whole Country under Contribution, from the *Danube* to the Mountains of *Tirol*. It is true, that after the *Elector* of *Hanover* was prevailed on to take upon him th Command of the *Imperial* Army, the Face of Affairs was entirely changed, in Favour of the *Confederates*, by that Prince's Vigilance and good Conduct; inſomuch, that he obliged the Marſhal to repaſs the *Rhine*; but thi was not till after he had made prodigious Havock in the Country, and had well filled his own Coffers: Return we now to the Duke of *Marlborough*, whom we left at the *Hague*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* returns to *England*.

His Grace having there concluded ſeveral weighty Affairs with the *States-General*, ſet ſail for *England*, and arrived at *St. James's* the Seventh of *November*, O. S. As his Succeſs in the *Netherlands* had been no ways anſwerable to the Expectations which had been formed thereof, no Notice wa taken of it by the *Parliament*, as had been uſual in former Years; w ſhould, therefore, not have made any Mention of the *Parliamentary* Affair this Seſſion, had not a memorable Debate ariſen in the *Houſe of Peers*, whic too nearly concerned the Duke's Honour. to be paſſed over in Silence Wherefore, we ſhall give an Account of as much thereof, as immediatel related to his Grace.

A memorable Debate, in the *Houſe of Lords*.

This Debate aroſe on the Nineteenth of *December*, in Relation to th Affairs of *Spain*, the Queen being preſent at it *incognito*, till Five a-Cloc in the Afternoon. The Earl of *Rocheſter* ſpoke firſt; and having extolle highly the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Courage and Conduct, and enumerate his Services, obſerved it had been a conſtant Cuſtom, when a Perſon of hi Lordſhip's Rank, who had been employ'd in ſo eminent a Poſt, returne Home, he had either Thanks given him, or was called to an Accoun from whence he inferred, that the ſame ought to be done, in Relation the Earl of *Peterborough*. The Earl of *Haleifax* ſpoke next, and enlarge likewiſe, on the Earl of *Peterborough*'s ſucceſsful Services, but artfully p off the returning his Lordſhip Thanks, till the whole Tenor of his Condu ſhould be examined, which the Earl of *Peterborough* himſelf profeſſed w what he deſired beyond any Thing. On the other Hand, the Lord *Haveſham* was not ſilent; but having extolled the Earl of *Peterborough*'s Braver Conduct, and Succeſs, concluded with this oblique Reflection upon the E of *Galway*, that *'Twas no Wonder our Affairs in* Spain *went ſo ill, ſince t Management of them had been entruſted to a Foreigner.*

Hereupon, ſeveral Lords ſhewed the Neceſſity of carrying on the W till the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy ſhould be recovered, and King *Char* ſettled on the Throne. Amongſt the Reſt, the Earl of *Peterborough* ſai *They ought to give the Queen nineteen Shillings in the Pound, rather than ma Peace on any other Terms*; adding, *That if it ſhould be thought neceſſary,* *was ready to return to* Spain, *and even to ſerve under the Earl of* Galwa This naturally brought on the Conſideration of Ways and Means to retrie the Affairs in *Spain*; in Relation to this, the Earl of *Rocheſter* ſaid, *Th we ſeemed to neglect the principal Buſineſs, and to mind only Acceſſories:* A ding, that he remembered the Saying of a great General, the old Duke *Schomberg*, viz. *That the Attacking of* France *in the* Netherlands, *was l the Taking a Bull by the Horns.* His Lorſhip propoſed, therefore, *That ſhould ſtand on the Defenſive in* Flanders, *and ſend from thence fifteen or twe Thouſand Men into* Catalonia.

That noble Peer was ſeconded by the Earl of *Nottingham*, who co plained of *Spain*'s being, in a Manner, abandoned. But the Duke *Marlborough* remonſtrated, with ſome Warmth, againſt ſuch inconſider Advice, and ſhewed the Neceſſity of increaſing, rather than diminiſhing Forces in *Flanders*. The two chief Reaſons his Grace urged were, Fi *That moſt of the Enemy's ſtrong Places there, might be kept with one Battal in each; whereas, the great Towns of* Brabant, *which we had conquer'd,*

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quired twenty Times that Number for their Preſervation. Secondly, *That if our Army in the* Netherlands *ſhould be weakened, and the* French, *by their Superiority, ſhould gain any Advantage, which was not improbable, the Diſcontented Party in* Holland, *who were not a few, and bore with Impatience the neceſſary Charges of the War, would not fail to cry aloud for Peace.* Hereupon the Earl of *Rocheſter* ſaid, *He wonder'd that noble Peer, who had ever been conſpicuous for his Calmneſs and Moderation, ſhould be now out of Temper:* Adding, *That there being an abſolute Neceſſity to ſend Relief to* Spain, *his Grace would oblige their Lordſhips, if he would let them know, where they might get Troops to ſend thither; and the more, becauſe the Earl of* Peterborough *had aſſured them, that very Day, he had heard Prince* Eugene *ſay, that the* German *Soldiers had rather be decimated, than be ſent into* Spain. Hereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* prudently anſwered the Reproach of having ſhewn ſome Warmth, by ſaying, *That the Thing was of too great Importance to be ſpoken of, without Concern*; and as to the Queſtion propoſed by the Earl, he added, *That notwithſtanding it was highly improper to diſcloſe ſecret Meaſures in ſo numerous an Aſſembly,* (to which many Strangers had been admitted that Day, by the Favour of the *Queen*'s Preſence) *becauſe the Enemy would not fail to be informed thereof; yet, to gratify their Lordſhips, he could aſſure them, that Meaſures had already been concerted with the* Emperor, *for the forming an Army of forty Thouſand Men, whom he ſpecified under the Command of the Duke of* Savoy, *and for ſending a powerful Relief to King* Charles; adding, *That it was to be hoped, Prince* Eugene *might be prevailed on to command in* Spain; *in which Caſe, the* Germans *would gladly follow him thither. The only Difficulty,* his Grace ſaid, *that could be objected to this Scheme, was the uſual Slowneſs of the Court of* Vienna; upon which Head his Grace took Notice, *That if the ſeven Thouſand* German *Recruits, which the* Emperor *had promiſed for the Army in* Piedmont, *had arrived time enough, the Enterprize againſt* Toulon *might have been attended with Succeſs; but that it was to be hoped, and he durſt engage his Word for it, that, for the future, his* Imperial *Majeſty would punctually perform all his Engagements.* Upon this, the Debate ended.

1708.

WE concluded the Tranſactions of the laſt Year, with an Account of a memorable Debate in the *Houſe of Lords*, wherein the Duke of *Marlborough* had a large Share, and which, indeed, was chiefly pointed at him. Complaints were alſo made of his Grace, for continuing the War, though the *French* had offer'd, at the End of the Year 1706, to yield up *Spain*, and the *Weſt-Indies*, but this was a falſe Suggeſtion. All theſe Heats, in *Parliament*, after they had thus broken out, were abated, upon the *Queen*'s giving them Aſſurance, that all paſt Errors ſhould be redreſs'd for the Future. However, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and his Friends, had ſeveral Difficulties, at this Time, to encounter with; for the better underſtanding of which, we muſt premiſe ſome Things, which are neceſſary, for the giving our Readers an Inſight into the State of Affairs at that Juncture.

The Ducheſs of *Marlborough* declines in the *Queen*'s Favour.

Mrs. *Maſham*, and Mr. *Harley*, gain her Eſteem.

THE Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*, who had hitherto almoſt engroſs'd the *Queen*'s Favour, began now to decline very much in her Majeſty's Eſteem, and no longer to have the ſame Credit with her as formerly. Her Grace had introduced one Mrs. *Maſham* into the *Queen*'s Service; and that Lady had found Means to inſinuate herſelf ſo far into the *Queen*'s good Graces, that ſhe began to eclipſe the Dutcheſs, and to become almoſt her Majeſty's only Favourite. Mr. *Harley*, afterwards Earl of *Oxford*, then Secretary of State, and at the Head of the Party which oppos'd the Duke, and his Adherents, was endeavouring to ſupplant them at Court, and began, likewiſe, to grow daily in the *Queen*'s Favour, and to have a great Influence over her Meaſures.

Two Diſcoveries made, to the Prejudice of the latter.

BUT two Diſcoveries were made, at this Time, unluckily for Mr. *Harley*. One was of a private Correſpondence, carried on with *France*, by one *Gregg*, Clerk in the Secretary's Office, whom that Gentleman had not only entertained, but made his particular Confidant: Hereupon *Gregg* was try'd, and executed for High Treaſon; but it did not appear that Mr. *Harley* was privy, vy, or had given the leaſt Countenance to this unlawful Correſpondence. The other was, that *Valiere*, and *Bara*, two Men whom that Gentleman had employ'd as Spies, to go frequently over to *Calais*, under the Pretence of bringing him Intelligence, were informed againſt, as Spies employ'd by *France*, to get Intelligence from *England*. They had frequently been complained of, upon Suſpicion, but were always protected by Mr. *Harley*; but the Preſumptions againſt them were ſo violent, that at laſt they were ſeized on, and brought up Priſoners for it.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Lord *Godolphin*, offer to lay down their Places.

“ THE Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Lord *Treaſurer*, having diſcover'd many of his Practices, (*ſays a late Author*) laid them before the *Queen*; but ſhe would believe nothing, that was ſuggeſted to his Prejudice; nor would ſhe enter into any Examination of his ill Conduct, but was uneaſy when ſhe heard it ſpoke of: So theſe Lords wrote to the *Queen*, that they could not ſerve her any longer, if he was continued in that Poſt. The *Sunday* following, when they were ſummoned to a Cabinet Council, they both went to the *Queen*, and told her they muſt quit her Service, ſince they ſaw ſhe was reſolved not to part with *Harley*. She ſeemed not much concern'd at the Lord *Godolphin*'s offering to lay down, and it was believ'd to be Part of Mr. *Harley*'s Scheme, to remove him; but ſhe was much touch'd with the Duke of *Marlborough*'s offering to quit, and ſtudied, by ſome ſoft Expreſſions, to divert him from that Reſolution; but he was firm, and ſhe did not yield to them, ſo they both went away, to the Wonder of the whole Court. Immediately after, the Queen went to the Cabinet-Council, and Mr. *Harley* opened ſome Matters relating to Foreign Affairs. The whole Board were very uneaſy; the Duke of *Sommerſet* ſaid, he did not ſee how they could deliberate on ſuch Matters, ſince the General was not with them; He repeated this, with ſome Vehemence, whilſt all the Reſt looked ſo cold and ſullen, that the Cabinet-Council was ſoon at an End; and the *Queen* ſaw, that the Reſt of her Miniſters, and the chief Officers, were reſolved to withdraw from her Service, if ſhe did not recal the two that had left it. It was ſaid, that ſhe would have put all to the Hazard, if Mr. *Harley* himſelf had not apprehended his Danger, and reſolved to lay down. The *Queen* ſent, the next Day, for the Duke of *Marlborough*, and after ſome Expoſtulations, ſhe told him, *Harley* ſhould immediately leave his Poſt, which he did within two Days, (viz. *the Eleventh of* February) But the *Queen* ſeemed to carry a deep Reſentment, of the Duke, and the Lord *Godolphin*'s Behaviour, on this Occaſion; and though they went on with their Buſineſs, they found they had not her Confidence.

Mr. *Harley*, and ſeveral others, lay down their Places.

“ THE Dutcheſs of *Marlborough* abſtained, for ſome Weeks, from going to Court; but afterwards this Breach was made up, though it was little more than in Appearance. Both *Houſes of Parliament* expreſs'd a great Concern, at this Rupture in the Court, and apprehended the ill Effects it might have. The *Commons* let the Bill of Supply lie on the Table, though it was ordered for that Day, and the *Lords* appointed a Committee to examine *Gregg*, and the other Priſoners. As *Harley* laid down, *Harcourt*, then Attorney-General, *Manſel*, the Comptroller of the Houſhould, and St. *John*, the Secretary of War, went and laid down with him. The *Queen* took much Time to conſider, how ſhe ſhould fill up ſome of their Places; but Mr. *Boyle*, Uncle to the Earl of *Burlington*, was the next Day made Secretary of State.

Scotland threatened with an Invaſion, of which *Lewis* XIV. conceives great Hopes.

A few Days after this Breach happened at Court, the Nation were alarmed, by News from *Holland*, of a Deſign which the *French* could no longer keep a Secret; this was, that they were ſending the *Pretender* to *Scotland*, with a Fleet and Army, to poſſeſs himſelf of that Kingdom, in Revenge for the late Attempt the *Confederates* had made on *Toulon*. *Lewis* XIV. had conceiv'd vaſt Hopes from this Undertaking; he imagined, that as ſoon as his Fleet had ſet the *Pretender* aſhore, in *Scotland*, the whole Nation would riſe in his Favour, and that the leaſt Advantage he ſhould gain by it, would be, that his Troops would thereby acquire a conſiderable Superiority in *Flanders*; for he fancy'd Queen *Anne* would be oblig'd to ſend for, at leaſt, thirty Battalions from thoſe Parts, which he concluded, would ſoon compel the *States-General*, to accept of the Terms he intended to propoſe to them, to quit the *Grand Alliance*, and clap up a ſeparate Peace. But this vaſt Project vaniſh'd into the Air. Contrary Winds prevented their Fleet's putting to Sea, till the whole Deſign was diſcover'd; and an Ague hinder'd the *Pretender* from embarking when he ought to have done; tho' he embarked afterwards when it was too late, and when all reaſonable Hopes, of effecting any Thing to the Purpoſe, were over; inſomuch that it was next to a Miracle, that both he, and his little Fleet, did not fall into the Hands of the *Engliſh*. This gave Riſe to a Report, that *Lewis* XIV. would willingly have loſt his Ships, ſo he could have been rid of his troubleſome Gueſt at the ſame Time; and that this Squadron was fitted out with that View, if it ſhould fail of Succeſs: But if this was the Deſign, the Officers of the Fleet do not ſeem to have been in the Secret. Monſieur *Rouſſet*, who is very ſevere upon the *Pretender*, and calls him the *greateſt Coward that ever wore the Title of a Prince*, ſays; that the very Thoughts of being obliged to draw his Sword in *Scotland*, threw him into an Ague, which, if true, does not redound to his Credit, but on the Contrary, is, in ſome Meaſure, a Proof of the Truth of what Monſieur *Rouſſet* aſſerts: We will not, however, pretend to avouch it.

The Duke of *Marlborough* ſets out for the *Hague*.

THE Storm, which threatned *Great Britain*, being thus happily diſpell'd, and the neceſſary Meaſures taken for the Security of the Government, his Grace, the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſet out from *London* the Twenty-ninth of *March*, early in the Morning, and having reach'd *Margate*, embark'd there that Evening. The next Day, at Two in the Afternoon, he came in Sight of the Coaſt of *Holland*; but no Pilot being there, to carry in the Yacht, he went in an open Boat, with Oars, to *Maeſlands-Sluys*, from whence he got late that Night to the *Hague*. Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who had arrived there two Days before, having Notice of his Grace's Arrival, ſent him a Compliment immediately, and let him know, he would make him a Viſit about Nine next Morning; but his Grace, with his uſual Politeneſs, prevented him, and went to ſee his Highneſs at Eight, who returned the Viſit about Noon; after which, they went together to the *Grand Penſionary Heinſius*, they were afterwards entertained at Dinner by Baron *Bothmar*, the *Elector* of *Hanover*'s Envoy, whither vaſt Crowds of People flock'd to ſee them; eſpecially Prince *Eugene*, who having never been in *Holland* before, all the Inhabitants of that Country were prodigiouſly curious of having a View of him.

Has a Conference with Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the *States*.

ON the Twelfth of *April*, N. S. in the Evening, a great Conference was held, between Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Deputies of the *States*, for private Affairs, and the *Grand Penſionary*, in the Chamber of *Triers*, the uſual Place of Conferences, in the Apartment of the *States*. This was pitched upon, to avoid the Trouble of the Ceremonial; for otherwiſe, it muſt have been at the Duke of *Marlborough*'s, as Embaſſador Extraordinary; whereas, Prince *Eugene* had no Character, the Purport of his Credentials being only; "That his *Imperial* Majeſty had ſent his firſt Councellor, Preſident of War, and General-Lieutenant of his Armies, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, to concert the neceſſary Operations for the enſuing Campaign; and that he deſired the *States* to repoſe an entire Confidence in his Highneſs." As ſoon as they had enter'd the Room, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with Abundance of Politeneſs, took Prince *Eugene* by the Hand, and led him to a Seat above his own, after which, the *States* Deputies placed themſelves, without having any Regard to Precedency.

PRINCE *Eugene* opened the Conference with a Speech, wherein he gave a particular Account of the *Emperor*'s Forces in *Naples*, *Lombardy*, and *Piedmont*, as alſo of thoſe deſign'd in *Spain*; than having ſpecify'd the Troops, which his *Imperial* Majeſty intended to employ in *Germany*, he gave his own Opinion, in very modeſt Terms, of the proper Operations for the next Campaign, both on the *Upper Rhine*, and in the *Low Countries*; concluding, that he had Inſtructions from his *Imperial* Majeſty, to uſe his Endeavours to engage the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the *States General*, to approve of the Scheme he had propos'd; and to ſecond, on their Parts, his *Imperial* Majeſty's jeſty's Efforts, both to reduce the exorbitant Power of *France*, and to reſtore his Brother, *Charles* III. to the whole Monarchy of *Spain*. After the Prince had ended his Diſcourſe, the Duke of *Marlborough* acquainted the Aſſembly, with the Inſtructions he had receiv'd from the *Queen* his Miſtreſs, with Relation to the Buſineſs before them; and at laſt, Mention was made of a ſeparate Army, to be commanded by Prince *Eugene*. This Conference, which laſted above an Hour, was but a Kind of *Preliminary*; for the Deputies of the *States* were not impower'd to make any Anſwer, either to Prince *Eugene's* Propoſals, or the Duke of *Marlborough*'s; but only according to the uſual Methods, obſerved in that wiſe Republick, to receive them, and report the ſame to their *High Mightineſſes*, which they did the Sixteenth.

And ſeveral other Conferences.

The Reſolutions taken therein.

AFTER this, ſeveral other Conferences were held, tho' more privately, between the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the *States*. The Reſult of them was then a Myſtery, and afforded Matter of Speculation to all *Europe* for ſome Time; but it appeared afterwards, that it was reſolved therein; "That moſt of the *Imperialiſts*, employ'd the Year before, "on the *Upper Rhine*, with the *Saxons*, and *Heſſians*, in the Pay of *Great* "*Britain*, and *Holland*, and the Troops which the *Elector Palatine* was to "furniſh, in Conſideration of his *Imperial* Majeſty's reſtoring him to the Poſ"ſeſſion of the *Upper Palatinate*, with the Prerogatives enjoin'd by his An"ceſtors) ſhould march into the *Netherlands*, to act there, under Prince "*Eugene*, in Concert with the *Britiſh*, and *Dutch* Forces, commanded, in "Chief, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and under him, by the Veldt Mar"ſhall *d'Auverquerque*."

Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, arrive at *Hanover*.

WHETHER Prince *Eugene*, who took *Hanover* in his Way to the *Hague*, communicated, then, the above mentioned Scheme to that *Elector*, and found him averſe thereto, or propoſed any other Meaſure to his *Electoral* Highneſs, we cannot pretend to determine; but it was now thought fit, that both Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſhould wait on that Prince, in order to obtain his Concurrence, to the Reſolutions taken at the *Hague*. The Duke of *Marlborough* intended to have gone back to *England*, before the opening of the Campaign, but Prince *Eugene* was very earneſt with his Grace to meet him at *Hanover*; and the *States General* having repreſented to the *Queen* of *Great Britain*, the Neceſſity of his Preſence on that Side the Water; as alſo, how uncertain the Winds might make his timely Return and the Seaſon being ſo far advanced, his Grace reſolved to comply with Prince *Eugene*'s Deſire, and to take a Journey to the *Hanoverian* Court. Accordingly he ſet out for that Place, and arrived on the Twenty-ſixth of *April* N. S. within two *German* Miles of that Court, where he was met by Princ *Eugene*, and they proceeded on thither the ſame Evening together, an alighted at the *Britiſh* Envoy's.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* went firſt to Court, and was followed thither ſoon after, by Prince *Eugene*; where the ſeveral Audiences of Ceremony which they had of the *Electoral* Family, being over, they had a long Co ference together with the *Elector*, who gave Orders for their being accommodated with every Thing, in his own Palace. They had alſo a Conferenc with his *Electoral* Highneſs, for the three following Days; the Count d *Rechteren*, aſſiſting on the Part of the *States General*. They met with ſom Difficulties, at firſt; but they were ſoon remov'd, by the dexterous, and prudent Management, of Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*: An his *Electoral* Highneſs, though he was ſenſible, that by this Scheme, fo making vigorous Efforts in *Flanders*, the Army, which he was to comman himſelf, on the *Upper Rhine*, muſt be extremely weakened, ſo that he ſhou be obliged to ſtand on the Defenſive, conſented, at laſt, to part with ſeveral Regiments; and being ſatisfy'd with the Laurels he had already gain'd chearfully ſacrificed to the *Common-Cauſe*, the Glory he might have acquir'd by acting offenſively.

BY this Regulation, the Duke of *Marlborough* wiſely foreſaw, he ſhoul ſurmount the Difficulties he had formerly laboured under; for by th great Addition of Forces, he could form two Armies, if Occaſion requir'd

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and he was ſo well aſſur'd of the Intrepidity of his own Troops, that he was reſolv'd, if poſſible, to engage the Enemy, notwithſtanding their Superiority. This he might now do, without conſulting the Deputies of the *States General*, attending the Army, who had often diſappointed him in his Deſigns.

MR. HOWE, her Majeſty's Miniſter at the Court of *Hanover*, gave the following Account of the Duke's Negotiation, in a Letter to the Earl of *Mancheſter*.

Letter from *E. Howe*, Eſq; to the Earl of *Mancheſter*.

MY LORD, *Hanover*, April 29, 1708.

"HIS Grace, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Count *de Rechteren*, arrived here on *Thurſday* Night: My Lord Duke, and Prince *Eugene*, met at a Poſt-Houſe, two *German* Miles from hence, and came together, in the ſame Coach, to my Houſe. Having refreſhed themſeves, they went to Court, where they were lodg'd, in the ſeveral Apartments prepared for them. Next Morning, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Count *de Rechteren*, had a long Conference with the *Elector*, and in the Evening, they went to hear a Play. Laſt Night, they honoured me with their Company, and ſupp'd at my Houſe. The *Elector*'s Baggage, that was order'd to march on *Wedneſday*, was countermanded the Day before; the Waggons are unloaded, and remain ſo till farther Orders. However, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, have prevailed ſo far with his *Electoral* Highneſs, that, I hope, the Baggage will be ſent, in a few Days to *Frankfort*. They have performed, in this Matter, that which, I believe, none elſe could have done. Monſieur *Elcetz*, whom the *Elector* had ſent to *Saxony*, to treat with King *Auguſtus*'s Miniſters, about three Thouſand Horſe, which were to be taken into the Service of the *Empire*, is come again, without having concluded that Treaty." *I am*, &c.

E. Howe.

A Stratagem put in Practice with Succeſs.

IT will not be improper to obſerve here, that, notwithſtanding it was
reed, that Prince *Eugene* ſhould act in the *Netherlands*, yet it was indu-
iouſly given out, that he was to command a ſeparate Body, on the *Mo-*
le; which induced the Enemy to ſend a conſiderable Number of Forces
t Way, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Berwick*. On the Twenty-
nth, in the Afternoon, Prince *Eugene* ſet out for *Leipzick*, to confer with
ng *Auguſtus*, who was come thither on Purpoſe, two Days before, from
reſden. On his Highneſs's Arrival there, on the Firſt of *May*, he finiſh'd
Negotiation in a few Hours, and purſued his Journey, next Day, to *Vi-*
a. The Duke of *Marlborough* ſet out from *Hanover*, the Thirtieth of
ril, in the Morning, and arrived the Third of *May*, in the Afternoon,
the *Hague*, where his Grace communicated to the *States General*, the Re-
t of the Conference held at *Hanover*: This done, after having concerted
h their *High Mightineſſes*, all farther Meaſures for opening the *Campaign*,
left the *Hague* the Seventh, and ſet out for *Ghent*; where, having review'd
Britiſh Forces, he went on, the Eleventh, for *Bruſſels*.

The *Confederate* Army take the Field.

HERE his Grace conferred with the Veldt Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*,
o, notwithſtanding the infirm State of Health he laboured under, preſer-
a vigorous Mind, and ſeem'd reſolv'd to dye like a Hero, in the Field,
e Orders to the Troops to march to *Anderlech*, near *Bruſſels*, where,
ordingly, the *Dutch*, *Pruſſians*, and *Hanoverians*, began to form the Ar-
, the Twenty-third of *May*, N. S. The Twenty-ſixth they marched to
ingben, where the Duke of *Marlborough* took up his Quarters, in the
y of that Name, and the Veldt Marſhal fix'd his at *Hall*, a little Town
lay in the Front of the firſt Line. The *Britiſh* Forces repair'd to this
p, likewiſe, with all poſſible Expedition; as did, alſo, a conſiderable
y of Troops, in the Service of the *States General*, from their reſpective
iſons in *Flanders*. And laſt of all, the Field Deputies, of their *High*
htineſſes, arrived there, and behaved themſelves, this Campaign, with

ſo much Prudence, Generoſity, and Reſolution, that they contributed very much to its Succeſs.

On the other Hand, the ſmall Advantages the *French* had obtained laſt Year, though they were ſufficiently mortified, that the Duke of *Marlborough*'s prudent Conduct had not let them gain any Thing in the *Netherlands*, ſpirited them up, to form ſeveral extraordinary Schemes, and to make ſtill greater Efforts, to regain their former Superiority. And, indeed, their Forces ſeemed to be more numerous, this Year, than ever; eſpecially in the *Netherlands*, where it was believed, the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, and the Duke *de Vendoſme*, would have commanded again. But an unexpected Alteration was ſuddenly made, and the King of *France* declared the Duke of *Burgundy*, *Generaliſſimo* of his Forces in *Flanders*, and appointed the Duke of *Vendoſme* to ſerve under him. They were to be accompany'd by the Duke *de Berry*, and the *Pretender*, who was returned from his unſucceſsful Expedition to *Scotland*. The *Elector* of *Bavaria* was to command on the *Rhine*, with the Duke of *Berwick* under him; the Marſhal *de Villars* having been recall'd, and appointed to command in *Dauphine*. Theſe Proceedings of the *French* King's, ſurpriz'd every one; but the *French* Court conceiv'd great Hopes from theſe Alterations of their Generals.

As do the Enemy likewiſe.

Upon Notice then, that the *Confederate* Army had taken the Field, the Duke *de Vendoſme* aſſembled his Troops, the Twenty-fifth, between *Mons*, and *St. Ghiſlain*, and fix'd his Head-Quarters at *St. Simpronien*. From thence he march'd, the next Day, to *Soignies*, poſting his *Right* a *Naiſt*, and his *Left* at *Canchie Notre Dame*, within three Leagues of th *Confederate* Camp. He was join'd, the ſame Day, by the Duke of *Burgundy*, who was to command in chief, as we obſerved before, together with th Duke of *Berry*, his Brother, and the pretended Prince of *Wales*, under th *Romantick* Title of the *Chevalier de St. George*.

On the Twenty-ninth of *May*, the *Confederate* Army, which conſiſted o one Hundred and eighty Squadrons, and one Hundred and twelve Battalions, made a Motion from *Billinghen*, advancing the *Right* to *Herſelinge* and the *Left* to *Lemberg*, and fixing his Head-Quarters at *St. Renelle*, i Hopes of bringing the Enemy to an Engagement; which, by their bo March to *Soignies*, they ſeemed rather to ſeek, than decline, being ſuperio in Number to the *Allies*: For their Army conſiſted of one Hundred an ninety-ſeven Squadrons, and one Hundred and twenty-four Battalions.

The ſame Day, the Enemy received their heavy Baggage from *Mon* but ſent it back again thither, the Thirty-firſt, which ſtill gave the Enem Hopes they ſhould come to an Engagement; whereupon the Duke of *Marborough* ordered the Troops to be in Readineſs, to march at an Hou Warning. The ſame Evening, the Duke of *Marlborough* receiv'd Intelgence, that the Enemy's heavy Baggage, had receiv'd a Counter-Ord and was actually returned to the Camp; as alſo that they had forag'd f two Days: from hence it was reaſonably concluded, that they would n march the next Day, as Deſerters had reported. Hereupon, the Duke *Marlborough* having adviſ'd with the other Generals, reſolved to ſend t Horſe to forage, the next Morning. They went out, accordingly, befo Break of Day; but they had not been out an Hour, before Advice ca that the Enemy had begun, the Night before, at Ten, to ſend their hea Baggage to *Mons*, and decamp'd without any Noiſe, about Eleven, direing their March towards *Nivelle*. Hereupon, the Foragers were immeately recall'd; and to prevent all Loſs of Time, the *Infantry* march'd fi about Noon, from *St. Renelle*, and were followed by the Cavalry.

A Deſign of the Enemy's.

About Four, they formed four Columns, intending to have incamp the *Right* towards *Anderlech*, and the *Left* towards *Lake*; but upon farth Notice that the Enemy had not incamped at *Nivelle*, but had continu their March by *Bois Seigneur Iſaac*, to *Braine la Leu*, the Duke of *Maborough* judged, that their only Deſign muſt be, to poſt themſelves on t Banks of the *Deyle*, to hinder the *Allies* from paſſing that River, and ſeize *Louvain*; being the very ſame Scheme, which the Duke of *Vendo* had formed the Year before, but had miſcarried in putting it in Execution. To prevent the Enemy, there was no other Way, but to continue marching all Night, ſo that on the Third of *June*, in the Afternoon, the Army of the *Allies* arrived at the Camp of *Terbank*, very much fatigued, both by this long March, and by the continual Rains, which had fallen for twenty-four Hours together.

Which is prevented by an expediti-ous March.

THE *French* having Intelligence, of the expeditious March of the *Confederates*, did not think fit to venture any farther than *Genap*; but incamped with their *Right* to that Place, and their *Left* to *Braine la Leu*. Upon which the Duke of *Marlborough* took up his Quarters in the Abby of *Terbank*, and Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* his, in the Suburbs of *Louvain*. On the Fourth, ſeveral Bridges were laid over the *Deyle*, between *Havre* and *Louvain*. On the Fifth, almoſt the whole *Confederate* Army forag'd in the Neighbourhood of their Camp. The Sixth, being appointed, by his Grace, as a Day of Thankſgiving, for the paſt Succeſs of the Arms of the *Allies*, and to implore a Bleſſing upon the preſent Campaign, it was religiouſly obſerv'd, throughout the whole Army.

Underhand Practices of the *Elector* of *Bavaria*.

The Enemy continuing quiet in their Camp, the Duke of *Marlborough* took that Opportunity to review his Troops, which he began to do on the Seventh, and continued for eight or nine Days following; when he had the Satiſfaction to find, that the reſpective Bodies were all very compleat, and the Men in the moſt excellent Order; fluſh'd with their former Victories, and eager to engage an Enemy, that began to look deſpicable in their Eyes. In this Camp it was, that the *Electoral* Prince of *Hanover*, now our moſt gracious Sovereign, King *George* II. came to the Army, and was receiv'd with the greateſt Marks of Reſpect and Diſtinction, by all the General Officers.

It appeared now very plain, that the Enemy had no Inclination to come to a Battle with the *Confederates*. Their Views were indeed to recover the Places they had loſt in the Year 1706, but it was by their uſual Methods of *Surprize*, and *Treachery*; nor were they altogether diſappointed in their Deſigns. For the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, who had gained ſome Intereſt in the Provinces of the *Netherlands*, amongſt People of all Ranks, by his Profuſeneſs, and Affability, with the Aſſiſtance of the Count *de Bergeyck*, Miniſter of *Spain*, a Perſon of great Credit, and no leſs Activity, together with other Friends of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, eaſily found Means to practiſe upon the Levity, of the chief Inhabitants, of ſome of the principal great Towns; who being uneaſy under the *Dutch* Government, promiſed to open their Gates to the Troops of *France* and *Spain*, as ſoon as they ſhould be able to find a fair Opportunity.

THE Armies, on both Sides, had now remained a conſiderable Time in their reſpective Camps, without any Motion; the *Confederates*, for their Parts, being in Expectation of Prince *Eugene*'s taking the Field, with an Army compoſed of the *Pruſſian* and *Heſſian* Troops, ten Thouſand *Palatines*, and ſome *Imperialiſts*. The Motion of this Body of Forces was retarded, by ſeveral Difficulties, about the March of the *Palatine* Troops. The *French*, getting Intelligence hereof, rightly concluded the *Confederates* would hardly venture to force them, in the Paſſes and Defiles whereof they were poſſeſſed; wherefore they detached two Bodies of their Troops, with Orders to march towards *Ghent* and *Bruges*, in hopes of ſurprizing thoſe two Places, with the Inhabitants whereof they had an Intelligence; which, accordingly, they effected; as we ſhall ſee immediately.

THAT our Readers may have an Idea of the Importance of theſe two Cities, it may not be improper, to give them here a conciſe Deſcription of them.

Bruges is a beautiful, ſtrong, and noble City, of the *Low-Countries*, in the Earldom of *Flanders*; the Capital of the Territory of *Bruges*, a Biſhoprick, under the Archbiſhop of *Mechlin*. It is a Place of great Trade, ſituated on ſeveral Canals, which are very convenient, for tranſporting of Merchandize to the neighbouring Cities and Countries. It is about twenty-four

Miles *North-Weſt* of *Ghent*, eleven *Eaſt* of *Oſtend*, thirty-four *North-Eaſt* of *Dunkirk*, and forty *Weſt* of *Antwerp*.

Ghent is a large City and Caſtle, one of the Chief of the *Low-Countries*; the Metropolis of the Earldom of *Flanders*, and Territory of *Ghent*; and likewiſe a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Mechlin*: It is famous for the Birth of the *Emperor Charles* V. on the Twenty-fourth of *February*, 1500. It ſtands on the Rivers *Scheld*, *Lys*, and *Leye*, which divide it into twenty-ſix Iſlands: It has vaſt Fields within its Walls, ſo that it is reckoned of as large Extent as *Paris*; and *Charles* V. who was a great Lover of that City, wherein he drew his firſt Breath, anſwered, when he was asked, *Whether he was Maſter of ſuch another City as* Paris, *in all his vaſt Dominions?* He! J'ay un *Gand* dans laquelle Je puis mettre toute *Paris*. *Piſh! I have one* Glove, *wherein I can put all* Paris; alluding to the Word *Gand*, the *French* Name of *Ghent*, which alſo ſignifies a *Glove*. It is twenty-ſeven Miles almoſt *South-Weſt* of *Antwerp*, thirty *North-Weſt* of *Bruſſels*, ninety-four *South* of *Amſterdam*, and one Hundred fifty-four *North-Eaſt* of *Paris*.

Motions of the Enemy's Army.

THE firſt Attempt was made upon *Ghent*, by the Marquis *de Grimaldi*, a Lieutenant-General, who had under him the Baron *de Capres*, now Duke of *Bournonville*, and the Brigadiers *de la Faille* and *Paſteur*. In the mean While, the other Body, under the Command of the Count *de Chemerault*, likewiſe a Lieutenant-General, were to make themſelves Maſters of the Paſſages of the *Dender*, and to break down all the Bridges that were laid over it. To conceal this Deſign the better, the Duke of *Burgundy* began to march, on the Fourth of *July*, about Nine at Night, and paſſed the *Sennes* in the Morning, between *Tubize*, *Cambeck*, and *Halle*, the Detachment having ſet forward on their March the Morning before. His Royal Highneſs afterwards took his *Rout* towards *Leſſines*, and went to *Ninove*, having the *Dender* before him, as if he had had no other View than to retire towards *Tournay*. The Duke of *Marlborough* had no Notice of the Duke of *Burgundy*'s March, till it was Midnight; when ſuſpecting, or having Intelligence of his Deſign, he immediately detached four Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons, with Orders to paſs the *Dender* at *Dendermond*, and obſerve the Army of *France*; and, if poſſible, prevent their putting their Deſign in Execution, but it was too late: At Four in the Morning, the Duke paſſed the Canal near *Bruſſels*, and poſted himſelf at *Anderlech*.

The *French* ſurprize *Ghent*.

The Manner how.

IN the mean While, the Marquis *de Grimaldi* having marched all that Day, and all Night, arrived on the Fifth, early in the Morning, near *Ghent*: He then made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions, for the Execution of the Deſign, wherewith he was charged. About Five in the Morning, ſome Troopers, with five or ſix Soldiers, appeared before the Gate *St. Levin*, pretending to be Deſerters. At this Gate, there was only a weak and negligent Guard of Burghers, who were no more in Number than the pretended Deſerters, and asked them ſome few trifling Queſtions, to which the others, having their Leſſon by Heart, made pertinent Anſwers; after which, they gave them Admittance. When they were going to carry them to the Main-Guard, ſome of them ſat themſelves down on the Ground, on Pretence of Wearineſs, and deſired a little Brandy to refreſh them, which was granted; and after drinking a little among themſelves, they drank alſo to the Burghers, who did the ſame, and amuſed them with a Story of the March of the *French* Army, and their deſerting. Soon after, another ſmall Party came, with the ſame Story; and the firſt Party ſaying they knew them, they were admitted; more Brandy was brought; and they all drank thereof. But they had hardly taken the Glaſs in their Hands, before Monſieur *de la Faille*, who, not long before, had been High Bailiff of that City, but who was then a Brigadier, in the Service of *Spain*, advanced at the Head of a Hundred Foot. By Chance, the Soldier who was then upon Duty without the Gate, as Centinel, happened to be one who had deſerted from the Brigadier's Regiment; wherefore he knew him, levelled his Piece at him, and was juſt going to fire: But the Brigadier, with great Preſence of Mind, called the Soldier by his Name, and told him that he had nothing to fear from him, as a Deſerter;

for that he was come over to their Side himſelf, with all thoſe brave Fellows, whom he ſaw with him. At the ſame Time, he went up to the Centinel, and put ſome Piſtoles into his Hand, which made him as mute as a Fiſh. The Brigadier then paſſed on with his Men, and advanced towards the Gate.

THOSE who were upon Guard at the Gate, ſeeing him ſo well attended, made an Attempt to prevent his Entrance; but the pretended Deſerters riſing all at once, preſented their Bayonets and ſtopt them. Reſiſtance would now have been to little Purpoſe, wherefore Monſieur *de la Faille*, having thus made himſelf Maſter of this Gate, without ſtriking a Stroke, left ſome of his Men there, and with the Reſt marched with all Expedition through the Town, to poſſeſs himſelf likewiſe of the Gate of *Bruges*. As it was very early in the Morning, he met only with ſome few Labourers, and Tradeſmen in the Streets; ſome of whom taking them for Deſerters, uſed them with great Civility, whilſt others, judging otherwiſe, flock'd together, and made a Shew as if they would have took up Arms: But Monſieur *de la Faille* threw ſome Piſtoles amongſt them to appeaſe them, which made ſome of them cry out, *Long live* Philip. More Money was given them for ſo doing; this increaſed their Numbers, and afterwards nobody made any Oppoſition. In this Manner, he got to the *Bruges-Gate*, of which alſo he made himſelf Maſter, almoſt without any Reſiſtance. Immediately he cauſed it to be ſhut, for fear that Major-General *Murray*, who was encamped on that Side with three or four Battalions, and one Regiment of Dragoons, ſhould have poſſeſs'd himſelf thereof. Accordingly that General appeared before it ſoon after, but too late, the Poſt being taken, and the Bridges drawn up. He went afterwards to the Bridge of *Meuleſtede*, from whence he might have got to the Gate of *Muyde*, or the Gate of *Damme*, and could have thrown himſelf into the Caſtle by a very ſhort Way, but he got thither alſo too late, for Brigadier *de la Faille* had before ſeized thereon.

WHILST all this paſſed on the other Side of the Town, the Marquis *de Grimaldi*, who had followed Monſieur *de la Faille* pretty cloſe, entered with the Reſt of his Detachment, by the Gate of *St. Levin*, and poſted himſelf in the Market-Place, and other Places of Reſort. The People of the Town ſounded the Alarm-Bell, and the Burghers ran out of their Houſes in great Numbers, but nobody offered to make any Reſiſtance; ſome durſt not attempt any Thing, on ſeeing ſuch Numbers of Troops under Arms, and others had no Inclination to it. All the Gates having been thus ſeized, Brigadier *de la Faille* went about Ten a Clock to the Town-Houſe; and having conven'd the Magiſtrates, preſented them a Letter from the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, dated the Twelfth of *May*: The Subſtance of which was, "That hoping the Superiority of the Duke of *Burgundy*'s Arms, would "deliver moſt of the Cities of *Flanders* from the Yoke of the *Allies*, he "had thought proper, before his ſetting out for the *Rhine*, to leave be"hind him his Orders, to teſtify in that Caſe, to the Magiſtracy of *Ghent*, "and the Populace, the Satiſfaction he had received, in having always "ſeen them well-affected, and zealous for King *Philip*, even ſince the "Changes that had happen'd; and to aſſure them, that in caſe they ſhould "return to their Obedience to the ſaid King, they ſhould not only have "all their Privileges confirmed, but even that others ſhould be conferred "on them, according as ſhould be judged proper for the Welfare of the "Publick; and to conclude, that his *Electoral* Highneſs, as Governor-"General of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, would grant both the City and Pro"vince a general Amneſty, for all that had been done ſince the Battle of "*Ramillies*, and would confirm the Magiſtracy of *Ghent* in their Authority, "for two Years." After the Reading of this Letter, the Magiſtrates readily ſubmitted, and performed the Acts uſual on ſuch Occaſions, inſomuch, that by Noon, the *French* Government was perfectly re-eſtabliſhed.

The Caſtle ſummoned to ſurrender.

THIS done, the Marquis *de Grimaldi* bent all his Thoughts on reducing the Caſtle, wherein there was but a very weak Garriſon: Accordingly, he cauſed the Governor to be ſummoned immediately to ſurrender. It was Monſieur *de Labene*, Major of Sir *William Temple*'s *Engliſh* Regiment of Foot, who commanded therein, with about three Hundred Men: But as he expected, either to be reinforced by Major-General *Murray*, or relieved by the Approach of the *Confederate* Army, he refuſed at firſt to ſurrender, and anſwer'd, *That he would defend himſelf to the laſt Extremity*: Accordingly he fired ſome Cannon upon the Enemy, who, thereupon, began to raiſe ſome Batteries. In the Afternoon, Count *Bergeyck*, Miniſter of *Spain*, being arrived with a great Number of *French*, they again ſummoned the Governor, and ſent to him a Deputation from the Magiſtracy, to repreſent to him how Things ſtood, and exhort him to ſurrender. Upon this, Major *de Labene* held a Conſultation with the Officers under him; wherein, having conſidered that Major-General *Murray* had been diſappointed in his Attempt to throw a Reinforcement into the Place; how ſtrong the Enemy were, and how weak the Garriſon, conſiſting, beſides, of new Recruits, and ſickly Men; with a large old Breach unrepaired; the Moat's being fordable in that Place; the Cannon being, in a Manner, uſeleſs, for want of Neceſſaries thereunto belonging, and through the Abſence of the Store-Keepers and Gunners; the vaſt Number of Women and Children therein, amounting to upwards of nine Hundred, and the Scarcity of Proviſions; they thought it proper to accept of the honourable Terms which were offered them; which, however, were to be void, in caſe the Garriſon ſhould be relieved by the Eighth; rightly judging, that if they received no Relief by then, they could not reaſonably expect any at all. The Terms granted them were, That the Governor ſhould be conducted by Water to *Sas von Ghent*, with all his Garriſon, Arms, and Baggage, three Pieces of Cannon, and three Charges for the ſame. This Capitulation was executed the Tenth in the Morning, Mr. *Lediard* ſays the Eighth.

It obtains honourable Terms.

Bruges ſurrendered to the Enemy.

THE ſame Day that the Marquis *de Grimaldi* appeared before *Ghent*, the Count *de la Motte* marched to *Bruges*, at the Head of a ſtrong Detachment. As ſoon as he came before it, he ſummoned it to ſurrender, but promiſed the Burghers a Confirmation of their Privileges, and a general Amneſty fo what was paſt; at the ſame Time, he gave them Notice, that *Ghent* wa taken. Hereupon, the Magiſtrates ſeeing themſelves defenceleſs, and without a Garriſon, asked Leave to ſend to *Ghent*, to know whether it was true, that the Magiſtracy of that City had made their Submiſſion; which being granted them, and the Meſſenger being returned, they capitulated abou Noon, after the Count *de la Motte* had fired only three Pieces of Cannon. Mr. *Lediard* ſays, "There was indeed a Sort of Capitulation agreed upon, "in which the Sieur *Briel*, Receiver of the Contributions, and Monſieu "*Volmar*, his Comptroller, were included; but it appeared, by every Cir "cumſtance, that this was a Form only, and that the Articles had bee "long before agreed on."

Damme attempted by them in vain, but Fort *Plaſſendahl* taken.

THIS done, the Count *de la Motte* marched immediately to *Damme*, hoping to meet with the ſame Succeſs there; but as this Place was bot fortify'd, and garriſon'd, the Governor opened the Sluices, and laid the whol Country under Water, which obliged the Enemy to retire. From thenc he went on to *Plaſſendahl*; a little Fort on the Canal, which leads fro *Bruges* to *Oſtend*; and which ſecures the Communication between thoſe tw Places. He ſummoned the Officer who commanded therein; and, on hi Refuſal to ſurrender, ordered it to be attack'd, and took it, Sword i Hand.

MAJOR-GENERAL *Murray*, having found it impoſſible to reinforce th Garriſon of the Caſtle of *Ghent*, as we before obſerved, retired to *Sas vo Ghent*; where he met the Deputies of the *States-General*, for the Affair of *Flanders*, and concerted, with them, the neceſſary Meaſures for puttin their Frontiers in a Poſture of Defence, and ſecuring thoſe Poſts whic were not expoſed. The Governor of the *Sas* had, before, reinforced th Garriſon of the *Red-Houſe* with fifty Men, and the Deputies countermande the Regiment of *Eberfeldt*, which were marching to *Elkelo*. As for Major

General *Murray*, he poſted his Troops under the Cannon of Fort *Leopold*; but, the next Morning, he received Orders from the Duke of *Marlborough*, to march, and endeavour to join Major-General *Bothmar*, who, as we before obſerved, had been detached from the Grand Army, with three Regiments of Dragoons, and one of Horſe. Accordingly he paſſed the Canal, but receiving Advice from Monſieur *Bothmar*, that the Junction was impracticable, he returned, the Seventh, to his former Poſt. In the mean While, the Deputies of the *States* again reinforced the Garriſon of the *Red-Houſe* with a Hundred Men, and furniſh'd them with a ſufficient Quantity of Ammunition and Proviſion. Two Hundred Dragoons, of the Regiment *d'Audigni*, were likewiſe detach'd, to ſecure the Lines of *Bervliet*; and forty were ſent to *Hulſt*; beſides which, all the Troops which were in *Sluys*, marched to *Damme*, excepting fifty Men.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* was too ſenſible of what Importance it would be, to recover *Ghent* and *Bruges*, not to be thoughtful of the ſpeedieſt Methods to effect it; and as none ſeem'd to him ſo likely to conduce thereto, as to force the Enemy to a Battle, the gaining of which muſt, of courſe, be attended with the Recovery of thoſe Places, he concerted all poſſible Meaſures to that End.

WE before obſerved, that the *French* paſſed the *Sennes* between *Halle*, *Cambeck*, and *Tubize*; and that the Duke of *Marlborough* followed hard after them, and came to *Anderlech*: We ſhould have added, that his *Right* was at the Mill of *Tomberg*, which was within a League of the Mill of *Goicke*, where the *French* had paſſed on the Fifth. But as the Enemy came late into their Camp, and had made a very long March, through difficult Ways, it was not thought practicable to attack them that Night. However, the greateſt Part of the Horſe and Foot having been brought to the *Right*, during the Night, in order to engage the Enemy, the whole Army was formed, next Morning early, being the Sixth, in Order of Battle. But their Deſign was fruſtrated by the *French*, who were taken up the whole Night in paſſing the *Dender*, with all poſſible Expedition, through the Town of *Ninove*, and over ſeveral Bridges, built for that Purpoſe, near that Place: Inſomuch, that the Detachment, ſent to attack their *Rear Guard*, came too late to find any Thing but their ſmall Baggage, which was attended by a ſtrong *Eſcorte*. Theſe were ſoon defeated, and put to Flight, by Major-General *Schuylemburgh*, and Sir *Richard Temple*, with ten Squadrons, and five Battalions, ſupported by Major-General *de Veyne*, with ten Squadrons more, and they took a great Deal of Baggage: For the Enemy had paſſed the River with ſo much Precipitation, that they had ſunk their Boats, which occaſioned the leaving a conſiderable Part of the Baggage on the hither Side; Part whereof belonged to the Duke of *Burgundy*, which was plundered by the Soldiers, who alſo took above three Hundred Priſoners.

The Enemy retreat in the Night over the *Dender*.

THE *Confederate* Army incamped the ſame Night at *Aſche*, where Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, having made a quick March from the *Moſelle*, and left his Cavalry at *Maeſtricht*, arrived that Evening, with Major-General *Cadogan*, whom the Duke of *Marlborough* had ſent to attend him; his Highneſs reſolving to be preſent, as ſoon as poſſible, at whatever Action might happen, even though his Troops ſhould not come up in Time. The Arrival of his Highneſs, and the Approach of his Troops, not only revived the Spirits of the Soldiers, but was very acceptable to the Generals themſelves, after the ungrateful News, they had received that very Day, of the *French* having ſurprized *Ghent*, and taken *Bruges*.

Prince *Eugene* arrives at the *Confederate* Army.

FROM the very Moment Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* met, they acted with ſuch Unanimity, as if but one Soul had informed both their Bodies. The next Day, a Council of War was held, wherein it was reſolved to regulate the March of the Army, according to the Motions of the Enemy; whereupon, Pioneers were ſent out on every Side, to make Ways. The Reſolution the Duke of *Marlborough* had before taken, of bringing the Enemy, if poſſible, to an Engagement, was now confirmed again; and ſo eager were the Generals for it, that it was determined, if a fair Opportunity offered, not to wait for the Arrival of the *Imperial* Troops. In the Afternoon, Prince *Eugene* went to *Bruſſels*, to pay a Viſit to his Mother, the Counteſs of *Soiſſons*; and the next Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* being pretty much indiſpoſed, and feveriſh, the Orders were given out at Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*'s Quarters; and according to theſe Orders, four Battalions marched, to reinforce the Garriſon of *Bruſſels*; and eight Battalions, under the Direction of Major-General *Cadogan*, were commanded to make the Ways.

The Enemy's ſurprizing *Ghent*, proves a Diſadvantage to them in the End.

THE Advantage, though great for the Preſent, the Enemy had in ſurprizing *Ghent*, proved afterwards the Occaſion of a much greater Loſs to themſelves; and the Governor of the Caſtle, not delivering it till the Tenth of *July*, had this good Effect, that it amuſed the Enemy two or three Days in their Camp, from above *Aloſt* to *Schillebile*, on the *Scheld*. This Delay was of moſt fatal Conſequence to them; for the *French* Generals receiving Intelligence, that Prince *Eugene* was bringing a Reinforcement of about thirty Thouſand Men, with all Expedition, from *Germany* to *Brabant*, reſolved upon retiring towards their Lines, and ſtrong Towns, before the Junction of the *Confederate* Troops. They fondly imagined, that as they were themſelves to be reinforced with a good Body of Troops, which were coming from *Alſace*, under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*, they ſhould afterwards be a full Match for the *Confederates*; and, at leaſt, ſhould be able to preſerve the Conqueſts they had lately made, with ſo much Eaſe: But, unfortunately for them, their Forces, under the Duke of *Berwick*, happened not to march with ſo much Speed as the *Germans*, who were remarkably expeditious on this Occaſion, contrary to their uſual Cuſtom. The *French* were alſo ſo elate with their late Succeſs, though it was wholly owing to Treachery, it being a Thing which, for ſome Time, they had been altogether unacquainted with, to fancy they might either ſurprize, or reduce *Oudenarde*, the only Paſs the *Allies* had left on the *Scheld*, ſince the Enemy had treacherouſly got Poſſeſſion of *Ghent*, before the *Confederates* could poſſibly be in a Readineſs to prevent it. To this End, the Count *de Chemerault*, having broken down all the Bridges upon the *Scheld*, and ſtruck a Terror into all the leſſer Places, they cauſed that Town to be inveſted the Ninth of *July*, early in the Morning, and intended to have taken Poſſeſſion of the advantageous Camp of *Leſſines*.

They inveſt *Oudenarde*.

MONSIEUR *de Sigterman*, who commanded in *Oudenarde*, fearing the Inhabitants might be treacherous, as it was ſtrongly ſuſpected they had been in other Places, immediately called a Council of War, to conſider of the proper Means how to keep them within the Limits of their Duty, if they ſhould be otherwiſe inclined. It was there reſolved to defend the Town to the laſt Extremity; and to declare to the Inhabitants, that it was hoped they would contribute all that lay in their Power to that End; but, that if they offered to make the leaſt Attempt towards ſurrendering the Place, they would ſet Fire to the four Corners of it, and reduce it to a Heap of Aſhes: Hereupon, the Townſmen made all poſſible Proteſtations of their Fidelity, and aſſiſted the Governor in putting the Place in a good Poſture of Defence.

An extraordinary March of the *Confederate* Army.

ABOUT the ſame Time, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, having either Information, or Suſpicion of the Enemy's Deſign, order'd Brigadier *Chanclos* to throw himſelf into *Oudenarde*, with ſeven Hundred Men, detach'd from *Aeth*, *Courtray*, and *Menin*, and *Walef*'s Dragoons, which was performed accordingly. This proved a great Diſappointment to the Enemy; for if they could have ſecured this Place, they would have cut off the Communication of the *Allies*, both with *Menin* and *Courtray*.

THE ſame Day, the *Confederate* Army march'd, in four Columns, to the *Left*, all the Horſe of the *Right* Wing in one Column, on the *Right*; and all the Cavalry of the *Left* Wing, in another Column on the *Left*; the Foot of both Lines marching in two Columns in the *Centre*: The Earl of *Albemarle* was left, with all the Grenadiers of the Army, and thirty Squadrons, to make the *Rear-Guard*, in caſe the Enemy ſhould have offered to advance towards *Bruſſels*. The Ways being in good Repair, the whole Army marched in exact Order, though with the greateſt Expedition, the Head being paſs'd *Herſelingen*, above five Leagues from *Aſche*, before Eleven in Morning, and the Lines perfectly cloſed up, without any ſtraggling, or any Thing's being left behind.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* had given Orders for the Army to pitch their Tents, juſt in their March, about *Herſelingen*, fronting towards the Enemy; who, being far from imagining that the *Confederate* Army could poſſibly make ſo ſwift a March, did not beat the *General* till Three in the After- oon, thinking themſelves ſecure of the Camp of *Leſſines*, in order to co- ver the Siege of *Oudenarde*, for which they had their Artillery ready at *Tournay*. Prince *Eugene*, having rejoined the Army at *Herſelingen*, the Duke of *Marlborough* detach'd Major-General *Cadogan*, about Four in the Afternoon, with eighty Squadrons, and as many Battalions, to take Poſſeſ- ion of the Camp of *Leſſines*: Accordingly, eight Hundred Men, of this Detachment, entered that Town about Midnight; and the Reſt, having aſſed through, at Four in the Morning, poſted themſelves on the hither ide the *Dender*. On the other Hand, the *Tat-too*, which was the Signal r ſtriking the Tents, being beat at Seven, the Evening before, in the amp at *Herſelingen*, the whole Army marched immediately; and moving n all Night, began, on the Tenth, about Eleven at Night, to paſs the *Dender*, over the Bridges laid there by Major-General *Cadogan*, and pur- ued their March to the Camp of *Leſſines*, on the other Side; the chief rength whereof conſiſts in the Rivulet, which falls into the *Dender* be- w it. Hereupon, the Enemy, perceiving themſelves diſappointed of this amp, left their *Rout* towards it, wherein they had marched for ſeveral ours, and directed their Steps towards *Gaveren*, in order to paſs the *Scheld* ere.

The *Confede-rates* poſſeſs themſelves of the Camp at *Leſſines*.

ON the Eleventh, in the Morning, upon Intelligence that the Enemy d quitted *Oudenarde*, and were purſued by Brigadier *Chanclos*, with *Walef*'s agoons, Major-General *Cadogan* was ſent before with ſixteen Battalions, d eight Squadrons, to make the Ways and Bridges at *Oudenarde*. The my began to follow about Eight a-Clock, by the *Left*, in four Columns, they had encamped. And after the News came, that the Enemy were l paſſing at *Gaveren*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, re- ved to endeavour to bring them to an Engagement, if poſſible. In or- to this, the Army continued their March with ſuch extraordinary Speed, d Diligence, that by Two in the Afternoon, the Head was at the dges, over which Major-General *Cadogan*'s ſixteen Battalions were then ling.

The *Confe-derates* endeavour to bring the Enemy to an Engagement

N the mean While, Major-General *Rantzau*, with eight Squadrons, and Quarter-Maſters, being poſted on an Eminence, behind a narrow, but rſhy Rivulet, which runs into the *Scheld*, perceived a great many *French* adrons drawn up on the Plain, on the other Side of the Rivulet; and March of the *French* Army being directed towards the *Right*, they had own ſeven Battalions into the Village of *Heurne*, (Mr. *Lediard* ſays *Hey-*) through which the Highway lies along the *Scheld*. By theſe Ap- rances, they could not judge, with any Certainty, whether the true De- n of the Enemy was to oppoſe the *Confederates* Paſſage over the *Scheld*, to gain their own Lines between *Liſle* and *Tournay*, which they might onably have thought they ſhould have had Time enough to have done. they could hardly ſuppoſe, that ſuch a vaſt Army could march five gues, in a very cloſe Country, have their Ways made, paſs a large Ri- and come up with, and attack and defeat them, and that all within the npaſs of twenty-four Hours.

E have now followed the *Confederates* in their March to the *Scheld*, in r to force the Enemy to an Engagement, we ſhould likewiſe give our ders an Account of the famous Battle of *Oudenarde*, that immediately 'd; but that they will find an accurate Deſcription thereof by Monſieur

Dumont, in PART I. Page 89. and we would willingly avoid tiring them with Repetitions: Wherefore we ſhall only take Notice of ſuch Particulars, as are not mentioned by that Gentleman, or, at leaſt, which are mentioned very curſorily.

A Deſcription of the City of *Oudenarde*.

Oudenarde, from whence this famous Battle and Victory has its Name, is a rich, and very ſtrong Town of the *Low-Countries*, in the Earldom of *Flanders*, the Metropolis of the Territory of *Oudenarde*, and a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Cambray*: The Townſmen alſo carry on a conſiderable Trade, and are famous for a Manufacture of Tapeſtry. It ſtands on the River *Scheld*, thirteen Miles *South* of *Ghent*, as many *North-Weſt* of *Aeth*, thirty-ſix *Weſt* of *Bruſſels*, and thirty-ſeven almoſt *North* of *Mons*.

Miſconduct of the Enemy, before the Battle of *Oudenarde*.

IT would have been an eaſy Matter for the *French*, either to cut have off the Detachment of the *Allies*, which had advanced and laid Bridges over the *Scheld*; or, at leaſt, to have deſtroyed thoſe Bridges, before the whole *Confederate* Army could have come up; and then, if they had ſupported their *Left* at *Heurne*, poſted their Horſe behind the Caſtle of *Beveren*, towards the Mill of *Oycke*, and placed their *Centre* on the Riſing Ground between *Wertigem* and *Heynem*, they would undoubtedly have had all the Advantage the moſt difficult Ground could have given them, and perhaps it might have been in their own Choice, whether they would have engaged in a general Action, or not. But the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendoſme*, who had been at Variance for ſome Days before, what Courſe they ſhould take, ſtill differed in their Opinions, which put them both ſtrangely to a Nonplus, what Meaſures they ſhould reſolve upon, and what Diſpoſition to make. This Irreſolution laſted till Three in the Afternoon, when moſt of the young Commanders in the *French* Army, having more Fire than Prudence, in order to make their Court to the Duke of *Burgundy*, declared loudly for an Engagement, which, in a great Meaſure, determined the Duke of *Burgundy*, and the Duke of *Vendoſme* was obliged to ſubmit.

The Enemy prepare to begin the Attack, but are diſcouraged.

MAJOR-GENERAL *Grimaldi*, therefore, was ordered by the Duke of *Burgundy*, to begin the Attack on the *Right*, with the Horſe of the *King's Houſhold*, and diſlodge Major-General *Rantzau*, from the Eminence on which he was poſted: But when they came to the Rivulet, and found it marſhy, they were diſcouraged from attempting the Paſſage, and returned towards their own *Right*, though they had twelve Thouſand Men more than the *Confederates*, beſides ſeveral other Advantages. This Attack was diſapproved of by the Duke of *Vendoſme*; who, therefore, ſent Monſieur *Jennet*, his *Aid de Camp*, to the *Left*, with Orders to them to attack the *Allies* on that Side; but this was countermanded by the Duke of *Burgundy*, upon Information, as it was ſaid, that there was an unpaſſable Moraſs in their Way; the Duke of *Vendoſme*, however, had paſſed it but an Hour before, with the Count *d'Evreux*. The Marquis *de Quincy*, to clear the Duke of *Burgundy* from the Imputation of this Miſcarriage, pretends, that Monſieur *Jennet* was kill'd, in going from the *Right* to the *Left* of their Army; and that, therefore, the Duke *de Vendoſme*'s Orders not being delivered, could not be executed, which (continues he) gave the *Allies* a great Advantage; and undoubtedly it did ſo.

HOWEVER it was, the Enemy were totally defeated; and nothing but Night coming on, put an End to the Slaughter, and ſaved the ſhattered Remains of their Army, which were otherwiſe in Danger of ſuffering as great a Loſs, as at the Battle of *Hochſtet*; for the Fire was directed ſo many ſeveral Ways at once, that when it grew darkiſh, it was impoſſible to diſtinguiſh Friends from Enemies; this made the *Confederate* Generals ſend poſitive Orders to give over firing, chuſing rather to let the routed Enemy eſcape, than to venture the putting themſelves into Diſorder. But had there been but two Hours more Day-light, their whole Body of Foot, and their *Right* Wing of Horſe, muſt, in all Probability, have been entirely cut off, they being ſurrounded almoſt on every Side.

DURING this whole memorable Action, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, iſſued out their Orders, with ſuch a Serenity of Mind, and

Juſt Encomiums of the *Confederate* Generals.

ſo excellent a Judgment, as ſeem'd peculiar to thoſe two *Heroes* of the Age. They expoſed their Perſons to the greateſt Danger, when Neceſſity required it, and yet had both the good Fortune to come off unhurt. Nor did the *Electoral* Prince of *Hanover*, now our moſt Gracious Sovereign, come far ſhort of their Glory, conſidering his Youth. At the Head of his Father's Cavalry, he charged the celebrated Troops of the *French* King's *Houſhold*, and bore down all who oppoſed him in his Career of Glory. Next to him, *Hiſtory* muſt juſtly commemorate the Praiſe of the young Prince of *Naſſau-Friezland*, Father to the Prince of *Orange*, now ſo nearly ally'd to the Crown of *Great Britain*, by his Marriage with our Illuſtrious Princeſs *Anne*, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf equally by his martial Ardour, and his Conduct. The brave Veldt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque* alſo, though worn out with the Fatigues of above thirty Campaigns, and in a languiſhing Condition, exerted his expiring Vigour; and was on Horſe-back, at the Head of his Troops, in the hotteſt of the Fire. Count *Tilly*, likewiſe, and the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, with the Lieutenant-Generals *Rantzau* and *Natzmar*, as alſo the Major-Generals *Webb* and *Cadogan*, and Brigadier *Sabine*, ſignalized themſelves highly: In ſhort, all the Generals and Officers animated the Soldiers, every-where, by their own brave Examples.

THE different Troops, of which the *Confederate* Army conſiſted, fought with ſuch unparallel'd Gallantry, and ſuch a generous Emulation of each other, that it was difficult to determine which deſerved the greateſt Applauſe: Yet it was obſerved, that the *Pruſſian Gens d'Armes* ſignalized themſelves highly, in ſeveral vigorous Charges which they made, and ſuſtained, againſt the *French* Cavalry, wherein they loſt near half their Number.

The Behaviour of the *French*.

IF we may believe ſome of the *French* Writers, the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Berry*, together with the *Pretender*, had a great Share in this Battle; but if the *Dutch* Accounts are to be credited, however the firſt might behave himſelf, the two laſt only beheld the Engagement, from the Steeple of an adjacent Village, and conſulted betimes for their Safety, by a ſpeedy Retreat. As for the Generals of the Enemy's Army, indiſputably they committed ſeveral egregious Faults, as has been ſhewn in the firſt Part, both before and during the Action, whether for want of Unanimity, or Judgment, we ſhall not pretend to determine; but for their Troops, it muſt be acknowledged, that the Generality of them fought better at this Time, than they had upon any other Occaſion, in the late War, except at *Malplaquet*.

The *French* endeavour to repreſent it as a drawn Battle; but the Victory is indiſputably on the Side of the *Confederates*.

THE *French* endeavoured to extenuate their Defeat, by their partial Relations of their Loſs, and would fain have made this paſs for a drawn Battle; for which they had only this poor Pretence, that they had ſaved their Baggage. This they might well do, ſince they had left it behind them, as they did, likewiſe, their Artillery, having only had four or five light Pieces with them, during the whole Action, no more than the *Allies*; inſomuch, that the Battle was fought, in a manner, without Cannon, on both Sides. But then, the *Confederates* remaining entire Maſters of the Field of Battle, on which they ſtaid two Days, with ſix or ſeven Hundred of the Enemy's Officers, and at leaſt ſix Thouſand, ſome Accounts ſay ſeven Thouſand, private Soldiers that were made Priſoners, together with ten Kettle-Drums, and above one Hundred Standards and Colours taken, were all indiſputable Proofs, that the Victory was on the Side of the *Allies*.

THE Enemy retired, by the Favour of the Night, by the Road which leads through the Village of *Huyſe*, from *Oudenarde* to *Ghent*, whilſt the *Confederates* continued under Arms, in hopes of renewing the Engagement the next Day: In the mean while, they waited for the Light with the utmoſt Impatience, that they might inform themſelves truly how far their Victory extended, which they were hindered from knowing, through the Darkneſs of the Night. Not ſo the Enemy, who had fled to *Ghent* with ſuch Fear, and Precipitation, General-Officers, and others, as well as common Soldiers, that they hardly thought themſelves ſafe, even when within the Walls. In Effect, it was well they did ſo, for as ſoon as it was light, the Duke of *Marlborough* ordered forty Squadrons, from the *Right*, under the Command of the Generals *Bulau* and *Lumley*, together with a conſiderable Body of Foot, to purſue them, and attack their *Rear-Guard*. This they did with great Vigour, and would have infallibly routed them, and cut them in Pieces, had not the Duke of *Vendoſme* (the only *French* General, except the Count *Evreux*, who retained any Courage, or Preſence of Mind) poſted ſeveral Companies of *French* Grenadiers very advantageouſly, to line the Hedges and Ditches of the only Highway that led to *Ghent*; inſomuch, that there was no Place for the *Confederate* Cavalry to form themſelves, the Sides of the Roads not being paſſable, and ſo many of them were kill'd; particularly *Pents*'s Regiment were great Sufferers, being moſt of them cut off. On this Occaſion, ſeveral of the Grenadiers, commanded by Major *Irwin*, were killed or wounded, and General *Meredith* was likewiſe ſlightly wounded; but the Enemy, on their Side, were much greater Sufferers, though Monſieur *Dumont* ſays the Purſuers did them no great Harm: For the Regiment of *Risbourg*, who were the laſt that ſtood their Ground, were entirely deſtroy'd, and two whole Companies of them made Priſoners; Brigadier *Pourienne* alſo, who commanded the laſt Brigade, was taken, with divers other Officers, which more than made amends for the Loſs ſuffered by *Pents*'s Regiment. In ſhort, the *Allies* drove the Enemy's *Rear-Guard* before them, to within two Leagues of *Ghent*; but as there was but one Road, and no Place for the Horſe to draw up in Batallia, (as we obſerved before) it was not thought adviſeable to purſue them any farther, the ſhatter'd Remains of their Army being retreated under the Cannon of *Ghent*.

We have given an Account, in the Groſs, of the Loſs on the *Allies* Side, in the firſt Part: We ſhall give our Readers below an exact Liſt, draw up by Order of the *States*; in the mean While, we ſhall only premiſe, that the Loſs on the Side of the *Confederates* was abundantly made up, b Deſerters, and Priſoners, *Germans*, *Switzers*, and *Savoyards*, who inliſte voluntarily into the Service of the *Allies*. The *French* endeavoured to conceal their Loſs, with all poſſible Induſtry; but that it was infinitely greate than that of the *Allies* is evident, both by all Accounts, and from ſevera Pieces we ſhall immediately ſubjoin, and to which we ſhall refer our Readers for the Particulars.

An exact Liſt of all the Killed and Wounded, on the Side of the Allies, *at th*
Battle of Oudenarde.

An exact Liſt referred to in Part I. page 96.

	Colonels killed.	Colonels wounded.	Lieut. Col. killed	Lieut. Col. wounded	Majors killed	Majors wounded.	Captains killed.	Captains wounded.	Sub. Officers killed.	Sub. Offic. wounded	Sergeants killed.	Sergeants wounded.	Private Men killed.	Priv. Men wounded
Britons	00	02	01	00	00	00	00	06	04	05	01	07	043	0104
Danes	01	01	00	01	01	02	01	05	04	18	00	26	201	0346
Pruſſians	00	00	00	01	00	01	01	02	00	05	00	12	050	0106
Hanoverians	00	01	00	02	00	03	04	04	01	11	09	19	105	0310
Dutch	01	02	01	05	00	03	09	34	24	62	13	38	350	1006
Total	02	06	02	09	01	09	15	48	33	101	23	102	749	1872

Total { Killed — — 825 / Wounded —2147 } In all — 2972.

N. B. Monſieur *Dumont* refers to this Liſt in the Firſt Part, Page 96, but miſtaken in the Sum Total, which he makes but 765 killed, and 20 wounded.

THE Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Berry*, together with the *Pretender*, reach'd *Ghent* by Five a Clock, next Morning after that memorable Battle, and about Nine, the Duke *de Vendoſme*, who brought up the *Rear*, arrived there alſo. As they were very apprehenſive of being purſued by the whole *Confederate* Army, the latter immediately commanded his ſhattered Troops to march through *Ghent*, to *Lovendeghem*, on the Canal, not above five Miles diſtant from that City: There, for their greater Security, they caſt up Intrenchments, and planted thereupon all their Artillery which they had left at *Gaveren*, with their heavy Baggage. In this ſtrong Camp they recovered, in ſome Meaſure, from the Terror and Conſternation, into which they had been thrown by the late Defeat; but, as it uſually happens in Miſfortunes, the former Differences and Animoſities revived between their Generals, who laid the Blame of their Miſcarriages upon each other; eſpecially between the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendoſme*, who, notwithſtanding the Interpoſition of the Court, could never be perfectly reconciled.

SEVERAL *Medals* were ſtruck on Account of this Victory, at *London*, and in *Holland*, whereof the following are the moſt remarkable.

Medals ſtruck on this Occaſion.

THE firſt, which was ſtruck in *London*, had on the *Face* the *Queen's Buſto*, with her Title, as uſual. On the *Reverſe*, was a monumental Pillar, on the Top of which ſtands *Victory*, adorned with Trophies of the Standards and Colours of *France*, and at the Foot two Captives kneeling, with this Inſcription:

Gallis. ad. Aldenard. Victis. In *Engliſh*, The *French* vanquiſh'd at *Oudenarde*.

In the Exergue, XXX *Junij*. M.DCC.VIII. That is, *On the* 30*th of* June 1708.

IN *Holland*, the two following alſo appeared, at the ſame Time. The firſt repreſents the City of *Oudenarde*, on a Riſing Ground; and at the Foot of it, the *French* Cavalry retreating before Prince *Eugene*, with this Inſcription:

Vandomus, *in* Flandria, *ſicut in* Italia, *victus, victorem agnoſcit* Eugenium.

In *Engliſh*,

The Duke of *Vendoſme*, being overcome in *Flanders*, as well as in *Italy*, acknowledges Prince *Eugene* to be his Conqueror.

In the *Exergue* are the following Words:

Multorum Millium Gallorum *Clades ad* Oudenardam, *Die* XI *Julij*. MDCCIIX.

The Defeat of many Thouſands of *French* at *Oudenarde*.

On the *Reverſe*, Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough* are repreſented on Horſe-back, under the Emblem of *Caſtor* and *Pollux*, each having a Star over his Helmet, with this Inſcription:

Salutarium Siderum Apparitio.
That is, *The Appearance of the two auſpicious Stars.*

This Emblem is apply'd in the *Exergue*, in the following Words:

Eugenij & Marlborough *felix Conjunctio.*
That is, *The happy Junction of* Eugene *and* Marlborough.

THE ſecond Medal repreſents our two Glorious Generals, each crown'd, by *Victory*, with Laurel, and treading a vanquiſh'd Enemy under his Feet, and congratulating one another thereupon, in theſe Words:

Juſtitiaque Fatum Domitas ſic plectere Gentes.

In *Engliſh*,

This is the Fate of Nations overcome by the Force of juſt Arms.

And in the *Exergue*:

Strages Gallorum *prope* Aldenardam, 11 *Julii*, 1708.

The Slaughter of the French *near* Oudenarde, July 11, 1708.

On the *Reverſe*, is *Victory* winged, and pointing to a Pile of Trophie raiſed of the Spoil of the Enemy, with the following Diſtich round it, and continued in the *Exergue*:

Horrida quæ fuerant invicti fulmina Martis,
Victoris quis nunc eſſe Trophæa putet?

Who would think that theſe Spoils, which were the Thunder of invincibl *Mars*, ſhould now become the Trophies of his Conquerour?

Next Day after this glorious Victory, the Duke of *Marlborough* wrote the following Letter of Congratulation to their *High Mightineſſes* the *States General*, being then incamped upon the Field of Battle.

Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* to the *States General*.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

" I do my ſelf the Honour of congratulating your *High Mightineſſes*, " upon the good Succeſs, wherewith it has pleaſed GOD, to bleſs the Arm " of the *High Allies*. The Lords the Deputies, and the Field-Marſhal, " will make known to your *High Mightineſſes* all the Particulars, whereo " we are informed at preſent. The Purſuit of the Enemy not being ye " over, we cannot give an exact Liſt of the Priſoners, whoſe Number i " very great, nor of the Loſs on our Side. I am, with real Affection and " Reſpect,

Your HIGH MIGHTINESSES,
Very Humble, and
Very Obedient Servant,
The Prince and Duke of Marlborough

From the Camp
at Oudenarde,
July 12, 1708.

To this, within two Days, the *States General* wrote the following Anſwer.

Their Anſwer.

SIR, *Hague, July*, 14, 1708.

" The compleat Victory obtained near *Oudenarde*, by the *High Allie* " under your Highneſs's brave and prudent Conduct, has filled Us with Joy " *Victory*, which is always uſed to attend upon you, has not failed to accom " pany you upon this great Occaſion, and has placed new Laurels upo " your Head, which will be no leſs bright than the former. We bleſs Go " from the Bottom of our Hearts, for ſo ſignal and happy Succeſs, and hope " through his Mercy, and Aſſiſtance, that the ſame will be attended wi " advantageous Conſequences. We thank your Highneſs for having commu " nicated the ſame to Us, in your Letter of the 19th Inſtant, Our Deputies " and our Veldt Marſhal have acquainted Us with the Circumſtances thereo " and it is with a moſt particular Satisfaction, that we congratulate you o " the freſh Glory you have acquired, on that memorable Day, which add " to the Pleaſure we receive from the *Victory* itſelf. We pray God to ble " more and more, all your Deſigns, and are, and always will be, with th " greateſt Eſteem and Sincerity. *&c.*"

WE ſhall next inſert the Letter of the Field Deputies to the *States-Genera* with that of Veldt-Marſhal *D'Averquerque* to the Lord Regiſter *Fagel*, bot as they contain ſeveral curious Particulars, relating to the Battle, not men tioned before, and as the Letter gives a glorious Teſtimony, of the grea Bravery, and prudent Conduct of our *Engliſh* Hero.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS, *Oudenarde, July* 12, 1708.

Letter of the Field-Deputies to the *States-General.*

“ BY Reaſon of the ſhortneſs of the Time we could only let your *High Mightineſſes* know Yeſterday, that we engaged the Enemy about Four in the Afternoon; wherefore we now do ourſelves the Honour, of ſending you this farther Advice: That, our Army, having march'd on *Sunday* Night from *Aſhe*, took the Rout of *Leſſines*, in order to paſs the *Dender* at that Place, without Oppoſition from the Enemy, of whom we had got the Start, by a ſudden and haſty March. Arriving there on *Tueſday* Evening, we had Intelligence that the Enemy were marched from *Aloſt* towards *Gaveren*, where they had cauſed Bridges to be laid, in order to paſs the *Scheld*; this made us believe they deſigned to poſt themſelves upon the riſing Grounds of *Oudenarde*, and prevent our paſſing that River: Wherefore, though our Army were very much fatigued, by the foregoing March, yet we reſolved to proceed on our March Yeſterday, and if poſſible, to be beforehand with the Enemy; we detached therefore, Sixteen Battalions in the Night, to take poſt on the other Side the *Scheld*, near *Oudenarde*, and to lay the Bridges neceſſary for our Paſſage. Yeſterday Morning, about Nine, we received Advice that the Enemy had paſſed the *Scheld*, and were marching towards *Oudenarde*: This made us haſten our March, as much as poſſible, for fear our Detachment which was ſent over, ſhould be defeated, and ourſelves prevented in our Deſign of paſſing the *Scheld*. By that Time the Enemy were come near *Oudenarde*, they ſaw we had already taken poſt over the *Scheld*, which made them reſolve to ſtrike off to the *Right*; but to cover their March againſt ours, they thought fit to throw Troops into the Hedges, and into a Village upon the *Scheld*, below *Oudenarde*. About Three in the Afternoon, as ſoon as our Foot came up, it was judged adviſable to attack the Village, and thereby oblige the Enemy to go no farther, but ſtop their March. This Attack was made with ſo much Vigour and Succeſs, that the Enemy were immediately driven out of the Village; our Men ſallying upon them with their Bayonets in the Muzzle of their Muskets, without firing a Piece; inſomuch that they preſently threw down their Arms, and a whole Brigade, together with a Brigadier, ſurrendered Priſoners. The few Horſe that had paſſed with the Detachment, attacked likewiſe the *French* Squadrons, poſted behind the Village; and that with ſo much Succeſs, that they were put into Diſorder, and forced to retire, our Men taking from them eight or ten Standards, and ſome Horſes. Hereupon, the Enemy were obliged to face about to us, and form themſelves, about Four a Clock, when moſt of our Infantry being got over and drawn up, the general Engagement, began firſt on the *Right* Wing, and then on the *Left*. The Struggle was properly between the Foot, and was pretty obſtinate; but our Men ſtill gained Ground, and drove the Enemy from one Hedge to another, till Night put an End to the Combat. The Horſe, who could not act, by reaſon of the incloſed Ground, were detach'd to the *Right* and *Left* Wings, and advanced ſo far, that they attacked the Enemy in *Flank* and *Rear*, which when they perceived, they fell, in the Night, in the utmoſt Confuſion. Part of them retired, with their Baggage and Artillery, towards *Ghent*, and *Deynſe*; another Part towards the Road of *Courtray*; and according to Computation, Six or ſeven Thouſand ſurrendered themſelves Priſoners, with Three or four Hundred Officers at their Head; amongſt whom are ſeveral Dukes, and General Officers: Had not the Night come to their Reſcue, we believe they would have ſaved very little of their Army. We congratulate therefore your *High Mightineſſes*, upon this compleat Victory, which GOD ALMIGHTY has ſo graciouſly vouchſafed us; and which gives us an Opportunity, with this victorious Army, and that of Prince EUGENE, who was preſent at the Action, to extend our Frontiers farther, and bring the Enemy to Reaſon. Each General made ſo good a Diſpoſition, and every Regiment attacked the Enemy ſo well, and with ſo much Intrepidity, that it was impoſſible for any one of them, to diſtinguiſh themſelves in a

" particular Manner. Our Loſs, GOD be thanked, is ſo ſmall, that there
" is not one Regiment, as we know of, which is not in a Condition to ſerve
" out the reſt of the Campaign: Amongſt the Horſe, our Loſs is nothing
" at all; Nor do we yet know if we have loſt one Head Officer of the *States.*
" With which,

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS, &c.
Signed,
Ferdinand van Collen.
G. van Roſſum, tot Haden-Broock.
S. van Goſlinga.
Count de Rechteren.
B. van Welveld.
Adrian van Borſelen tot Géldermalſen.

" *P. S.* We thought, conſidering the Importance of this Affair, we
" ſhould not do amiſs in ſending this to your *High Mightineſſes*, by
" one of our Head Officers, *Cock*, who may have the Honour of
" informing your *High Mightineſſes* of more Particulars.

MY LORD,

Monſ. *Auverquerque's* Letter to the Lord Regiſter *Fagel.*

" ON *Monday* laſt, at Seven a Clock, we broke up with the Army (as I
" have already had the Honour to acquaint your Lordſhip) from *Herſelinghen* near *Enghien.* We marched the whole Night, and the next Day
" paſſed the *Dender*, at and above *Leſſines* towards *Oudenarde*, where we
" arrived about Noon. We had received Intelligence, that the Enemy had
" broken up on *Tueſday* from the Neighbourhood of *Aloſt*, and were encamped at *Gaveren*, and that they paſſed the *Scheld* Yeſterday, at that
" Place; which indeed, we found true, perceiving, upon our Arrival at
" *Oudenarde*, the Enemy upon a full March towards *Tournay.* Hereupon,
" we laid the Bridges over the *Scheld*, in their very Sight, and our Troops
" paſſed the River with an unſpeakable Speed and Courage. About Two a
" Clock, the greateſt Part of our Army had paſſed, with which the Duke
" of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene* formed the *Right* Wing near *Broan*
" Caſtle, about half a League from the Town, and began to engage the
" Enemy in a Battle.

" IN the mean Time, I march'd, likewiſe, with the Troops of the *States*,
" which compoſed the *Left* Wing, in order to attack the Enemy, which
" I did about Five a Clock, having been obliged to make a great Round
" to come at them, and GOD has been pleaſed ſo to bleſs the Arms of the
" *High Allies*, that we have entirely beaten the Enemy, and forced them to
" retire in great Confuſion, ſome towards *Courtray*, and others towards *Ghent.*

" I do my ſelf the Honour to congratulate their *High Mightineſſes* upon
" this important Victory. We ſhall endeavour, all we can, to make our
" Advantage of it; the Enemy will have much ado to bring their Army
" into the Field again this Year, in a good Condition. The Number of
" the Slain on their Side is very conſiderable; beſides a vaſt many of
" Officers, ſome of whom are of Diſtinction, and common Soldiers, that
" are made Priſoners, we have alſo taken ſeveral Standards and Colours,
" of which I will ſend their *High Mightineſſes* a Liſt, by the next Courier.

" THE Bravery and prudent Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and
" Prince *Eugene*, can never be ſufficiently commended, nor the Zeal and Cour-
" age of the other Generals of the *States* who did all which their Duty
" and Regard for the Service required of them. All the Officers, and Troops,
" without Diſtinction, did whatever could be expected from brave Men, and
" good Soldiers. We ſent out a Body of Horſe and Foot this Morning, to purſue the run-a-way Enemy, and diſperſe them yet more, but
" they were got too far off by the Favour of the Night. I remain,

Your Lordſhip's humble
and obedient Servant,
Signed,
AUVERQUERQUE.

From the Camp of
Oudenarde, *July*
12, 1708.

The Liſt referred to in the Letter was as follows.

A Liſt of the Kettle-Drums, Standards, and Colours, taken by the Left *Wing, with the Names of the Regiments that took them.*

“ The *Huſſars* one Pair of Kettle-Drums, and three Standards. *Athlone*'s a Pair of Kettle-Drums, two Standards. The Prince *d'Auvergne*'s, one Colours. *Smith*'s *Swiſſers*, one Colours. *Guard*'s Dragoons, one Kettle-Drum, two Standards. *St. Gravenmoer*'s, two Standards, two Colours. *Horſe-Guards*, five Standards. *Feniger's*, three Standards, ſix Colours. *Dopff*'s Dragoons, four Colours. Prince of *Wirtemberg*'s, two Standards, one Colours. *Eaſt Friezland*, one Standard, one Colours. *Heſſe-Homburg*'s, one Pair of Kettle-Drums. *Dompre*'s, one Pair of Kettle-Drums, two Standards. *Baldwin*'s, one Standard. *Naſſau-Woudenburgh*'s, one Colours. *Eck*'s, three Standards, three Colours. *Hebrum*'s, one Colours. *Prince Royal*'s, one Standard. *Oyer*'s, one Pair of Kettle-Drums, one Standard. *Orange*'s Life-Guards, one Colours. *Fagel*'s, two Standards, one Colours. *Vander-Beeck*'s, one Standard. *Wittinghoff*'s, one Standard. *May*'s, one Standard, one Colours. *Filly*'s, one Standard, one Colours. In all eleven Kettle-Drums; thirty four Standards; and twenty-five Colours.

Theſe were taken by the *Left* Wing only, which was commanded by Monſ. *d'Auverquerque*.

We ſhall now give our Readers the *Extract* of a remarkable Letter, written by a *French* Officer, who was in the Battle, which Letter was intercepted.

Extract of an intercepted Letter from a *French* Officer who was in the Battle.

“ I can only ſend you an unwelcome Relation, of the Particulars of the Battle, which happened Yeſterday, about Two in the Afternoon, near *Oudenarde*. It will prove a great Blow to *France*; for without exaggerating the Matter, we had above 10,000 Men either killed or wounded, or taken Priſoners. The Action was very ill managed on our Side, for, inſtead of attacking the Enemy, when they began to paſs the *Scheld* near *Oudenarde*, at Eleven in the Morning, we ſuffered them to come over the River very quietly, which they would not have ventured to do, had we offered to have diſputed their Paſſage, in any tolerable Manner. But finding we ſtood ſtill, they were encouraged to perſiſt in their firſt Deſign, and began to march over two Bridges they had laid. As faſt as their Horſe and Foot came over, they ranged themſelves in order of Battle, over againſt us; and whilſt our Generals were in Suſpence, whether to venture on an Engagement or not, the Enemy's Army continued coming over the River, and ſoon poſſeſs'd themſelves of ſome Villages and Hedges; inſomuch that, at laſt, our Generals were obliged to diſlodge them. Accordingly, our Infantry advanced, and the Ground was diſputed, for two or three Hours, with a terrible Fire, and great Obſtinacy, on both Sides: But, our Foot being tired with charging the Enemy, five or ſix Times, and being diſheartened to ſee they were not ſupported by our Horſe, (who could not act becauſe the Ground was full of Incloſures) and being beſides preſſed hard by the Enemy, were at length, forced to retire, and quit the Ground to them. We Dragoons were obliged to ſtand the continual Fire of the Enemy's Foot and Cannon, without daring to ſtir, becauſe we were on the *Right* of the King's *Houſhold*, who ſuffered as much as we. Towards Evening a great Number of the Enemy's Horſe fell upon us, to prevent our relieving the Reſt, who were put to the Rout, and of ſeven Regiments of Dragoons, we have loſt above half. At laſt, we had no other Expedient left, but to force our Way through the Enemy's Horſe; however we ſent to ſee whether we cou'd be aſſiſted in that Deſign, by any of our Forces: In the mean while, Night came on apace, and we were informed, that the King's Houſhold (whoſe Retreat was covered, in ſome meaſure, by us, were at two great a Diſtance. Things ſtanding thus, our Reſolution of breaking through the Enemy ſunk, and ſome of the Enemy's Adjutants ſummoning us to yield ourſelves Priſoners of War, we ſubmitted to

“ it, ſeeing no other Way to ſave our Lives. At leaſt Forty of our Regiments are in a wretched Condition, the greateſt Part of them being either killed or taken; ſo that it will be a long Time before they can be re-eſtabliſhed. Of four Regiments of the King's Houſhold, at leaſt half are taken Priſoners. The Chevalier *de Longueville*, and fifteen other Officers were mortally wounded, and two of them are dead ſince the Battle. The Regiments of *Pſiffer*, and *Villars*, are quite ruined, and almoſt all their Officers taken, with all their Baggage, *&c.* Amongſt the Priſoners were above ſeven Hundred Officers, *viz.* a Lieutenant-General; four Major-Generals; five Brigadiers; fourteen Colonels; eight Lieutenant-Colonels; nine Majors; two Hundred and ſix Captains; one Hundred and forty ſeven Lieutenants; ninety ſix Cornets; eighty ſix *Gens d'Armes*, and *Chevaux Legers*, and forty-ſeven Quarter-Maſters. The Marquis *de Ximenes*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Royal Rouſſillon*, and the Sieur *de la Bretcche*, Colonel of Horſe, with a great Number of other Officers, were killed.

Remarks upon the above Letter.

We may judge by this Letter (which being written by an Enemy cannot be ſuppoſed to flatter) of the ſuperiour Courage of the *Confederate* Army; we may find by the Letter of the Field-Deputies, that the *ſtruggle was properly between the Foot*; and we may ſee by this, *that the Ground was obſtinately diſputed, with a terrible Fire, for two or three Hours, on both Sides*, and yet their Infantry *charged five or ſix Times*; what then muſt *their Conquerours do*, to *drive before them* Men who behaved ſo Gallantly; as it muſt be confeſs'd they did? 'Tis certain, and the Event ſhew'd it, nothing cou'd ſtand before them. We ſhall next give our Readers, another Letter yet more remarkable, written by one of the Duke of *Vendoſme*'s Confidants, ſuppoſed to be Monſ. *Capiſtron*, his Grace's Secretary; being the ſame cited, under the Name of an anonymous Letter, by Monſ. *Dumont*, Part I. page 91.

Letter ſuppoſed to be from the Duke of *Vendoſme*'s Secretary.

“ Away with your Conſternation, Sir, and do not betray in your ſelf, the Weakneſs common to our Nation, who never meet with a Misfortune, but preſently *all is loſt*. Let me tell you, in the firſt Place, the Reports of which you gave me Hints, are falſe, and the Duke of *Vendoſme* laughs at them. As for the three Marches which he ſuffered to be ſtolen from him, and his not guarding the *Dender*, every Body knows, the Duke of *Vendoſme*, was for diſputing the Paſſage of that River; and that, after three Day's Conteſt, he was forced to ſubmit to the Sentiments of thoſe, who, to avoid an Engagement, voted for paſſing the *Scheld*. However, then it was, that they were obliged to own, what the Duke had foretold them, *viz.* That, *whenever Prince* Eugene *found, they had a Mind to avoid Fighting, he would force them to it, in ſpite of all their Endeavours to th contrary.*

“ As to what is ſaid, that the Duke of *Vendoſme* ought to have attack' the Van of the Enemy's Army, as they were paſſing the *Scheld*, h knew better Things: For as ſoon as he received Advice from the Mar quis *de Biron*, that Part of the Enemy's Army were got over, he was fo attacking them, whilſt he ſaw the Duſt made by the Columns of tha Army, on the other ſide of the River, about half a League from *Oudenard*. But he was the only one of that Opinion, and conſequently was no minded; this was at Ten in the Morning. At Four in the Afternoo Major-General *Grimaldi*, without the Duke of *Vendoſme*'s Knowledg was order'd to begin the Attack; which however, when he ſaw, he wa for continuing it. Accordingly, he ſent Monſ. *Jennet* his *Aid de Cam* to the *Left*, with Orders for them to engage; but he was killed in hi Return. Neither were thoſe Orders executed, ſome Officers having in ſinuated, very *mal a propos*, to the Duke of *Burgundy*, that ther was a Quagmire, and an impracticable Moraſs; whereas, the Duke o *Vendoſme*, and the Count *D'Evreux*, had paſſed that very Way abo an Hour before.

“ A

“As to the Retreat, the Duke of *Vendoſme* was not for it; but as he was not ſeconded in his Opinion, by any one but the Count *d'Evreux*, he was again obliged to ſubmit. No ſooner, therefore, had he given the Word for the Army to retreat, but all got on Horſeback, and fled to *Ghent*, with aſtoniſhing Precipitation: And there were ſome, who even adviſed the Princes to ſet out Poſt from thence for *Ypres*.

“THE Duke of *Vendoſme*, who was obliged to make the *Rear-Guard* for a good Part of the Time, with his *Aids de Camp*, did not reach *Ghent* till almoſt Nine in the Morning, when he made a firm Reſolution, to poſt the Army behind the Canal, which goes from that Place to *Bruges*: This was abſolutely againſt the Advice of all the General Officers, who threatened to abandon him for three Days together; and ſaid, they ought to endeavour to join the Duke of *Berwick*. *This Reſolution, however, ſaved the King's Army, and even* France *itſelf*; for the panick Fear, with which the Army was ſeized, would have cauſed a worſe Misfortune than that of *Ramillies*. Whereas, the Duke of *Vendoſme*, by poſting himſelf behind the Canal, has covered *Ghent* and *Bruges*, which is the material Point, and thereby revived, and infuſed Courage into the Troops, and given the Officers Time to recover themſelves, and know the Country: In a Word, he has thrown the Enemy out of Action; and if they attack any of our ſtrong Places, as *Ypres*, *Liſle*, *Mons*, or *Tournay*, the Duke of *Vendoſme* will take *Oudenarde*, and make himſelf Maſter of the *Scheld*, which will put them to a Nonplus. This, Sir, is the very Truth, and the ſame as the Duke of *Vendoſme* has written to the King, *&c.*”

Remarks upon the above Letter.

IT appears plainly by this Letter, which may be depended on as Truth, he Subſtance therefore being the ſame with what that Duke wrote to the ing, which he durſt not have done, had it been falſe, ſince the Duke of *urgundy* would have contradicted him, that had the Meaſures of the Duke f *Vendoſme* been followed, the *Allies* would have been far from obtaining eaſy a Victory; happily for them, they were not; and as happily for them, e Meaſures concerted were but ſorrily put in Execution afterwards. For, ccording to all Appearance, to ſpeak impartially, notwithſtanding the prodigious Abilities of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, had the uke of *Vendoſme* been but well ſerved, they would have found themſelves a ſad *Dilemma*, at the Siege of *Liſle*. It is certain, as it was, they met ith ſuch Difficulties, as none but themſelves could have overcome; what en muſt have been the Caſe, to inſtance but in one Particular, had not e gallant Behaviour of Major-General *Webb*, at *Wymendale*, and the ſcanalous Cowardice of the Count *de la Motte*, prevented the intercepting of e Convoy, whereon the whole Succeſs of that Siege depended? Had they en forced to have raiſed the Siege, as in all Probability they muſt, they ould have found it a very difficult Matter to have made a good Retreat, ith a numerous Army in Sight, and a numerous Garriſon at their Heels. pon the Whole, without derogating from the Merits of our two *Heroes*, e Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, it muſt be owned, that the uke of *Vendoſme* was a conſummate General; and would have made quite other Figure, had he not been prevented by the Incapacity, Obſtinacy, d Self-Conceit of the Duke of *Burgundy*.

TO return from whence we have digreſſed, the Duke of *Marlborough*, er having ſtaid two Days upon the Field of Battle, decamped from thence, d removed to *Werwick*, from whence his Grace wrote the following Let- to the Earl of *Mancheſter*, then Miniſter from the Queen of *Great Bri*- to the Republick of *Venice*; which contains other Particulars, whereof e have never taken Notice before.

A Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* to the Earl of *Mancheſter*.

MY LORD, *From the Camp at* Werwick, July 15, 1708.

“I return your Lordſhip many Thanks for the Favour of your Letter, of the Twenty-ſecond of laſt Month; and am glad to find your Lordſhip is like ſoon to have juſt Satisfaction from the Republick of *Venice*;

you need not doubt then, but the Queen will readily grant your Deſire of returning Home. We are in great Expectation of Sir *John Leake*'s being ſailed for *Catalonia*, where the Succours from *Italy* muſt have bee very much wanted; ſince we hear the Duke of *Orleans* perſiſted in th Siege of *Tortoſa*, notwithſtanding the Loſs of his Proviſion-Ships, take by our Fleet. Your Lordſhip muſt have heard, with Concern, the Enemy's taking the City of *Ghent*, by the Treachery of ſome of the Inhabitants: But the good News, which muſt ſoon have followed, of our defeating Part of their Army, on *Wedneſday* laſt, near *Oudenarde*, and obliging them to retire behind the Canal, between *Ghent* and *Bruges*, will have made ſome Amends. We took between ſix and ſeven Thouſan Priſoners, beſides about ſeven Hundred Officers, of which ſeveral are o Note, and a great Number of Standards and Colours. Our Army lay o their Arms all that Night, and on *Thurſday* encamped on the Field o Battle. On *Friday* we reſted, the Troops having Need of ſome Eaſe after their great Fatigue; and about Midnight, detached forty Squadrons and thirty Battalions, towards the Enemy's Lines, between *Warneton* an *Ypres*. The whole Army follow'd by Break of Day, and incamped a *Helchin*, whence we purſued our March, To-day, to this Camp, cloſe t the Lines, which we found our Detachment had forced, and taken fiv Hundred Priſoners, the only Guard the Enemy had left for their Securit We do not think that their Army is yet march'd from behind the Cana which, with their being in Poſſeſſion of *Ghent*, will be a great Obſtructio to our bringing up our heavy Cannon, and other Artillery; ſo that, fear, we ſhall be obliged to retake that Place, before we can make an farther Progreſs." *I am*, &c.

MARLBOROUGH.

WHEN the News of the Victory at *Oudenarde* reached *England*, it ſerve for a new Theme to the Muſes, who were not ſilent on this Occaſion, an many fine Copies of Verſes appeared in Print; amongſt others, the following Lines were not a little admired.

On the BATTLE *of OUDENARDE.*

Verſes on the Battle of *Oudenarde*.

PURSUE, purſue, follow the glorious Blow;
Leave no Remainder of the haughty Foe:
Lewis, with Pride, and Wealth, and Pow'r made great,
Muſt ſully all his Glories by Retreat.
Bacchus, with *Tygers*, ſwift to *India* rode,
And 'twas Purſuit of Conqueſt made the *God*.
Thus diſtant Regions eccho *ANNA*'s Name,
Convey'd by the progreſſive Voice of *Fame*;
Whilſt *ANNA*'s Sword is lodg'd in *Marlbro*'s Hand,
'Tis Vict'ry to obey, and Empire to command.
See how the ſcatter'd Troops extend their Flight,
And bleſs the Sable Covert of the Night, *&c.*

MR. *Euſden*, of *Trinity-College*, *Cambridge*, afterwards *Poet-Laureat*, li wiſe obliged the learned World with an excellent Copy of Verſes, on th Occaſion, of which the following Lines may ſerve as a Specimen.

Verſes by Mr. *Euſden*, on the Battle of *Oudenarde*.

As in a ſtarry Night, the lonely Swain,
Watching his Flock, on the *Sicilian* Plain,
Upwards oft caſts his Eyes; the heav'nly Fires
Around he ſees, and all he ſees admires;
So I, amazed, *Great Man*, thy Acts ſurvey,
And ſtill from Glories, to new Glories ſtray:
Loſt in the ſweet Variety of Light,
I find none brighteſt, in a Train ſo bright;

And doubt, which firſt the grateful Muſe ſhould tell,
For ſhe, on each, cou'd pleas'd for ever dwell.
But hear! loud *Pæans*, from the *Belgick* Strand
Reſound thy Triumphs, and our Thanks demand!
Thou art a-freſh the Burthen of each Song,
The darling Subject of the tuneful Throng.
In vain, alas! they ſtring the ſprightly Lyre;
In vain great Actions can great Thoughts inſpire;
Apollo's Sons, when all their Wit is ſhewn,
Reach not thy Merit, but exalt their own.
Thus num'rous Streams into the Ocean flow,
New Honours they receive, but none beſtow;
Nor raiſe the Ocean's Height, whilſt they immortal grow.
Say, *wond'rous Man!* by what myſterious Charms
Thou bind'ſt th' inconſtant Goddeſs to thy Arms!
Why thus her Love ſhe partially diſplays?
Obey'd by others, *Fortune* thee *obeys*.
Fly *ſwift*, yet *Conqueſt* ſwifter *flies* before,
So flaſh the Lightnings, e'er the Thunder roar.
Uncommon Paths thy wary March proclaim,
For ev'ry Path, with thee, can lead to *Fame*, &c.

To return to the *Confederate* Army; Prince *Eugene*, who as we obſerved before, had left his Cavalry at *Maeſtricht*, having, by his prudent Directions, and exemplary Activity, infuſed Life into the *Germans*, and ſhamed them, for once, out of their natural Slowneſs and Heavineſs, the Troops he was bringing up from the *Rhine* and the *Moſelle*, made ſuch an expeditious March, as was no ſmall Surprize to the *French*. His Highneſs having removed the Difficulties, which retarded the March of the *Palatine* Forces, by giving the *Elector Palatine* poſitive Aſſurances, from the Court of *Vienna*, that the *Upper Palatinate* ſhould be reſtored to his *Houſe*, with the Title and Rank, which had been veſted in the *Elector* of *Bavaria*'s Family, by the Treaty of *Munſter*; theſe Forces, to the Number of ten Thouſand Men, paſſed the *Moſelle*, near *Coblentz*, the Twenty-eighth of *June*, N. S. and incamped the Thirtieth at *Sinzig*, above *Bonn*, where Prince *Eugene* put himſelf at the Head of them. The *Saxons*, *Heſſians*, and other Troops, which were quartered in the *Honſdrug*, paſſed the *Moſelle* the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, at *Alchen*, above *Coblentz*; took their March through the *Meyerfeldt*; and the *Palatines* advancing at the ſame Time, they joined together the Fourth of *July*, N. S. near *Dueren*, in the Country of *Juliers*, from whence Prince *Eugene* ſet out the Fifth, for *Maeſtricht*, under the Guard of an Hundred Horſe. His Cavalry arrived at *Hertogenrade* the ſame Day; but the Foot continued near *Dueren*, both to wait for ſome Battalions, which were left behind, and to keep up the Enemy's Jealouſy on that Side.

Expeditious March of the *Germans* from the *Rhine*.

PRINCE *Eugene* arrived at *Maeſtricht*, the Fifth, went next Day through *Bruſſels*, and joined the Duke of *Marlborough*, in the Evening, at *Aſche*, as we have ſeen above; whilſt his Cavalry advancing by ſpeedy Marches, paſſed the *Maeſe*, the 6th and 7th, and incamped the 11th at *Vilvoerde*, whither the Infantry came up, within a few Days after. On the other Hand, the *French* Forces, which obſerved Prince *Eugene*'s Motions, under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*, having paſſed the *Moſelle* at *Remick*, their *Van-guard* arrived, the Fourth of *July*, at *Luxemburgh*, whither the Duke of *Berwick* came the next Day, and then continued his March towards the *Maeſe*: But he uſed no great Expedition, upon a falſe Apprehenſion, that Prince *Eugene*'s March was but a Stratagem, to cover ſome other Deſign, which hindered the *French* from coming Time enough to *Flanders*, to ſecure their Lines there.

The Duke of *Berwick* miſtaken in Prince *Eugene*'s Deſign.

As great as the Victory, gained at *Oudenarde*, was in itſelf, it was yet greater in its Conſequences; for whilſt the *French* Generals were intrenching

ing themſelves behind the Canal, between *Ghent* and *Bruges*, in great Perplexity and Conſternation, and in ſullen Diſcontent one with another, the *Confederate* Generals, and the Deputies of the *States*, having debated, in a Council of War how they might beſt improve their late Succeſs, it was unanimouſly reſolved: " That the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, after having
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" *Menin*, paſs the *Lys*, level the *French* Lines between *Warneton* and *Ypres*,
" and hinder any Detachment from getting into the latter, or the *French*
" Army from returning that Way; and that Prince *Eugene*, with a Detachment
" from the Grand Army, ſhould march at the ſame Time towards
" *Bruſſels*, to draw together his Forces, obſerve the Motions of the Duke of
" *Berwick*, and hinder, likewiſe, the Enemy's Army. near *Ghent*, from returning
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The *French* Lines forced and deſtroyed.

PURSUANT to theſe Reſolutions, the Count *de Lottum*, General of the *Pruſſians*, with the Lieutenant Generals *Fagel*, and *Dopff*, marched at Night with Thirty Battalions, Fifty Squadrons, and ſome Field-Pieces, towards *Helchin*; and the next Day advancing to the *French* Lines, the Enemy abandoned the Fort of *Port Rouge* without any Reſiſtance. On the 15th, in the Afternoon *Warneton*, *Comines*, and *Werwick*, with about 500 Men, and ſeveral Officers, amongſt whom was Lieutenant-Colonel *Bourg*, with Twelve other Field-Officers, which defended them, ſurrendered at Diſcretion; and the ſame Day, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, which had encamped between *Bergen*, and *Hauterive*, marched in two Columns, towards *Menin*, paſſed the *Lys*, on Two Bridges, near that Place, and incamped between that and *Werwick*.

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WHILST one Detachment of the *Confederate* Army was employed in levelling the Enemy's Lines, between *Ypres*, and the *Lys*, another was ſent to raiſe Contributions as far as *Arras*; and the Deputies of that Country not agreeing to pay the Sum demanded, the Generals of the *Allies* had recourſe to Military Execution, and ſent out Parties, who ſet two of the Suburbs of *Arras* on Fire, another Party were about to do the ſame at *Lens*; but the Inhabitants had ſo much Prudence, as to give Hoſtages for the Sums required.

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ON the 21ſt of *July*, the Grand Army made a Motion, and Count *Lottum*'s Detachment being returned to the Camp, the *Left* reached to the *Red Bridge*, between the *Deyle*, and the *Lys*, and the *Right* between *Werwick* and *Menin*; a convenient Place being left on the *Right*, for the *Imperial* Troops, which were to join the Duke of *Marlborough*. The ſame Morning, upon Information, that the *French* were preparing a Convoy in *Tournay*, for their Army near *Ghent*, ten Squadrons, under Brigadier *Chanclos*, were detached towards *Oudenarde*, to prevent that Supply's getting to the Enemy's Camp: And the Prince *d'Auvergne*, with Count *Maurice* of *Naſſau*, were detach'd with 500 Horſe towards *Rouſſclaer*, to cut off the Convoys of Proviſions, which the Enemy might expect by the Way of *Ypres*. All other poſſible Precautions were taken, to ſtreighten the Enemy, and oblige them to quit that Camp, which they could not well do, without the Hazard of another Battle: Amongſt others, the Goveruors of *Oſtend*, endeavoured to deprive the Enemy, of their Communication between *Bruges*, and *Newport*, by laying a good Part of the Country under Water.

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order to this, a large Train of Artillery, and a vaſt Number of Waggons, laden with warlike Stores, had been provided, with all poſſible Expedition, at *Bruſſels.* The farther Operations of this Campaign, depending, in a great Meaſure, upon the ſafe Arrival of this Convoy, at the Camp, and there being Reaſon to judge, by ſeveral Motions of the Enemy, that they had ſome Thoughts of attacking it, the *Confederate* Generals made ſeveral Detachments to cover that March; and, on the Fourth of *Auguſt*, Prince *Eugene* himſelf ſet out, with General *Dopff*, to put himſelf at the Head of his Army, for the ſame End. On the Eighth, in the Morning, the Duke of *Marlborough*, having received Intelligence, that the Enemy had reinforced the Troops, which they had poſted at *Melle*, between *Ghent*, and the Country of *Aloſt*, to the Number of about thirty Thouſand Men, and that the Duke of *Burgundy* was gone thither in Perſon to head them, his Grace ſent Advice thereof to Prince *Eugene*, that he might take the proper Meaſures for the ſecuring of *Bruſſels*; but, in the mean while, his Highneſs having before received the like Information, had already ſent a ſtrong Detachment, of Horſe and Foot, to obſerve the Enemy. This done, he advanced himſelf to *Soignies*, near which Place, he joined the Artillery, which was got thither, by the prudent Conduct of the Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, without having met with any Diſturbance from the Enemy; and on the Ninth in the Evening, it was ſafely conducted on *Aeth*.

The Siege of *Liſle* reſolved on.

THE March of this Train of Artillery, with Prince *Eugene*'s advancing to *Soignies*, put the Enemy under great Apprehenſions for *Mons*; upon which, the Duke of *Berwick*, threw ſeven Battalions, with two Squadrons of Horſe, and one of Dragoons into that Place: But the *Confederates*, being reſolved to go upon ſome Undertaking of the higheſt Importance, agreed, at laſt, upon the Siege of *Liſle*; rightly judging, that they could not attack the Enemy in a more ſenſible Part. As Monſ. *Dumont*, has mentioned this famous Siege, but very curſorily, we ſhall treat of it a little more at large, being fully perſuaded it will be acceptable to our Readers.

The Deſcription and Importance of that City.

THE City of *Liſle*, which the *Confederates* had determined to beſiege, is a large, rich, and well fortified Place, with a very ſtrong Citadel, the Capital of *French Flanders*: It is, beſides, the Staple of all the Trade, between the *Netherlands* and *France*, and next to *Paris*, was reckoned the chief Place of his Moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty's Dominions. It is ſituated amongſt Pools and Marſhes, about fifteen Miles *Weſt* of *Tournay*, twenty eight *North* of *Doway*, thirty ſix *South-Weſt* of *Ghent*, thirty ſeven *South-Eaſt* of *Dunkirk*, and thirty eight almoſt *Weſt* of *Mons*. The Merchants of that Place were of conſiderable Service to the *Grand Monarque*, and a great Annoyance to his Enemies, eſpecially the *Maritime* Powers, as they were the principal Owners of the *Dunkirk* Privateers; which could not have been fitted out, in near ſo great Numbers, without their Aſſiſtance. Beſides this, as they were very rich, they generally ſupplied the Wants of the *French* King's Armies, and the Cuſtoms they paid him were a conſiderable Part of his Revenue.

The great Preparations of *France* to defend it.

As *Liſle* was the firſt and faireſt of all *Lewis* XIV's Conqueſts, and one of the principal Keys of *France*, his Moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty had always expreſſed a more than ordinary Value for it; and the famous Engineer Monſ. *de Vauban*, had exerted his utmoſt Skill in fortifying it, and at an immenſe Charge. The Reduction therefore, of a Place, every way ſo important, could not, but redound very much, both to the Honour and Advantage of the *Confederates*; on the other Hand, this its great Importance made the *French* uſe all human Means for its Preſervation. Beſides the Preſence of the Marſhal *de Boufflers*, Governour of all *French Flanders*, with the Lieutenant-Generals *de Surville*, *Lee*, and other Officers of Diſtinction, they threw into the City twenty one Battalions of the beſt Troops of *France*, beſides ſix Squadrons of Dragoons, one Hundred and forty Horſe, and ſeven or eight Hundred Invalids, who, nevertheleſs, were not ſo much diſabled, but they were in a Condition to ſerve; in ſhort, it was rather a little Army, than a Garriſon.

NOTWITHSTANDING the numerous Difficulties, which cou'd not but attend the Siege, of a Place ſo ſtrong, and ſo every Way well provided; notwithſtanding the *Confederates* had their Communication with their Magazines at *Antwerp*, and *Sas van Ghent*, cut off; nothing was able to deter their Generals from the Reſolution they had taken: Though the Duke of *Vendoſme*, when he was firſt informed of this Deſign of the *Allies*, judg'd it ſo impracticable, that he was pleaſed to ſay openly; *He did not think ſo prudent and able a Commander as Prince* Eugene, *would venture upon ſo raſh an Enterprize*; and the *French*, in general, boaſted, that *they would oblige the* Allies *to abandon the Siege, without ſtriking a Blow.*

Liſle inveſted.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, however, laugh'd at all theſe Rhodomontades; and accordingly, the Artillery being arrived at *Pottes*, and all other Neceſſaries provided, the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau* was now detach'd, on the twelfth of *Auguſt*, with thirty-one Battalions, to take Poſt at *Marquette*, on the *Lower Deyle*, within half a League of *Liſle*, whilſt Lieutenant-General *Wood*, with thirty four Squadrons, marched to *Potteghem*. The ſame Day, the Army remov'd from *Werwick* to *Helchin*; and the next, Prince *Eugene*, having paſſed the *Marque*, at *Pont a Treſin*, inveſted the Town of *Liſle*, between that Place and the *Upper Deyle*, whilſt the Prince of *Orange* did the ſame, with his Detachment, between the *Upper* and *Lower Deyle*: In the mean Time, the Duke of *Marlborough* lay at a convenient Diſtance, with the main Army, to cover the Siege.

THE Prince of *Orange* had no ſooner arrived near the *Marque*, but he paſſed it with his Troops, attack'd ſome *French*, who were poſted in Houſes, along the Cauſe-way, towards the *Magdalen*-Gate, and obliged them to retire nearer the City. The Enemy had, likewiſe, a Poſt at the Bridge of the Abbey of *Marquette*, which they had ſtrengthened well with Palliſadoes. Hereupon, the Prince of *Orange* made ſome Grenadiers advance, to drive them from thence; and after a ſhort Reſiſtance, the *French* ſeeing that ſeveral Grenadiers leap'd into the Water, with Deſign to attack them in the *Rear*, abandoned that Poſt alſo, as faſt as poſſible, and retired into the City, before the others could intercept their Paſſage.

General Officers who ſerved at the Siege.

PRINCE *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who, as *Field-Marſhal* of the *Empire*, was to command at this memorable Siege, had under him as Generals, the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau*, Count *Schlick*, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, Count *Naſſau-Weilburg*, and the Generals *Dopff*, and *Spiegel*: As Lieutenant-Generals, the Count *de Fels*, *Falkenſtein*, *Efferen*, *Wood*, *Arnam*, *Peitendorff*, *Spar*, the Prince of *Holſtein-Beck*, and *Wilkes*: The Major-Generals *Leiſins*, Count *Bethlem*, Count *Wittenſtein*, *de Vennes*, the Prince *d'Auvergne*, *Weiſſenfeld*, *Vickenbach*, *Volckerſhoven*, *Sobel*, *Collier*, *Zoutland*, and *Sacken*: The Brigadiers and Majors of Brigades, *Keppenbeck* junior, *Poſeren*, *Kellin*, *Hagedorn*, *Kallenſtein*, *Waſſenaer*, *Keppel*, *Boiſſet*; Sir *Richard Temple*, *Du Trouſſel*, *Mymer*, *Stapel*, and *Whitney*: And the Chief Engineers *Des Roques*, and *Du Mey*, each of whom was to have the Direction of a ſeparate Attack.

THE ſame Day that the Town was inveſted, Prince *Eugene* had a long Conference with the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau*, wherein the Diſpoſition of the Quarters was ſettled, and the next Morning, the Lines of Circumvallation were mark'd out, and Pioneers were ſet to Work on them. In the mean While, the Duke of *Marlborough* continued quiet in his Camp at *Helchin*, from whence he wrote the following Letter to the Earl of *Mancheſter*.

Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* to the Earl of *Mancheſter*.

MY LORD, *From the Camp at* Helchin, Auguſt 15, 1708.

" I have received the Honour of your Excellency's Letter, of the twenty-ſeventh of *July*, and return you my Thanks for your obliging Congratulations on our late Victory; which we are endeavouring to improve, in ſuch a Manner, that all *Europe* may reap the Benefit thereof, in an honourable and laſting Peace. I hope it will have an immediate Influence on

“ your Parts, where Mens Minds are chiefly governed by Succeſs. Mr.
“ *Cardonnel* tells me, you have a conſtant Account of our Motions, for
“ which I muſt ſtill beg Leave to refer you to him; and am, *&c.*”

MARLBOROUGH

The Prince of *Orange* has a narrow Eſcape.

To return to the Siege, Prince *Eugene* had his Quarters at the Abbey o *Loos*, and took up with the *Imperialiſts*, conſiſting of forty Battalions, an fourſcore Squadrons, all the Ground from that Abbey, paſſing by the Village of *Hellemes* to the *Marque*. The Prince of *Orange* had taken up hi Quarters in the Village of *Lamberſard*; and his Troops conſiſting of twenty Battalions, and thirteen Squadrons, extended themſelves from the Abbey o *Loos*, to that of *Marquette*: But his Highneſs was obliged to change hi Quarters, within a few Days after, by an Accident, that was very nea coſting him his Life. It was thus: The Village of *Lamberſard* is bu within a ſmall Cannon-Shot of *Liſle*. The Beſieged, either deſignedly, o otherwiſe, fired upon this Village. The Cannon-Balls fell frequentl therein, and ſeveral had already pierced the Prince's Quarters, and paſs' very near his Chamber. At laſt, on the Eighteenth of *Auguſt*, in th Morning, at the very Time that the Prince was dreſſing in his Apartmen a Bullet enter'd the Window, which happened fortunately to be ope went over his Shoulder, within five or ſix Inches of his Face, and took o half his firſt *Valet de Chambre*'s Head, whilſt he was putting on his Hig neſs's Cloaths; the poor Man fell down dead, without ſo much as a Groa and his Blood and Brains flew all over the Prince's Night-Gown and Fac and even all beſmeared the Cieling. Every one ſaw, after this that h Highneſs's Life was in too much Danger in that Place, inſomuch tha at laſt, in Condeſcenſion to the Advice of ſeveral Perſons of the firſt Rank he removed his Quarters to the Caſtle of *Holbeck*, behind the Abbey o *Marquette*, where he was in more ſafety.

Marſhal *Boufflers* prepares for a vigorous Reſiſtance.

In the mean While, the Marſhal *de Boufflers*, who commanded in th Town, having had all the Houſes ſet on Fire, and all the Trees fell'd that could any Ways favour the Approaches of the Beſiegers, prepared himſelf to make a vigorous Reſiſtance. On the other Hand, Prince *Eugene* wh beſieged it, omitted nothing that could any Ways contribute to the Succe of this important Enterprize, and the heavy Artillery being arrived at th Camp, his Highneſs, to prevent all Miſtakes, cauſed a Memorial to b drawn up, on the Twentieth of *Auguſt*, of all ſuch Orders, and Method as were to be obſerved, in relieving the Trenches, and carrying on th Attacks, by the ſeveral Generals and Officers, of the Troops of the differe Nations, which were under his Command: Theſe Troops conſiſted fifty Battalions, *viz.* ſix *Imperialiſts*, nine *Palatines*, five *Heſſians*, and thi from the Grand Army.

King *Auguſtus* and the *Landgrave* of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, come to the *Confederate* Army.

The Tenth, King *Auguſtus* of *Poland*, and the *Landgrave* of *Heſſe-Caſſ* attended by ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction arrived at the *Confedera* Army, then incamped at *Helchin*. The Duke of *Marlborough*, having bee apprized of their Coming, advanced to meet them at their paſſing th *Scheld*, at *Pottes*, and conducted them to Dinner to his Quarters, where Ki *Auguſtus* took up his Lodging: As for the *Landgrave*, he had not be drawn thither by the Curioſity alone of ſeeing this famous Siege; or by th Importance and Greatneſs of the Undertaking; the Pleaſure of behol ing three illuſtrious Princes, his Sons, and the Prince of *Orange*, w was then deſigned for, and ſoon after became, his Son-in-Law, as princi Actors therein, had no Doubt, a great Share in this Viſit. According his Serene Highneſs took up his Lodging, with his Son, Prince *Willia* who was then a Major-General, in the Service of the *States*. The ne Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* entertained them with the Review of t firſt Line of the Army; after which they dined with the Earl of *Albermar* And the Twentieth in Morning, they both went to the Camp before *Liſ* where they were received, and entertained by Prince *Eugene*, with all t

Reſpe

Reſpect due to their Rank; and his Highneſs ſpared no Pains to ſatisfy their Curioſity, which did him ſo much Honour.

THE ſame Afternoon, the Directors, Engineers, and Chief Officers of the Artillery, went by the Road from *Werwick* to *Liſle*, to view the Ground ear that Place; which they found very fit for their Batteries, on that Side owards St. *Magdalen*'s Gate: But as they advanced very near the Works, he Enemy ſallied out, with three Squadrons, and a Detachment of Foot. nd appeared on the other Side of the *Deyle*; upon which the Engineers etired to their Camp. Prince *Eugene*, however, found the Means to procure hem a nearer View of the Enemy's Works, by the Help of the following Stratagem. A great Number of Ladies, had deſired Paſſes, to retire out f the Town; his Highneſs made no Difficulty of granting their Requeſt; ut at the ſame Time, he cauſed ſome Engineers, to dreſs themſelves in the Habit of common Soldiers, and march with the Detachment, which was apointed to receive the Ladies, at the Barriers of the Place, and conduct them hrough the Camp.

A Stratagem of Prince *Eugene*'s, which proves ſucceſsful.

THE Magiſtrates of *Liſle*, having obtained the Marſhal *de Boufflers*'s Leave for that Purpoſe, took this Opportunity, to ſend two Deputies to Prince *Eugene*, to Compliment him, and deſire his Favour, to the Burghers; ffering his Highneſs, at the ſame Time, ſome Preſents of Refreſhments. But the Prince told them, "That a beſieged Town, ought to be kept very ' cloſe; ſo that he could not yet admit of their Civilities; but when he ' ſhould be Maſter of the Place, the Burghers might be aſſured of his Pro' tection, provided he ſhould be ſatisfy'd, that they had endeavoured to ' deſerve it, by their *impartial* Behaviour, during the Siege."

THE Twenty-firſt, the Enemy came out, with ſix Squadrons and about even or eight Hundred Foot, on that Side which the Engineers obſerved he Day before; whereupon, the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau* cauſed ſeven quadrons, and ſix Battalions, to advance and repulſe the Enemy; who etired immediately, after having only ſet Fire to two Houſes, and cut own about two Hundred Trees. The *Confederate* Troops took Poſt, at the ame Time, in a Place called *Magdalen-Hole*, on the Banks of the *Deyle*, here, they left five Hundred Men; and poſted another Detachment in a Mill, near St. *Magdalen*'s-Chapel, which was fortify'd: The ſame Day, ikewiſe, the Lines of Circumvallation and Countervallation were quite iniſhed.

THE *French* Court were not a little ſurprized, to find *Liſle* actually inveſtd; poſitive Orders were, therefore, ſent to the Dukes of *Burgundy*, and *Venſme*, to raiſe the Siege of ſo important a Place: To this End the Duke of *Berwick* was ordered, at the ſame Time, to reinforce his flying Camp, with e Garriſons of *Namur*, *Mons*, *Charleroy*, *Valenciennes*, and other Places, nd to join the Duke of *Burgundy* forthwith. The Duke of *Marlborough*, aving received repeated Advice of this Deſign, ordered the *Left* of his Caval y to march, the Twenty-ſecond of *Auguſt*, towards the *Scheld*, and to incamp ear the *Right*, between the Villages of *Pottes*, and St. *Vernoux*, to the End hey might be near at Hand, to paſs the *Scheld*, and form the *Vanguard* of e Army, which was to march by the *Left*.

THE Twenty-third at Break of Day, fifteen Hundred Horſe, commanded y the Count *d'Erbach*, a Major-General, and Brigadier *Groveſtein*, were etached, with the Quarter-Maſter-General, to mark out a Camp, on the ther Side the *Scheld*. About Seven, the whole Army marched in two Coumns, by the *Left*, paſſed the *Scheld*, near *Pottes*, on four Bridges, nd incamp'd with the *Right* to that River near *Eſcanaffe*, and the *Left* to *nnieres*; the Duke of *Marlborough* taking up his Quarters at *Amongies*, eldt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque* his at *Vaudipront*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* removes to the other Side of the *Scheld*.

THIS Motion prevented the Enemy's joining between the *Scheld*, and the *Dender*, and alſo rendered their Junction more difficult in *Brabant*: Beſides, his Grace was now nearer at Hand, to oppoſe any Attempt, they might offer to ake on that Side; where, it was reaſonable to believe, they had laid the cheme for a powerful Diverſion, during the Siege. His Grace, likewiſe, ordered

The Advantages which aroſe from this Motion.

ordered the Bridges to be continued on the *Scheld*, with a Guard of ſix Regiments of Foot, leſt the Enemy ſhould make any Motion, between that River, and the *Lys*.

The Trenches opened.

TO return to Prince *Eugene*, every Thing being now in a Readineſs for the Siege, the Trenches were opened the Twenty-ſecond of *Auguſt*, N. S. between ſeven and eight in the Evening, within five Hundred Toiſes of the Counterſcarp, on the *Right*, and *Left* of the *Lower Deyle*; the former againſt *St. Andrew*'s-Gate, under the Direction of Monſ. *des Roques*, and the latter againſt *St. Magdalen*'s-Gate, under the Care of Monſ. *Du Mey*. Four Thouſand Workmen were appointed for this Service; cover'd by ten Battalions of *Imperial*, *Palatine*, and *Heſſian* Troops, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Wilkes*, and Major-General *Volckerſhoven*; and ten Battalions more, with ſix Hundred Horſe, were ready to ſuſtain them. But the Trenches were carried on with ſo much Secreſy, and good Succeſs, that the *Confederates* had above two Hours Time to cover themſelves, before the Enemy perceived any Thing of the Matter. Immediately, however, upon this Diſcovery, they made a terrible Fire from the Town; but did ſo little Execution, that the Beſiegers had not above three or four Men killed, and about fifteen wounded.

St. Magdalen's Chapel taken.

WE ſhall not enter into a particular Relation, of all that happened, Day by Day, at this memorable Siege, that would carry us too far, beyond the Limits we have preſcribed our ſelves in this Work: We ſhall, therefore, only, take Notice of ſome of the moſt remarkable Incidents. On the Twenty-third, Lieutenant-General *Pettendorff*, going from one Attack to the other, and miſſing his Way, was taken Priſoner, and carried into the Town. The ſame Day the Prince of *Orange* drove the *French* from a Poſt they had in the Village of *Houw*, and made ſome Soldiers take Poſſeſſion thereof, in order to favour his own Approaches. Next Morning, he cauſed his Men to attack, a fortify'd Chapel, near the *St. Magdalen*'s-Gate, wherein were about two Hundred Grenadiers, commanded by a Major, and two Captains: This Poſt was of great Importance, becauſe it hindered the Beſiegers from carrying on their Approaches; wherefore his Highneſs had it attack'd by one Hundred and ſixty Grenadiers, ſupported by the like Number. The firſt advanced, with their Bayonets fix'd in the Muzzle of their Muskets, to the very Door of the Chapel; and threw ſo many Hand-Grenades into this little Fortification, that they forced the *French*, in a ſmall Time, to yield themſelves Priſoners of War, after having had one of their Captains killed, and the other wounded. Next Night, the *Confederates* mounted ſome Cannon, and Mortar-Pieces upon the Batteries which had been erected; and they carried on their Trenches, on the *Right*, beyond a Houſe which had Battlements on the Top of it; which obliged the Beſieged, who had poſſeſſed themſelves thereof, to abandon it.

Prince *Eugene* in imminent Danger of being poiſoned.

ON the Twenty-ſixth, Prince *Eugene* was in great Danger of being Poiſoned, by a baſe and villainous Contrivance of the Enemy's, the Circumſtances whereof we ſhall relate, becauſe they were pretty extraordinary. The Poſt-Houſe being about two Leagues off, the Commiſſary wrote a Letter to General *Dopff*'s Secretary, by a Servant that Gentleman had ſent him, in the Morning, to fetch his Letters, deſiring him to deliver the two incloſed to his Highneſs Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, becauſe he had never a Poſt-Boy, at Hand, to ſend with them. General *Dopff* being then at the Prince's Quarters, the Secretary gave thoſe two Letters to his Adjutant, who delivered them to Prince *Eugene*. One of the Letters came from the *Hague*, and the Commiſſary imagined the other came from the ſame Place, but could not be poſitive of it. His Highneſs opening one of them, found nothing therein but a dirty greaſy Paper, and not knowing what might be the Conſequence thereof, threw it careleſsly on the Ground, without the leaſt Sign of Surprize. Hereupon, the Prince's Adjutant took it up, and ſmelt to it; immediately after which he was ſeized with a great Giddineſs, and taken ſo ill, that he was perſuaded to take an Antidote, and happy was it for him, that he did ſo: For the Poiſon it contained was ſo exquiſite, that the Paper being only tied about a Dog's Neck, for an Experiment, he died within twenty-four Hours, notwithſtanding he had a Counter-Poiſon given him. Hereupon, General *Dopff*, with ſome others, who were about his Highneſs, appear'd highly ſurpriz'd at this execrable Piece of Villany, and expreſs'd their Concern for the Hazard the Prince had run; upon which, his Highneſs ſaid to them, without any Emotion, *You need not wonder at it, Gentlemen, I have ſeveral Times, before now, received Letters of this Nature.* In the mean While, the *Confederates* puſh'd on the Siege vigorouſly, notwithſtanding the obſtinate Reſiſtance of the Beſieged, who very much hindered the Progreſs of their Works, by the Fire of their Cannon, and their Sallies. On the other Hand, the Duke of *Vendoſme* made abundance of Motions, to keep the Beſiegers in a continual Alarm, though he had no manner of Deſign to attack them.

THE Taking of the Chapel near *St. Magdalen*'s Gate went very much to the Heart of the Beſieged; it was a Poſt of too much Importance to the *Confederates*, for the Enemy not to try to regain it; wherefore, the ſame Evening, when the Beſiegers had hardly relieved the Trenches, the Marſhal *de Boufflers* order'd out all the Grenadiers of the Garriſon, with two Squadrons, and three Hundred Pioneers, to attack this Chapel, which the Prince of *Orange* had taken from them but two Days before. The *Confederates* had but a Hundred Men in that Poſt, commanded by a Lieutenant of the *Dutch* Guards. The *French* advanced ſecretly, without Noiſe; and attacking it both behind and before, at the ſame Time, obliged them ſoon to yield to their ſuperior Number, and abandon to them a Poſt, which, however, they did not enjoy long: For the Prince of *Orange*, who was eaſier to be found in the Trenches, than any where elſe, being then there, and having Intelligence thereof, ordered immediately two Battalions out of the Trenches, on the *Right* and *Left* of this Chapel, and attack'd the Enemy with ſo much Fury, that they were quickly obliged to abandon it, and retire, with great Precipitation, into the Cover'd Way of the Town. Thus the Prince had the Honour of taking this Poſt twice, and afterwards to keep it; very much to the Diſſatisfaction, as well as Prejudice of the Enemy, to whom it had been of ſingular Service.

THE ſame Day, the Duke of *Marlborough* wrote the following Letter to the Earl of *Mancheſter*, in Anſwer to one from his Lordſhip, wherein he had informed his Grace, how much the *French* Miniſter at *Venice* had miſrepreſented the State of the War in the *Netherlands*.

A Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* to the Earl of *Mancheſter*.

MY LORD, *From the Camp at* Amongies, Aug. 26, 1708.

" I HAVE received the Honour of your Excellency's Letter of the Third " Inſtant, and do not much wonder, that the *French* Miniſters ſhould be in" ſtructed, to uſe the ſame Artifice with you, they have ſo long practiſed " in other Parts. I hope the Succeſs of the Siege we have ſince undertaken, " will farther convince your Senate, in a little Time, how much they were " at firſt impoſed upon. The Trenches were opened before *Liſle* the " Twenty-ſecond, and Mr. *Cardonnel* will inform you of the Progreſs that " has been made ſince." *I am, &c.*

MARLBOROUGH.

ON the Twenty-ſeventh, the Beſiegers began to play upon the Town, from four Batteries, one of Forty-four Cannon, another of Thirteen, a Third of Eleven, and a Fourth of twelve Mortar-Pieces, and eight *Hawbitzers*. Monſieur *Rouſſet* ſays, ſixty-ſeven Cannon, twenty Mortar-Pieces, and ſixteen *Hawbitzers*. All theſe Batteries playing together, made a terrible Firing; inſomuch, that it ſoon ſlacken'd that of the Beſieged, which till then had been very brisk; for they had one Hundred Pieces of Cannon, and thirteen Mortars mounted in the City. Nevertheleſs, they left no Stone unturned, to retard the Approaches of the Beſiegers; and as the Garriſon were very numerous, they diſputed every Inch of Ground with great Obſtinacy. The Twenty-eighth, the Beſieged attack'd, and took a Mill, near

St. Andrew's Gate, in which they made ſome Priſoners; but they were obliged to abandon it again that very Night, by Reaſon of the terrible Fire of the Beſieged; and becauſe Day coming on, they had not had Time to intrench themſelves. The Twenty-ninth, the Beſieged ſet Fire to the Mill, and abandon'd that Poſt; Monſieur *Rouſſet*, however, ſays, in Contradiction to this, that the Beſiegers took it again the Night following, and carry'd on thither a Branch of the Trenches, to prevent the Enemy's returning to it.

THE ſame Night, the *Confederates* began to play from another Battery of four Guns; and on the Thirtieth, another Battery of eight Guns was raiſed, and all this while, the Saps and Trenches were advanced with all the Succeſs the Beſiegers could expect, or wiſh. On the Thirty-firſt Colonel *Rechteren* was killed in the Trenches. Between the Firſt and Seventh of *September*, N. S. every Thing went very much in Favour of the *Confederates*; and Deſerters, about this Time, reported, that the Breach was very wide; that the Ditch was almoſt filled with the Ruins of the Wall, and that the Marſhal *de Boufflers* perceiving, that the Town would ſoon fall into the Hands of the *Allies*, had ordered a good Part of his beſt Cannon to be removed into the Citadel. Upon this Advice, Prince *Eugene* cauſed the neceſſary Preparations to be made, for attacking the Counterſcarp, on the Seventh. But, before we give an Account of this Action, it will not be improper to relate what was doing, in the mean Time, with the Grand Army, under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and with that of the Enemy, under the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Berwick*, and *Vendoſme*.

Motions of the Enemy's Army.

THE latter did all they could to make, at leaſt, a Shew, of attempting to raiſe the Siege. To this End, the Duke of *Berwick* marched, the Twenty-fifth of *Auguſt*, N. S. with all his Forces, from *Mortagne* to *Boſſu*, between *Conde* and *Mons*, where he halted till the Twenty-eight; and that Morning he marched by *Mons*, towards *Soignies*. On the other Hand, the Duke of *Burgundy*, having left five Battalions, and three Squadrons in *Bruges*, and twelve Battalions, with ſeven Squadrons in *Ghent*, under the Command of the Count *de la Motte*, paſſed the *Scheld* the Twenty-ſeventh at Five in the Morning, near *Ghent*, marched in three Columns towards the *Dender*, incamped at *Pottelburg*, and marched, on the Twenty-eighth, to *Ninove*.

Motions of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, who continued ſtill incamped at *Amongies*, having Intelligence of theſe Motions of the *French*, gave Orders, the Twenty-eighth, that his Army ſhould be ready to march, upon the firing of three Pieces of Cannon; and, in the mean Time, detach'd the Earl of *Athlone*, with fifteen Hundred Men, to obſerve the Enemy. Hereupon, that General advancing towards *Leuſe*, fell in with a Hundred Horſe, detach'd from the Duke of *Berwick*'s Army, whom they defeated, and took thirty Priſoners: However, this did not hinder the Duke of *Berwick* from advancing to *Enghien*. The Enemy's Forces being thus ready to join, on either Side the *Dender*, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent a Reinforcement of ſix Hundred Men to *Aeth*; and as a Convoy of ſeven Hundred Waggons, laden with Proviſions, and Ammunition, were about ſetting out from thence, for the Army, and the Siege, Lieutenant-General *Roſs* was ordered, the Twenty-ninth in the Evening, with two Thouſand five Hundred Horſe, to cover their March to the Camp, where they arrived in Safety, on the Thirtieth in the Morning.

THE Duke having Advice, at the ſame Time, that the Enemy's Army would certainly join between the *Dender* and the *Scheld*, by which they ſhewed, that they had no Intention to act in *Brabant*, ordered the *Confederate* Army to decamp from *Amongies*; which being done accordingly, they repaſs'd the *Scheld* at *Pottes*, and *Eſcanaſſe*, and came to their old Camp at *Helchin*, with the *Right* near *Pont d'Eſpierre*, and the *Left* at *Avelghem*.

The *French* Armies join.

They were ſcarce arrived in their Camp, when his Grace received farther Intelligence, that the Duke of *Burgundy* had paſſed the *Dender* that Morning at *Ninove*; and having joined the Duke of *Berwick*, all their Forces, to the Number, as it was reported, of two Hundred and eight Squadrons, and one Hundred and twenty-ſix Battalions, marched together to *Leſſines*, in the Way to *Tournay*.

Farther Motions of both Armies.

BY all the Circumſtances of theſe Marches, it was pretty apparent, that the Deſign of the Enemy was to attempt the Raiſing of the Siege. The Duke of *Marlborough*, therefore, conſidering that his Army was now greatly inferior to that of the Enemy, diſpatch'd ſeaſonable Orders to General *Fagel*, to make all poſſible Expedition to join him, with what Forces could be ſpared out of *Dutch Flanders*, and *Brabant*: And, upon Advice that the Enemy were advanced between *Antoine* and *Tournay*, the Duke marched, the Thirty-firſt in the Afternoon, to *Templeuve*, and encamped with the *Right* to *Willem*, and the *Left* to *Pont-a-Chin*. The Firſt of *September*, the Duke continued his March; and having paſſed the *Marque* at *Pont-a-Treſin*, incamped with the *Right* at *Antreulle*, the *Left* at *Anſtain*, and the Head Quarters at *Peronne*, in the Plains of *Liſle*.

THE Troops were no ſooner come into this Camp, than the Duke of *Marlborough* went to Prince *Eugene*'s Quarters, before *Liſle*; and having dined with his Highneſs, and the other Generals, returned in the Evening to his Camp. The next Morning, Prince *Eugene* came to *Peronne*, and rode out with his Grace, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Monſieur *d'Auverquerque*, and the other Generals, to the *Right* of the Line, to view the Ground about *Phalempin*, and to mark out a Line for the Army to form themſelves in Battalia, and expect the Enemy, in caſe they ſhould think fit to hazard a Battle, in order to relieve the City of *Liſle*. At Two in the Afternoon, they all returned to his Grace's Quarters, where King *Auguſtus*, and the *Landgrave* of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, were arrived, ſome Time before, from the Siege: All theſe Princes, together with the Deputies of the *States*, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, and ſeveral other General Officers, having been entertained at Dinner by the Duke, they returned, in the Evening, to the Camp before *Liſle*.

The Enemy approach the *Confederate* Army.

THE ſame Morning, the Enemy's whole Army paſs'd the *Scheld*, in five Columns, above and below *Tournay*; and encamped with the *Right* at *Blandain*, and the *Left* at *Villemau*, from whence the Duke of *Burgundy* ſent a Spy, to endeavour to get into *Liſle*, and inform the Marſhal *de Boufflers*, that their Army being on this Side *Tournay*, he might depend upon being relieved; but he fell into the Hands of the *Confederates*. The next Day, the Enemy mov'd towards *Orchies*, and the Source of the *Marque*; lay that Night on their Arms, and continu'd their March the Fourth towards *Mont en Peville*, and the Opening into the Plains of *Liſle*, between the *Marque*, and *Phalampin*. Hereupon, the Duke of *Marlborough*, in Hopes, as well as Expectation of an Engagement, ordered the *Confederate* Army to march to the Ground mark'd out for them, and there to form themſelves in Battalia, between *Noyelles* and *Peronne*; where they continu'd till Noon, and incamped in the ſame Ground, the Baggage being removed, in the mean Time, to the Camp before *Liſle*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* prepares to give 'em a warm Reception.

TOWARDS Evening, the *French* advanced yet nearer the *Confederate* Camp; and having ſpread a Report, that they would immediately attempt to raiſe the Siege, the Duke of *Marlborough* drew up his Army again on the Fifth, at Break of Day, in order to give them Battle; having been joined, the Evening before, by Prince *Eugene*, with ſeventy-two, ſome Accounts ſay, ſeventy-ſix Squadrons from the Siege, and twenty-ſix Battalions; with which King *Auguſtus*, and the *Landgrave* of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, came as Volunteers. Theſe Troops, which were brought by Prince *Eugene*, were poſted on the *Right* of the Line, with the *Pruſſians*; the *Engliſh* and *Danes* on the *Left*, and the *Dutch* and *Hanoverians* in the *Centre*. All the Cavalry were drawn up in two Lines; and the Infantry formed a third Line behind the Horſe; which Diſpoſition was judged the moſt proper, as they were in a Plain. To cover the Flank of the Army, twenty Battalions were poſted on each Wing; and behind them, as many Squadrons, as a *Corps de Reſerve*. If we may believe the *Memoires du Prince* Eugene, the *Confederate* Army then conſiſted of two Hundred and thirty-ſix Squadrons, and one Hundred and twelve Battalions; and

St. Andrew's Gate, in which they made ſome Priſoners; but they were obliged to abandon it again that very Night, by Reaſon of the terrible Fire of the Beſieged; and becauſe Day coming on, they had not had Time to intrench themſelves. The Twenty-ninth, the Beſieged ſet Fire to the Mill, and abandon'd that Poſt; Monſieur *Rouſſet*, however, ſays, in Contradiction to this, that the Beſiegers took it again the Night following, and carry'd on thither a Branch of the Trenches, to prevent the Enemy's returning to it.

THE ſame Night, the *Confederates* began to play from another Battery of four Guns; and on the Thirtieth, another Battery of eight Guns was raiſed, and all this while, the Saps and Trenches were advanced with all the Succeſs the Beſiegers could expect, or wiſh. On the Thirty-firſt Colonel *Rechteren* was killed in the Trenches. Between the Firſt and Seventh of *September*, N. S. every Thing went very much in Favour of the *Confederates*; and Deſerters, about this Time, reported, that the Breach was very wide; that the Ditch was almoſt filled with the Ruins of the Wall, and that the Marſhal *de Boufflers* perceiving, that the Town would ſoon fall into the Hands of the *Allies*, had ordered a good Part of his beſt Cannon to be removed into the Citadel. Upon this Advice, Prince *Eugene* cauſed the neceſſary Preparations to be made, for attacking the Counterſcarp, on the Seventh. But, before we give an Account of this Action, it will not be improper to relate what was doing, in the mean Time, with the Grand Army, under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and with that of the Enemy, under the Dukes of *Burgundy*, *Berwick*, and *Vendoſme*.

Motions of the Enemy's Army.

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and the Enemy's Army were ſtronger by fourteen Battalions, and two Squadrons; but other Accounts make the Superiority of the Enemy much larger. Count *Naſſau-Wondenburgh*, with his Brigade, was poſted in the Village of *Entiers*, or *Anties*, which was at the Head of the Army, and by which the Enemy muſt paſs: And the Artillery was placed in the moſt convenient Places, and thoſe which were moſt expoſed in the Front. The Generals repaired to their reſpective Poſts, in eager Expectation of receiving the Enemy; and Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, having marched with incredible Speed, joined the *Confederate* Army the ſame Morning, with ſeven Battalions, and as many Squadrons. The *Allies* had the more Reaſon to believe it was the Enemy's Deſign to give them Battle, becauſe they had Intelligence, that the Duke of *Vendoſme*, who had advanced, the Night before, with his *Van-Guard* to *Phalampin*, but a League from the *Confederate* Army, had received thirty Pieces of heavy Cannon from *Douay*, beſides the Field-Pieces he had before. They were ſo near, the next Morning, that the *Allies* could hear their Drums; and they made ſeveral Motions, which heightened the Expectation of the *Confederates*.

The Enemy decline fighting, though they are dared to it.

IT was a falſe Alarm, however; for though the Troops of the *Allies* continu'd in Order of Battle, till Ten a Clock, and never did Men ſhew a greater Eagerneſs to engage; the Enemy, notwithſtanding all their Boaſting, and their great Superiority, did not think fit to appear; and yet the *Confederate* Generals had deſignedly left open all the Paſſes, through which they were to come, and formed themſelves open and unguarded, on purpoſe, as it were, to dare them to fight. If the Enemy had really deſigned to have hazarded a Battle, for the Relief of *Liſle*, they could not have wiſh'd for a better Opportunity; but it appeared now evidently, that they were reſolv'd not to run any Riſque, and that all their Motions were only intended to give the *Allies* unneceſſary Trouble, and delay the Progreſs of the Siege, by keeping them in a continual Alarm. The Tents were ordered, therefore, to be pitch'd again, and Prince *Eugene*'s Detachment returned to the Camp before *Liſle*, ſome *Imperial* and *Heſſian* Horſe only excepted: The Prince himſelf, after having dined with the Duke of *Marlborough*, in Company with King *Auguſtus*, and the *Landgrave*, returned, in the Evening, to the Siege.

The Duke of *Marlborough* throws up an Intrenchment before his Army.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, judged now rightly, that the Enemy (as we have obſerved above) never deſigned, in Earneſt, to hazard an Engagement, but that their whole Intention was only to fatigue the *Confederate* Troops by continual Motions, to ſtreighten them in Forage, and by theſe Means to lengthen out the Siege; wherefore, his Grace ordered a Hundred Men, out of each Battalion, to be employ'd in throwing up an Intrenchment in the Front of his Army, from the Mill of *Noyelles*, to that of *Fretin*; where the Infantry were ranged in two Lines, and the Cavalry on the Wings, in two Lines, the Village of *Seclin* lying before the Line. This Work was finiſh'd the Eighth of *September*, N. S. and not only ſecured the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army from any ſudden Surprize, but left the Beſiegers at Liberty to carry on their Attacks, without any Interruption.

TWO Days before, the Enemy made a great Forage, and their Workmen were employ'd in preparing, opening, and enlarging the Roads about their Army, which continu'd incamped between *Mont en Peville* and *Megrigny*: From thence they detach'd thirty Squadrons, on the Seventh, which marched by *Tournay*; with Deſign to intercept a Convoy coming from *Bruſſels*, guarded by a Body of Troops, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Paſcal*. Hereupon, the Duke of *Marlborough*, detach'd thirty Squadrons, the ſame Evening, under the Conduct of the Earl of *Albemarle*, Major-General *Wittinghoff*, and three Brigadiers; with Orders to advance as far as *Gramont*, to meet the Convoy, which was brought in Safety to *Menin* four Days after.

The Enemy's Foragers driven back to their Camp.

ON the Eighth, the Enemy advanced with their Foragers, ſuſtained by ſeveral Regiments, within a Quarter of a League of *Fretin*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* had his Quarters. His Grace was at Dinner, when News was brought of this Inſult; upon which, Lieutenant-General *Wood*, who happen'd to be at Table with the Duke, expreſs'd an earneſt Deſire to drive them to their Camp, demanding only two *Engliſh* Battalions for that Purpoſe. His Grace granted his Requeſt, and ordered the Regiments of *How*, and Sir *Richard Temple*, to attend him on this Occaſion. They march'd immediately; and being animated by the Duke of *Argyle*, the Earl of *Stairs*, and Major-General *Webb*, who went with them as Volunteers, fell upon the Enemy with ſuch Fury, that they drove them as far as *Ennevelin*, where they had poſted ſome Infantry, in a *Chateau*, which was incompaſs'd with two Ditches.

THE *Engliſh* attempted to diſlodge them from thence, and to that End attack'd the Enemy with Abundance of Bravery. But the Duke of *Vendoſme*, giving Orders to all his Grenadiers, and the *Piquet* of Six Brigades, which were incamp'd in the Front of his Army, near *Pont a Marque*, to ſupport the Troops in the *Chateau*, the two *Britiſh* Batalions were obliged to retire, before ſo very ſuperior a Force, with the Loſs of about two Hundred Men, and ſix or ſeven Officers kill'd or wounded. They gained their Point firſt, however, in diſturbing the Enemy's Foragers, and driving them back to their Camp. We ſhall now leave the Duke of *Marlborough* in his Intrenchments, and return to the Siege.

Preparations for ſtorming the Counterſcarp.

ALL the neceſſary Preparations having been made, as we obſerved above, for ſtorming the Counterſcarp, the Seventh in the Evening, the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General *Wilkes*, with two Major-Generals, and ten *Imperial* and *Palatine* Battalions; upon which, the following Diſpoſitions were made for that Attack. Eight Hundred Grenadiers, ſupported by the ſame Number of Fuſiliers, with two Thouſand Workmen, and thirty Carpenters, deſigned for cutting down the Paliſſades, were commanded for the Attack on the *Right*, between the *Lower Deyle* and *St. Andrew*'s Gate, under the Direction of Monſieur *des Roques*. Sixteen Hundred Grenadiers, ſupported by the ſame Number of Fuſiliers, two Thouſand Workmen, and thirty Carpenters, were ordered for the *Left*, between the *Deyle* and *St. Magdalen*'s Gate, under the Direction of Monſieur *Du Mey*: Beſides the Troops in the Trenches, two Thouſand Men from the grand Army were employ'd in this Attack, having been detach'd from thence for that Purpoſe, under the Command of Brigadier *Sabine*.

The Attack made.

EVERY Thing being ready, a terrible Fire was made from the Batteries; and about Eight a Clock, the Signal being given, a general Diſcharge was made. Hereupon, the Troops deſigned for the Attack on the *Left*, march'd out of the Trenches with great Intrepidity, and admirable Order. They went directly up to the Paliſſades, from whence they drove the Enemy; and ſeveral of them leaping into the Cover'd Way, put to the Sword all the *French* they found there, excepting four Officers, and a very few Soldiers, who were taken Priſoners. Whilſt they were making their Lodgment near the Paliſſades, the Beſieged fired furiouſly upon them, and ſprung four Mines, which did conſiderable Execution. However, the *Confederates* lodg'd themſelves on the Saliant Angle of the Counterſcarp of the Horn-Work, and on the Angle of the *Tenaille*. On the other Hand, the Troops who were commanded on the *Right*, attack'd the Enemy with the ſame Courage and Succeſs; and lodg'd themſelves, likewiſe, on the Saliant Angle of the Counterſcarp of the Horn-Work, and on the Top of the Ditch of the *Tenailles*, on the Banks of the *Lower Deyle*, between the two Attacks: Beſides all this, the Communications towards the Breaches were conſiderably advanced. The Loſs of the *Allies*, in this Action, was very great, as our Readers may ſee by the following Letter, from one of the chief Engineers *des Roques*.

Its Succeſs.

Monſieur *des Roques*'s Account thereof.

"ON *Friday*, the Seventh Inſtant, we made an Aſſault on the Counterſcarp, about half an Hour paſt Seven in the Evening. Two Thouſand four Hundred Grenadiers, and as many Fuſiliers, ſuſtained by twelve Battalions, being commanded to make the Lodgment on the *Glacis* we

" attack'd the whole Front, reaching from the Horn-work before *Magdalen*'s Gate, along the *Ravelin* and *Tenailles*, as far as the other Horn-work, " on the *Right* of the *Lower Deyle*. After an obſtinate Struggle of about " half an Hour, during which the Enemy ſprung four large Mines, which " which deſtroy'd Abundance of our Men, we obliged them to retire " into their Capital Works, from whence they made a terrible Fire, " for ſome Hours. But as we had the Misfortune, upon our advancing " towards the Enemy, out of the Trenches, to loſe the ſix Engineers, " who were to direct the Workmen, appointed to make the Lodgment on the *Ravelins*,, and before the Breaches, the ſaid Workmen " diſperſed themſelves under the Covert of the Night; inſomuch, that " we could not maintain ourſelves, but only on the Angles of the *Glacis* of " the two Horn-Works, and of the *Tenaille*: This unhappy Accident delays the Reduction of the Town, which may yet hold out eight or ten " Days. We had two Thouſand Men either kill'd or wounded in the Attack; amongſt whom are ſixteen Engineers, either in Ordinary or Extraordinary. We have raiſed two Batteries on the *Glacis* of the Horn-Work, on the *Right*, and of the *Tenaille*; and in a Day or two, we ſhall " erect another; in order to ruin effectually the Foot of the Breach, which " the Enemy repair every Night. Yeſterday, in the Afternoon, the Enemy made a Sally, with Deſign to deſtroy a Sort of a Gallery, which we " are drawing from the Angle of the Horn-Work at *Magdalen*'s Gate, directly to the Breach, that we may not be obliged to make a ſecond Aſſault upon the Out-Works; but our Regiments in the Trenches repulſed " the Enemy with great Vigour, and killed Abundance of their Men. We " expect, with Impatience, a Convoy of Ammunition, which is coming " from *Bruſſels* very ſeaſonably, for we are in great Want thereof. Laſt " Night, we lodged ourſelves in the Cover'd Way; and this Night, we " ſhall work on a Battery of thirty Pieces of Cannon, in order to widen " the Breach. The Battery of eighteen Guns, having fired To-day with " Succeſs, we may make an Attack, this Evening, upon one of the Horn-Works." *I am*, &c.

DES ROQUES.

From the Camp before Liſle,
Septemb. 10, 1708.

The two chief Engineers diſagree.

THE Marſhal *de Boufflers*, in the Account he gave the King his Maſte of this Action, pretends, that the *Allies* had actually two Thouſand Me killed in the Attack; and that, according to the common Way of Computation, they muſt conſequently have had double the Number wounded and we find the ſame Way of Reckoning in the Marquis *de Quincy*'s Relation: But that theſe Computations are largely made, is beyond all Contradiction; though Monſieur *Rouſſet*, indeed, allows two Thouſand ſix Hundred and ſixty-ſeven, either kill'd or wounded, beſides three Engineer kill'd, and eleven wounded. King *Auguſtus* of *Poland*, Prince *Eugene*, th Prince of *Orange*, and the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe*, were in the Trenche during the whole Action, and were Eye-Witneſſes of the Intrepidity wit which the Attack was carried on.

Monſieur *de Chamillard* comes to the Enemy's Camp.

ABOUT this Time, a Miſunderſtanding aroſe between the two Directo of the Attacks; which, with the Want of Ammunition, and the vigorou Defence made by the Beſieged, did not a little delay the Progreſs of th Siege: However, it was daily carried on with ſome Succeſs, though not much as could have been wiſhed. On the Tenth, the Duke of *Marlb rough* went to the Camp before *Liſle*; and having viewed the Approache and dined with Prince *Eugene*, return'd to his Quarters at *Fretin*: The ſam Day, Monſieur *de Chamillard*, his *Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty*'s Prime Miniſte came to the Enemy's Army.

VARIOUS were the Reports, which were ſpread, concerning the Occaſio of his Journey; ſome would have it, that it was to compoſe certain Diff rences, which were ſaid to have ariſen between the Dukes of *Vendoſme* an *Berwick*; others, that it was only to communicate to them the *Frenc*

King

King's laſt Inſtructions, about the Relief of *Liſle*. The latter of theſe Conjectures ſeems to have been the moſt probable; for the next Morning, after they had held a Council of War, their Troops began to be in Motion; and about Two in the Afternoon, advanced to the Village of *Entiers*, in the *Centre* of the *Confederate* Army, deſigning to make themſelves Maſters of that Poſt; but the Duke of *Marlborough*, having foreſeen their Deſign, had placed two Brigades of Foot there very ſeaſonably, under the Command of the Brigadiers *Evans* and *Wertmuller*, and cauſed ſome Works to be thrown up about the Village.

The *French* make a Shew of attacking the *Confederates*.

UPON the Enemy's advancing, in the moſt exact Order, towards the Intrenchments of the *Allies*, it was not at all queſtioned, but they were reſolutely bent upon a general Attack; wherefore, the Duke of *Marlborough* immediately ordered his Troops to their Arms, and the Regiments were commanded to their reſpective Poſts, behind their Intrenchments. Prince *Eugene*, having likewiſe Intelligence of the Enemy's Motions, joined his Grace, with about the ſame Number of Squadrons and Battalions as he had before. Orders were ſent at the ſame Time, to the Earl of *Albemarle*, who was then between *Oudenarde* and *Menin*, with the Convoy to return to the Camp, with the utmoſt Expepition. About Four in the Afternoon, the Enemy began to cannonade the *Confederate* Camp, with great Fury, from forty Pieces of Cannon, directing their Fire chiefly againſt the Village of *Entiers*; they were anſwered by the Artillery planted on the Intrenchments; which continued till it was dark.

But venture no farther than cannonading.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and Monſieur *d'Auverquerque* ſtaid in the Field all Night, and the Troops which lay upon their Arms, were drawn up again in Order of Battle next Morning. About Seven, the Enemy renewed their cannonading, with between thirty and forty Pieces, moſt of them twenty-four Pounders; and the *Allies* did the like, with almoſt equal Execution on both Sides. About Noon, the Earl of *Albemarle* joined the Army with his Detachment; and by all Circumſtances, the *Confederate* Generals ſtill thought that the Enemy intended actually to attack them; but finding the contrary, at Length, towards the Evening, the Troops were ordered to incamp, in ſuch a Manner, that they might have been immediately in Readineſs to have received the Enemy, if they ſhould have attempted any thing farther: And in the Night, the Works about the Village of *Entiers* were repaired, and new ones added, for the better Security of that Place.

Farther Motions of both Armies.

THE Enemy made a Motion the ſame Night, extending their *Left* to *Seclin*, and placing their *Right* to the *Marque*; wherefore, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, perceiving now plainly that the Enemy's Deſigns extended no farther, than to delay the Storming of the Outworks of *Liſle*, and conſidering that his Grace's Camp was of ſufficient Strength, likewiſe concluded that his Highneſs ſhould return, on the Thirteenth to the Siege. The two Armies remained in the ſame Situation on the Fourteenth; when the *French* Generals having held a Council of War, wherein they conſidered how impracticable it was, to attack the *Confederates*, with any Appearance of Succeſs, reſolved to cut off their Communication with *Aeth*, and *Bruſſels*, by making themſelves Maſters of all the Paſſes on the *Scheld*. A Conſpiracy was diſcovered at this Time, which was to have favoured this Project, this was to deliver up *Aeth* to Lieutenant-General *Alveldo*. The chief Contriver and Promoter of the Plot, was, Monſ. *Le Grand*, Comptroler of the Fortifications, who fled to *Mons*, upon its being diſcovered; but his Wife and Servants were apprehended.

A Conſpiracy to deliver up *Aeth* diſcovered.

THE Enemy hoped, and indeed not without good Reaſon, to have diſtreſs'd the *Confederate* Army ſo much, by this new Scheme, that Prince *Eugene* ſhould have been obliged to have raiſed the Siege; and purſuant thereunto, they began to move the Fifteenth, by break of Day, without Beat of Drum; their *Right* extending to *Orchies*, and their *Left* to *Ribancourt*. Upon Notice hereof, the Duke of *Malborough*, ordered the Army under his Command, to be ready to march, the Sixteenth, with Intent to obſerve the Army; who, having put ſeveral Battalions, that Day into *Doway*, continued their March in four Columns, by *Mouchin*, and *Bachy*, directly towards *Tournay*. Hereupon, his Grace, made a ſmall Motion, placing his *Right* at *Peronne*, his *Left* at *Foret*, on the *Marque*, and his Head Quarters at *Sainghin*. Here he received Intelligence, that a Convoy of a Hundred Waggons, laden with Cannon Ball for the Siege, arrived the Day before at *Oudenarde*, from *Aeth*; under a Guard of one Thouſand two Hundred Foot, commanded by Colonel *Freke*; notwithſtanding all the Enemy's Endeavours to intercept it.

Motions of the Enemy's Army.

AT the ſame Time, Brigadier *Chanclos*, march'd ten Squadrons of Horſe to *Oudenarde*, where he was to be joined by ſuch another Detachment from Prince *Eugene*'s Army, there being already ſix Battalions in that Town: And upon Intelligence, that Count *de la Motte*, with all the Troops he could draw together in *Flanders*, was march'd from *Ghent* to *Ninove*, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent Orders to Major-General *Murray*, to haſten with moſt of the Forces in *Dutch Flanders*, to *Bruſſels*, for the Security of that City. The Enemy incamp'd, the Sixteenth, in the Evening, with their *Right* to the Rivulet *Le Chin*, and their *Left* extending towards *Froimont*. The next Morning, they paſſed the *Scheld*, over ſeveral Bridges they had laid above and below *Tournay*; and continued the Eighteenth, in their Camp along that River, from the *Mount* of the *Trinity*, beyond *Pottes*.

THE ſame Day, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army decamped from *Sainghin*, having paſſed the *Marque* at *Pont a Treſin*, and *Foret*, incamp'd with the *Right* at *Willem*, the *Left* at *Pas a Vaſne*, a Rivulet which runs into the *Scheld*, and the Head-Quarters at *Templeuve*. As his Grace was upon this March, he received Intelligence, that the Enemy had laid Bridges over the *Scheld*, between *Warcoin* and *Pecq*, and were fortifying thoſe Villages, in order to keep open a Communication with the other Side of the River, and annoy the *Confederate* Convoys, between *Oudenarde* and *Courtray*; wherefore, he commanded Lieutenant-General *Dedem*, to march the Nineteenth, at Break of Day, with all the Grenadiers of the Army, and thirty-ſix Field-Pieces, and endeavour to diſlodge them: Accordingly General *Dedem* did ſo, and upon the firſt Appearance of the advanced Guard, the Enemy abandoned theſe two Villages, retired to the other Side of the *Scheld*, and took up their Bridges.

And of the *Confederates*.

The Enemy fortify their Paſſes on the *Scheld*.

ON the Twentieth, the *Allies*, made a ſmall Motion, incamping with the *Right* at *Hem*, and *Foret*, near the *Marque*, the *Left* at *Leers*, and the Head-Quarters at *Lannoy*: In the mean While, the Enemy having ſent ſome Brigades, to poſt themſelves between *Oudenarde*, and *Ghent*, took all poſſible Care, to ſecure the Paſſes on the *Scheld*, by caſting up Intrenchments, and erecting Batteries in ſeveral Places; they alſo threw up a Line from the Hill near *Oudenarde* to *Ename*; whereby that Place was entirely cloſed in on that Side the *Scheld*, and not only all Communication between *Bruſſels*, and the *Confederate* Army cut off, but they were quite ſeparated from all Intercourſe with *Holland*. Theſe Lines were about ſeventy Miles in Extent, and in ſome Places, near *Oudenarde*, they had more the Appearance of the Ramparts of a Fortreſs, than of ordinary Lines.

IN the mean While, the Siege of *Liſle*, though it did not advance ſo faſt as cou'd have been wiſh'd, was carried on with great Reſolution, Courage, and indefatigable Diligence; and the Continuation of the fair Weather, made ſome Amends, for the many Difficulties, with which the *Allies* were forced to ſtruggle, in other Reſpects. On the Twelfth, about Nine in the Morning, whilſt the Enemy were cannonading the *Confederate* Army, under the Duke of *Marlborough*, as we have obſerved before, the Beſieged being willing to take Advantage, of the Abſence of Prince *Eugene*, and the Prince of *Orange-Naſſau*, of whoſe Bravery and Conduct, they were already too ſenſible by woful Experience, ſally'd out of the Town in great Numbers, with four Colours, at Noon-Day, and attacked the Trenches, on the *Left*, in ſix different Places; having, beſides, another Body of Troops, in the covered Way, ready to ſuſtain them. But before they could do any Damage, except the deſtroying a few Gabions, they were ingaged by the neareſt Battalions in the Trenches, and obliged to retreat, in great Diſorder.

The Enemy make an unſucceſsful Sally.

In the mean Time, the Duke of *Burgundy* being uneaſy, to know in what Condition the Place and Garriſon were in, for a farther Defence, employ'd for that Purpoſe, one *Dubois*, a Captain, in the Regiment of *Beauvaiſis*, who undertook to get into the Town, and bring that Prince the Account, whereof he was ſo deſirous. Accordingly, this Officer, having got undiſcovered to the Place, where he propoſed to make the Attempt, ſtript himſelf ſtark Naked, and having hid his Cloaths, ſwam over ſeven Canals and Ditches, and in that manner, got ſafe into the Town. Having effected his Buſineſs, he returned the ſame Way, and finding his Cloaths again, brought the Duke of *Burgundy* a Letter from the Marſhal *de Boufflers*; which was ſo contrived, that he carried it in his Mouth, ſecure from being damaged by the Water.

A bold Attempt of a *French* Officer.

EVERY Thing being in great Readineſs, by the Tenth, Prince *Eugene* gave Orders, to make the neceſſary Preparations, for Storming the Outworks; that is, from the *Right* Attack, the Horn-work of *St. Andrew's*-Gate; that Part of the *Tenaille* which lay next that Attack; the *Covered-Way* in the Front of the Breach, and the *Place of Arms* before the Ravelin; and the *Horn-Work*: And from the *Left* Attack, that Part of the *Tenaille* on that Side, and the *Counterſcarp*, to the Ravelin, from *St. Magdalen's*-Gate to the *Deyle*; Diſpoſitions were accordingly made for the Storm. Purſuant to theſe Diſpoſitions, every Thing was got ready for the Aſſault, the Twentieth in the Evening; but the Enemy having found Means to burn Part of the Galleries, and Bridges, which the Beſiegers were to uſe on that Occaſion, it was deferred till the Twenty-firſt, at about half an Hour paſt Six in the Evening; when the Trenches were relieved by Lieutenant-General *Wilkes*, Major-General *Sacken*, and Sir *Richard Temple*, with the uſual Number of Battalions.

A Storm of the Out-Works reſolved on.

THE Signal being given, by a general Diſcharge from the Batteries, both of all the Mortars and Cannon, the Mines, both on the *Right* and *Left*, were ſprung with good Succeſs; and the Grenadiers, thereupon, mounting the Breach of the *Tenaille*, on the *Right*, obliged the Enemy to retire into the Intrenchment of that Work, and made a good Lodgment on the Breach. On the *Left*, the Beſiegers poſſeſs'd themſelves of a *Place of Arms*, on the *Counterſcarp* of the *Counter-Guard*, where they kept their Ground without any Diſturbance; they, likewiſe, drove the Enemy out of the *Counterſcarp*, before the main Breach: But a great Number of freſh Troops coming out upon them, and the Officer, who commanded the Men appointed to ſuſtain the *Confederates*, on that Side, being kill'd, they were obliged to abandon two Lodgments they had made there. Hereupon, Prince *Eugene*, thinking his Preſence abſolutely neceſſary, to encourage the Soldiers, and prevent the ſame Misfortune, which had happened at the Attack of the *Counterſcarp*, on the Seventh, ſince the Grenadiers had been repulſed, (three ſeveral Times, if we may believe the *French* Accounts) rallied them himſelf, and led them on again to the Charge. In this Action, his Highneſs received a Wound by a Musket-Ball, which grazing on his Forehead, above his left Eye, made no Fracture, but only beat off his Hat; whereupon, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, who happened to be near his Highneſs, put his own Hat, which had, likewiſe, been ſhot through with a Musket-Ball, on Prince *Eugene*'s Head, and prevailed on him to retire to his Quarters, and have his Wound dreſſed. This Action, having been very obſtinate and bloody, coſt the *Confederates* little leſs than one Thouſand Men; which the *French*, in their Accounts, and particularly the Marquis *de Quincy*, ſwell to five Thouſand, rendered incapable of farther Service: To make up this Loſs, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent, next Day, a Reinforcement of four Hundred *Britiſh* and *Pruſſian* Grenadiers to the Siege.

Prince *Eugene* wounded.

THE ſame Morning, his Grace ſet out from the Army to viſit Prince *Eugene*, and finding him ready to mount on Horſe-back, join'd his Entreaties to thoſe of King *Auguſtus*, to perſuade his Highneſs to keep his Chamber a few Days, till his Wound ſhould be healed: During this Interval, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſuſtained the Weight both of the Command of his own Army, and the Direction of the Siege. The *States-General*, were ſo

His Highneſs is adviſed to raiſe the Siege, but rejects that Advice.

very ſenſible how great a Loſs, the Death of Prince *Eugene* would be t the *Confederacy*, that they ordered their Deputies to conjure his Highneſ not to be ſo free, in expoſing his Perſon for the future; and not only the *High Mightineſſes*, but even ſome of the Generals; adviſed the Raiſing o the Siege; but Prince *Eugene* rejected this Advice, and perſiſted in the Re ſolution of carrying on the Siege, even though he ſhould be obliged to d it with only his own Troops, as long as he had a Man left.

THE greateſt Difficulty the *Confederates* had to ſtruggle with in this Sieg was occaſioned by the Want of Ammunition; and all the Paſſages to *Bru ſels* being wholly obſtructed, the Duke of *Marlborough*, in order to ope himſelf a new Communication with *Oſtend*, had prudently bethought himſel of ſending for the *Britiſh* Battalions, which had been employed in ſpread ing an Alarm over the Coaſts of *France*, under the Command of Lieutenan General *Earl*. Theſe Forces arrived at *Oſtend*, the Twenty-firſt of *Sep tember*, N. S. and upon Intelligence thereof, the Count *de la Motte*, wh had advanced with a conſiderable Force towards *Bruſſels*, with Deſign t have ſurprized that Place, returned immediately to *Bruges*; and commande three Hundred of his Men, to cut the Dykes of *Leffinghen*, in order to la the Country, between *Oſtend* and *Newport*, under Water, and thereby pre vent General *Earl*'s having any Communication with the Duke of *Marlbo rough*. But, notwithſtanding this, part of theſe *Britiſh* Forces, with ſom *Dutch*, that were in Garriſon at *Oſtend*, took Poſt at the Village of *Leffin hen*, and began to intrench themſelves there; expecting Orders from th Duke of *Marlborough*, what farther Service they ſhould go upon.

A ſucceſsful Attack made

ON the Twenty-third, an Attack was made on the *Tenaille*, on the *Lef* that on the *Right* having been taken on the Twenty-firſt: Three Hund red Grenadiers of the Grand Army, ſupported by one Hundred and twent others, and two Hundred and ſeventy Fuſiliers were commanded for th Attack on the *Right*; and the other Hundred Grenadiers from the Grand Army, ſupported by two Hundred and eighty others, and two Hundred and ſeventy Fuſiliers, for the Attack on the *Left*. All Things being in Readineſs, the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was himſelf in the Trenche cauſed a Signal to be made for the Attack, which was carry'd on wit all imaginable Vigour and Succeſs: For having beaten the Enemy fro their Poſt, they made a great Lodgment thereon, and inlarged their Lodg ments along the *Cover'd Way*, without any conſiderable Loſs; though th *French* pretend it amounted to near a Thouſand Men. The ſame Nigh the Duke of *Marlborough* returned to his Camp, but came back again th next Morning to the Siege.

A deſperate Attempt of the Enemy's.

NOTWITHSTANDING this Succeſs, the Beſiegers met with ſo many Diff culties, that the Siege was protracted to an unuſual Length; on the othe Hand, the Garriſon having ſuſtained ſeveral Attacks, and made all th While a prodigious Fire, began to be in want of Ammunition. The Mar ſhal *de Boufflers* found Means, at length, to inform the Duke *de Vendoſme* that he had ſcarce Ammunition left for four Days; this urgent Neceſſit obliged the Enemy to hazard a bold Attempt, to ſupply the Place. In o der thereunto, the Duke *de Vendoſme* detach'd the Chevalier *de Luxemburg* a Major-General, and Monſieur *de Tournefort*, with about two Hundre Carabineers, Horſe and Dragoons, who, beſides their Arms, carry'd each o them a Fuſee, and a Bag of ſixty Pound Weight of Powder, which the took up at *Doway*. That they might ſucceed the better, they put gree Boughs in their Hats, the uſual Token of the *Confederate* Troops, and a vanced along the Cauſe-way, which leads from *Doway* to *Liſle*. They wer met by the Out-Guards of a Detachment of one Hundred Horſe, whic General *Schlick*, who had incamped at *Pont a Treſin*, ſince the Duke o *Marlborough* had removed to *Lannoy*, had poſted there. Theſe Guard challenging them, they pretended to be *Germans*, of the Duke of *Mar borough*'s Army, carrying ſome Priſoners to the Camp; but a ſubaltern Offi cer having ſome Diſtruſt of them, and advancing to examine them, the rode full Gallop along the Cauſe-way, and got into the Line of Circum vallation. Hereupon, the Centinels and Guards firing upon them, the *Confederate* Troops took the Alarm, and ran to their Arms; and the *Palatine* Dragoons getting firſt on Horſeback, with incredible Speed, fell on the Enemy, and purſued them to the Barriers of the Town. The Beſieged were, at firſt, backward in opening them, and ſo left their Men expoſed to the Fire of the *Confederates*; which ſetting Fire to ſome of the Bags of Powder, about ſixty of the Enemy, with their Horſes, were blown up. We have the following Account of this Action, in a Letter from the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* to the *States-General*; which carrying with it an unqueſtionable Authority, we ſhall inſert at large.

Letter of the Prince of *Heſſe* to the *States-General.*

HIGH *and* MIGHTY LORDS,

“ THE Twenty-ſeventh Inſtant, I did myſelf the Honour to acquaint your *High Mightineſſes*, how far the Works againſt this City were advanced; there has been no Alteration ſince: Our Men continue working, to perfect the Mines in the *Tenailles*, and to carry on the Saps to the *Cover'd Way*.

“ YESTERDAY, towards the Evening, we heard a great Crack, which we ſuppoſed to be the blowing up of a Mine: Half an Hour after, another Blaſt was heard; and at Midnight, there was ſuch a Thunder-Clap, that the very Earth was ſhaken by it. This alarmed the whole Army; upon which, I went to the *Right*, from whence the Noiſe came, having firſt given Orders to all the Cavalry, under my Command, to ſaddle and mount. I found, that a large Detachment of the Enemy, as your *High Mightineſſes* may ſee by the ſubjoined Liſt, coming from *Doway*, had endeavour'd to break through, at the Aperture of the Line of Circumvallation, on the High-Way between *Doway* and *Liſle*, where the *Palatine* Horſe are encamped. Part of them having paſs'd, and our Men putting themſelves in a Poſture to oppoſe them, the Bags of Powder, which moſt of the *French* Horſe and Dragoons carry'd behind them, to the Weight of about fifty Pound each, took Fire, which made a terrible Crack amongſt them. Upon this Accident, the foremoſt of them ſpurred on full Gallop towards the Town; nevertheleſs, before they could reach it, the ſame Diſaſter befel them, a ſecond Time, juſt as they came up to the Barrier; which might, in all Probability, be occaſion'd by the Horſes Shoes ſtriking againſt the Cauſe-way, or by the Sparks of the firſt Fire that fell upon their Men, and their not being aware of it. *(Other Accounts explain this by ſaying, that ſome of the Bags untying, the Powder was ſcattered on the Ground, and took Fire, by the Horſes of thoſe who followed ſtriking on the Cauſe-way.)* 'Tis ſaid, that, at leaſt, a Hundred Men periſh'd, in this manner, near the Gate; and it is likely, this was the laſt Noiſe we heard. Between fifty and ſixty Troopers were killed upon the Spot, where they paſs'd the Line; and it was a dreadful Spectacle, to ſee the Way ſtrew'd with dead Carcaſſes, Horſes, Heads, Arms, and Legs, half burnt to Pieces. The others, who were behind, retired as faſt as they could, and I cauſed them to be purſued; but it was impoſſible to overtake them. The Troops employ'd for that Purpoſe, however, found upon the Road, for two Leagues beyond the Camp, Bags of Powder, Swords, Piſtols, and looſe Powder, which ſhews with what Precipitation they made their Retreat. Our *Heſſian* Huſſars, in particular, ſet Fire to a great many Bags they found on the Road, as they came back from the Purſuit. We reckon, that about three Hundred (*ſome Accounts ſay twelve Hundred, and Father* DANIEL *ſwells them to eighteen Hundred*) got into the Town; but carry'd too little Powder with them to counter-balance their Loſs. On the other Hand, it is evident, that Ammunition, which is abſolutely neceſſary for their Defence, begins to fall ſhort in the Place.

“ No doubt but your *High Mightineſſes* muſt have had direct Advice, of the Advantage gained by the Troops lately arrived from *England*, ſupported by thoſe Monſieur *Cadogan* carry'd with him from the Army,

“ near the Canal that goes from *Oſtend* to *Newport*, over the Duke of *Berwick*'s Forces, which attack'd them. The great Convoy is arrived ſafe
“ at *Menin*. I congratulate your *High Mightineſſes* on both theſe Accounts,
“ and am, with great Reſpect, *&c.*”

Signed,

From the Camp before Liſle,
Septemb. 29, 1708.

FREDERICK, *Prince of* Heſſe.

P. S. “ The Troops which endeavoured to throw themſelves into *Liſle*, in the Night between the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth, were commanded by the Chevalier *de Luxemburgh*, and under him by Monſieur *de Tournefort*, and conſiſted of four Hundred Horſe for the *Van*, two Hundred and fifty-two Horſe-Grenadiers; two Squadrons of Dragoons; two of *Burgundy*; one of *St. Aignan*; two of *Morteville*; one of *Breteche*; two of *Ternau*; and two of *Forceaque*.”

N. B. We have taken ſome Officers, with about twenty-five Troopers; and had not one Man either kill'd or wounded on our Side.”

The egregious Falſity of the *French* Accounts.

THE Marquis *de Quincy*, in his Account of this Action, makes the Number of Troops, which got into the Town, the ſame as Father *Daniel* affirms them to be, *viz.* eighteen Hundred; but then, to out-ſhoot the Father in his own Bow, that is, to exceed him in *Romancing*, he adds, that they carried into the Place with them, eighty Thouſand Pound of Powder, and twelve Hundred Muskets. Be this as it will, the Attempt was bold, and well conducted; and the Chevalier *de Luxemburgh* was rewarded for it by the *French* King, with a Lieutenant-General's Commiſſion. Amongſt the Officers taken Priſoners, were the Marquis *de Bethune*, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, a Captain, and two Subalterns; ſo that they paid very dear for the ſmall Supply of Ammunition they threw into the Town; and it was thought impoſſible for any of them to have paſs'd the Aperture of the Line of Circumvallation, had not ſome Officer, then upon Duty, been corrupted by them.

THE ſame Day, the *French* ſet out from *Doway*, to attempt the throwing this Ammunition into *Liſle*, the *Confederates* brought their great Convoy of Warlike Stores, and other Neceſſaries, ſafe to *Rouſſelaer*; after one of the moſt Glorious, and moſt Memorable Actions, that ever was recorded in Hiſtory; being the ſame to which the Prince of *Heſſe* alludes, in the foregoing Letter, when he mentions an Advantage obtained by the Troops lately arriv'd from *England*, &c. It was thus: The *Confederate* Generals, having receiv'd Advice, that the *Britiſh* Troops were arrived at *Oſtend*, conceived ſome Hopes of opening a Communication with that Town; which had been cut off, by the Count *de la Motte*'s piercing the Dykes at *Leffinghen*, and thereby laying a good Part of the Country, between *Oſtend* and *Newport*, under Water, on purpoſe to prevent this Communication, as we have ſaid above. Hereupon, a Council of War was held, wherein it was reſolved, to perſiſt in going on with the Siege; Prince *Eugene* having declar'd, *That he would be reſponſable for the Succeſs, provided he were ſupply'd with Ammunition.*

The Duke of *Marlborough* ſends ſeveral Detachments to cover the great Convoy from *Oſtend*.

HEREUPON, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent ſeven Hundred Waggons, under a ſtrong Guard, to *Oſtend*; where the *Dutch* Commiſſary, not having the Quantity of Ammunition that was required, borrowed ſome Hundreds of Barrels of Powder of General *Earl*. On the other Hand, his Grace, who returned, the Twenty-fifth of *September*, to the Camp at *Lannoy*, having received Advice, that upon the *Britiſh* Troops, which had been landed a *Oſtend*, taking Poſt at *Leffinghen*, the Count *de la Motte*, whoſe firſt Deſig had been to ſurprize *Bruſſels*, had been reinforced with ſeveral Brigades o Horſe, and Foot, to intercept the Convoy, he rightly foreſaw, that the ſi Battalions, and three Hundred Horſe, which had been detach'd under Brigadier *Landsberg*, with ten Squadrons more under Brigadier *Starkenberg*, and ſix Battalions under General *Els*, would not be ſufficient to oppoſe th

Enemy. Hereupon, Major-General *Webb*, with the Brigadier Count *Naſſau Woudenburgh*, Son to the Veldt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, were ordered to march the Twenty-ſixth, by Break of Day, with twelve Battalions more, to join the above-mentioned Detachments, on the Road between *Menin* and *Oſtend*; and with Directions to march as far as *Ichtegem*, in the Country called the *Franc* of *Bruges*, about four Leagues from *Leffinghen*; and, at the ſame Time, Major-General *Cadogan* marched with another Detachment of Horſe and Foot, to meet the Convoy, upon their paſſing the Canal of *Bruges*.

The *French* repulſed at *Oudenburgh*.

On the other Hand, Lieutenant-General *Earl*, who had brought the *Britiſh* Forces to *Oſtend*, which had been deſigned, at firſt, for a Deſcent upon the Coaſt of *France*, was not idle. For being joined by a Detachment, he drained the Water between *Oſtend* and *Newport*, and built a Bridge over the Canal of *Leffinghen*. By this Means, he opened a Communication with the Main Army, towards which the grand Convoy began their March, the Twenty-ſixth, in the Evening, and continued paſſing the Canal next Morning. Hereupon, a conſiderable Party of the Enemy's Forces advanced, to poſt themſelves at *Oudenburgh*; but found that Place poſſeſs'd by a ſtrong Detachment, whom they attack'd, but were repulſed, with conſiderable Loſs. Being diſappointed in this Attempt, they retired to a great Body of their Troops, under the Command of the Count *de la Motte*; who had marched from *Bruges*, with Deſign to intercept this grand Convoy of the *Confederates*. This brought on the famous Battle and Victory of *Wynendale*, of which we ſhall give our Readers an Account, as it was written by Major-General *Webb* himſelf.

Before we proceed, however, to give this Account, it may not be improper to obſerve, that the Prince of *Heſſe*, in his Letter to the *States-General*, which we have inſerted above, aſcribes the whole Honour of this Glorious Action to Major-General *Cadogan*, without ſo much as mentioning Major-General *Webb*; and the *London Gazette*, of the Twentieth and Twenty-third of *September*, O. S. by a wrong Information, has the ſame Miſtake. This induced Major-General *Webb* to come over to *England*, to ſet this Matter in a true Light; and the Sixth of *October*, he had the Honour to preſent to her Majeſty, the Relation we are now about to give our Readers, which was afterwards publiſhed, by Authority, in the *Gazette*. On this Account, divers Reflections were caſt on our *Britiſh Hero*, who was eſteem'd the Friend and Patron of Major-General *Cadogan*, as if his Grace had purpoſely deſigned to advance his Glory and Reputation, at the Expence of that of his Competitor; but whether or no there was any Foundation for this Report, we ſhall not pretend to determine. *Wynendale*, the Place which gave Name to this remarkable Action, in an inconſiderable Town, in *Spaniſh Flanders*, adjoining to a Wood, called *Wynendale-Wood*; it is hardly worth Notice, but on account of this memorable Battle. It is eleven Miles *South-Weſt* of *Bruges*, and twenty-eight *North* of *Liſle*.

A Relation *of the Battle of* Wynendale, *written by Major-General* Webb.

Major-General *Webb*'s Account of the Battle, and Victory of *Wynendale*.

“After that the Detachments, which were ſent to cover the March of the Waggons, from *Oſtend* to the Siege of *Liſle*, had joined at *Turout*, the Twenty-ſeventh of *September*, General *Webb*, who, as eldeſt Major-General, commanded in Chief, received Advice, that Major *Savary*, of the Regiment of *Gethem*, had poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Poſt at *Oudenburgh*. Hereupon, he ſent ſix Hundred Grenadiers, under the Command of Colonel *Preſton*, a Battalion of *Orkney*'s, under the Command of Colonel *Hamilton*, with that of *Fune*, commanded by Colonel *Vogt*, the Whole under the Command of Brigadier *Landsberg*, to reinforce that Poſt. The Twenty-eighth, in the Morning, all the Cavalry, under Major-General *Cadogan*, were order'd to *Hoglede*, to wait the Arrival of the Convoy there; except one Hundred and fifty Horſe, which had been ſent the Night before, under the Command of Count *Lottum*, to *Oudenburgh*, to carry Orders to the two Battalions, and ſix Hundred Grenadiers, to guard the Convoy to *Cocklaer*, and afterwards to rejoin the Foot at *Turout*. About Noon, Count *Lottum* returned to *Turout*, with Advice, that, in his Way to *Ichtegem*, he met with an advanced Guard of the Enemy's, which he drove into the Plain; where he obſerved ſixteen Squadrons, mounting in great Haſte, on the Alarm which their Out-Guard gave them; whereupon, he thought it neceſſary to return, in all Haſte, to give the General an Account thereof.

“ON this Advice, all the Foot, conſiſting of twenty-two Battalions, Count *Lottum*, with his Hundred and fifty Horſe, making the advanced Guard, together with the Quarter-Maſters, and Grenadiers that were not detached, were ordered to march immediately, to gain the Village of *Ichtegem*, by the Way of *Wynendale*. As ſoon as the advanced Guard reach'd *Wynendale*, they perceived the Enemy, in the Opening of the Plain; whereupon, the Quarter-Maſters, and Grenadiers, were drawn up in Order of Battle. Major-General *Webb*, and Count *Naſſau-Woudenburgh*, at the Head of one Hundred and fifty Horſe, advanced to *reconnoitre* the Enemy; giving Orders, at the ſame Time, to the Foot to advance, and form themſelves, as faſt as poſſible, in the *Plain*. The Hundred and fifty Horſe were left, at the Opening of the *Plain*, under the Command of Count *Lottum*, to amuſe the Enemy; and to perplex them the more, the Quarter-Maſters, and Grenadiers, were poſted in a low Coppice, on that Side the *Plain*, where the Enemy were expected to paſs.

“AS ſoon as our Troops marched out of the Defile, into the *Plain*, Major-General *Webb* drew them up in Battalia, poſting them in the Opening, between *Wynendale-Wood* and the Coppice, on the other Side, where the Quarter-Maſters, and Grenadiers, were poſted. We had ſcarce got ſix Battalions into the Opening, when the Enemy began to Cannonnade us with forty Pieces of Cannon, whereof ten were of three Bores.” (*A Relation, printed at the* Hague, *by the Printer in Ordinary to the* States, *from which Monſieur* Rouſſet *ſeems to have copied, ſays only nineteen Pieces, nine whereof were of a tripple Bore.*) “But, notwithſtanding the great Fire of the Enemy, the Hundred and fifty Horſe bravely ſtood their Ground, which produced the deſired Effect, in giving the General Time to form his Foot into two Lines. The *Left* Wing was extended beyond the low Coppice, as well to prevent the Enemy from paſſing that Way, as to cover our Flank. On our *Right* Flank, was poſted the Regiment of *Heukelum*, in the Wood of *Wynendale*; and, on our Flank, on the *Left*, were the Regiment of the Hereditary Prince of *Pruſſia*, commanded by Colonel *Rhader*, with Orders not to diſcover themſelves, nor fire, till they could take the Enemy in the Flank. Some Platoons, of Grenadiers, were advanced forty Paces, upon the *Right* and *Left*, with the ſame Orders; and the Quarter-Maſters were alſo poſted in a Road, on the *Left*, tha croſſed through the afore-mentioned Coppice.

“AFTER three Hours Cannonnading, the Enemy advanced toward us, on the *Plain*, in twelve Lines; ſix whereof were Foot, and ſi Horſe.” (*The* Hague *Relation, above-mentioned, was only* four *Lines* o *Foot, and* as many *of Horſe.*) “Hereupon, Count *Lottum* was ordered t retire, and poſt himſelf three Hundred Paces behind the Foot; which h did, in very good Order. The *French* continued to march ſtrait up t us, with forty Battalions, and ſixty Squadrons.” (*The* Hague *Relati* *ſays only forty-eight Squadrons.*) “But the Generals perceiving they extended themſelves to the *Right*, ſent Count *Naſſau* to obſerve their Motions; who immediately ordered thither the Regiment of *Grumkau*, commanded by Colonel *Beſchefer*; and Brigadier *Eltz*, being come up wi the laſt Regiment, was poſted on the *Right*, in *Wynendale-Wood*.

“ABOUT half a Quarter of an Hour before the Engagement began, Br gadier *Landsberg*, with the two Battalions, and ſix Hundred Grenadier that had been detach'd, having Advice, that the Enemy advanced to a tack us, rejoined us, juſt Time enough to form a third Line. Some M

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nutes after, the Enemy began the Attack, marching within one Hundred and fifty Paces" (*The* Hague *Relation ſays fifteen*) "of our Flank, on the *Right*; where the Battalions, who had hid themſelves" (*Another Account ſays they lay flat on the Ground*) "according to the General's Order, and who were not to fire, till the Flank of the *French* came oppoſite to them, gave them ſuch a warm Welcome, that their *Left* Wing fell into their *Centre*; and the Regiment of the Hereditary Prince of *Pruſſia*, which whas poſted on the Flank, on our *Left*, much about the ſame Diſtance, did not miſs the Opportunity of their Diſorder, to give them another vigorous Diſcharge, which put their whole Line in Confuſion. Nevertheleſs, the Enemy puſh'd on, and put two of our Battalions into Diſorder; but the *Swiſs* Regiment of *Albemarle*, under the Command of Colonel *Hirtzell*, advancing upon their Horſe, that were endeavouring to penetrate, engaged them long enough to give Time to the General, and Count *Naſſau* to bring up the Regiments of *Bernſdoff*, *Gauvain*, and *Lindeboom*," (*the* Hague *Relation does not mention* Gauvain's *Regiment*) "to ſupply the Room of thoſe that were preſs'd, which was done in a Moment. However, the Enemy, ſupported by ſo many Lines, made another Attempt to penetrate; but our Battalions rather advanced than gave way; though the General gave Orders againſt advancing, fearing leſt that might render the Fire of our Flanks uſeleſs. This Precaution had all the Succeſs that could be deſired; the Regiments, and Grenadiers making ſuch a continual Fire, as forced their two Wings upon their *Centre*; and obliged the Whole to retire, in the greateſt Confuſion: Notwithſtanding all the Efforts their Officers could make, by Encouragement or Violence, to keep them up. So that they only fired, at a great Diſtance, upon our Lines; which ours returned, advancing by Platoons, as if only at their Exerciſe, with all the Order imaginable.

"MAJOR-GENERAL *Cadogan*, who came up ſome Time after the Action began, offered to charge the Enemy in their Diſorder, with two Squadrons of Horſe; the other four, which he had ſent for, not coming up till near Seven at Night. But it was not thought adviſable, to expoſe ſo ſmall a Number to charge the Enemy, who had brought up all their Cavalry, to favour their Retreat. The Battle laſted two Hours, and was very hot, inſomuch, that we had nine Hundred and twelve Officers and Soldiers kill'd or wounded therein." (*According to a Liſt ſent to the* States-General, *the* Allies *had three Colonels, and two Lieutenant-Colonels, wounded; wo Majors kill'd, and one wounded; four Captains kill'd, and eighteen wounded; four Lieutenants kill'd, and thirty-eight wounded; one Hundred and leven private Men killed, and ſix Hundred eighty wounded.*) "The Enemy, as we were aſſured, by Letters ſent from *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and by the Report of Priſoners, and Deſerters, loſt between ſix and ſeven Thouſand Men." (*The* Hague *Account ſays only three or four Thouſand.*) "They made their Retreat in ſuch great Confuſion, that they left moſt of their Cannon in a Wood, and did not carry them off till next Day, at Eleven a Clock; after hearing that our Convoy had paſs'd by *Rouſſelaer*. We continued on the Field of Battle till Two a Clock the next Morning, having firſt carry'd off all our Wounded, and ſeveral of the Enemy. This Victory is the more ſurprizing, becauſe that, by reaſon of ſeveral Detachments, we had not above ſix Thouſand Men in the Action, and the Enemy by their own Accounts, had twenty-four Thouſand." (*The* Hague *Account ſays between ſix and ſeven Thouſand, and the Enemy between twenty-ree and twenty-four Thouſand.*)

THE *Spaniſh* Troops were the greateſt Sufferers in this Action; they ade terrible Complaints of the *French*, who formed the *Left* Wing of the nemy's Detachment, for not having ſupported them as they might, and ght to have done. On the other Hand, the *French*, on their Side, were forward in complaining of the *Spaniards*; and attributed the Miſcarriage this Enterprize to their Want of Courage and Conduct.

The *French* and *Spaniards* lay the blame upon each other.

THE Marquis *de Quincy*, who allows the *French* Detachment to have been greatly ſuperior to that of the *Allies*, and aſcribes to General *Webb* the whole Honour of the Victory, pretends this Misfortune was owing to the not duly executing the Orders given by Monſieur *de la Motte*; and leſſens the Number of the Kill'd and Wounded to two Thouſand five Hundred Men: But even this Account, partial as it is, does great Honour to our brave *Britiſh* Officers, and to the Troops under their Command.

NOTWITHSTANDING this great Superiority of the Enemy, Major-General *Webb* made this bold and noble Stand, with ſo much Preſence of Mind; poſted his Men ſo advantageouſly; asked the Advice of the Officers under him with ſo much Modeſty; (*an uncommon, and commendable a Virtue in ſo young a Commander*;) and ſuſtained the Enemy's repeated Efforts with ſo much Bravery, Reſolution, and Conduct, as will tend to his immortal Honour: And as this critical Victory, on which the Succeſs of the Siege of *Liſle* wholly depended, was chiefly owing to his prudent Management, and other military Abilities; ſo that eminent Service was afterwards deſervedly acknowledged, not only by the unanimous Thanks of the *Commons* of *Great Britain*, but alſo by the King of *Pruſſia*, in a diſtinguiſhing Manner; ſince his Majeſty conferred on the General the *Order of Generoſity*, in Teſtimony of his being highly ſatisfied with the General's gallant Behaviour, and fine Conduct, on this memorable Occaſion. In ſhort, to give this brave and prudent Commander the Honour juſtly due to him, though he did not think proper to venture, as he was ſo inferior in Number, and his Troops were ſo advantageouſly poſted, to purſue the Enemy, which, in the Conſternation they were in, might poſſibly have ended in the total Deſtruction of their whole Detachment; yet ſo unequal a Combat, and ſo ſhameful a Flight of the Enemy, with ſuch a conſiderable Loſs, was look'd upon as one of the moſt extraordinary Actions which had happened during the whole War.

The juſt Praiſe of Major-General *Webb*.

WHILST Major-General *Webb* engaged the Enemy, with ſo unequal a Force, at *Wynendale*, the Convoy march'd on undiſturb'd, and arrived that Night, in Safety, at *Rouſſelaer*, from whence it went on the next Day to *Menin*; and on the Laſt of *September*, N. S. paſſed through the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, which moved the Day before from *Lannoy* to *Roncq*, with the *Right* at *Pont a Marque*, and the *Left* at *Menin*, in its Way to the Camp before *Liſle*; whither it arrived ſoon after, without any Moleſtation.

The Convoy arrives ſafe at the *Confederate* Army.

THE ſame Day that the grand Convoy reach'd the Camp before *Liſle*, Prince *Eugene*, being almoſt recovered of his Wound, began to go abroad, and appeared again at the Head of his Troops; both which contributed very much to the raiſing of their Spirits, which began to ſink, by Reaſon of the Length and Difficulties of the Siege. On the Third of *October*, Lieutenant-General *Wilkes*, being in the Trenches, the Duke of *Marlborough* went to the Camp before *Liſle*, where the Diſpoſition was made for attacking the *Ravelin* on the *Right*; for this Purpoſe, three Hundred Grenadiers were detach'd from the Army, under his Grace's Command, to join the Troops of the Siege ordered for that Service. The Attack began about Noon, and ſucceeded ſo well, that by half an Hour after One, the Beſiegers made a very good Lodgment on the *Ravelin*, and obliged ſuch of the Enemy's Troops, as were behind the Traverſes, to leap into the Water, where the greateſt Part of them were either kill'd or drowned; by which the *Confederates* made themſelves entire Maſters of the two *Counter-Guards*, and the *Ravelin*, in which they took two Pieces of Cannon. The Beſieged, who had Notice of the Preparations making for this Attack, did not expect it till the Evening, and were not ſo well provided for it, as they might, otherwiſe, have been.

The Beſiegers make themſelves Maſters of the *Ravelin*, and *Counter-Guards*.

FROM this Time, to the Twentieth, the Beſiegers gained ſome Advantages every Night, made ſeveral new Lodgments, and carried on their Saps, Mines, and other neceſſary Preparations for a general Storm, the Beſieged ſeeming reſolved to diſpute the Paſſage of the Ditch, to the utmoſt. They continued, alſo, to drain and fill the Ditch; to make Openings in the Walls, to work on their Galleries; perfect their Lodgments and *Places of Arms*; and to finiſh their Batteries, which now conſiſted of forty-five Pieces of Cannon, and as many Mortars and *Hawbitzers*: To ſupply theſe, a new Convoy of two hundred Thouſand Pound Weight of Powder, with a great Number of Bombs, Cannon-Balls, and Hand-Grenades, arrived at the Siege from *Oſtend*. We ſhall leave the Beſiegers thus employ'd, for the preſent, and return to the Armies of the *Confederates*, and the Enemy.

Great Animoſities between the *French* and *Spaniards*.

THE late Victory of *Wynendale*, not only broke the Heart of the *French* Troops, but cauſed great Animoſities between the *French*, and the *Spaniards*. The latter, as we have obſerved above, complained that they had not been well ſeconded; and the former pretended, they ought to have had the Poſt of Honour, which the Count *de Bergeyk* would by no means allow them. The Duke of *Vendoſme*, enraged at the Count *de la Motte*'s ſhameful Retreat, (to call it no worſe) march'd in Perſon towards *Bruges*, with a ſtrong Detachment; paſs'd through *Ghent* the Fifth of *October*, N. S. and came the next Day to *Oudenburgh*. As he was very ſenſible of how great Importance it would be to him, to cut off the Communication between the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army and *Oſtend*, he endeavour'd to effect it in the following Manner. He drew together a Body of about thirty Thouſand Men, from the Garriſons of *Bruges*, *Ypres*, *Dixmuyde*, and other Places; with theſe he took Poſt all along the other Side of the Canal, between *Plaſſendahl* and *Newport*: Then he cauſed the Dykes to be cut in divers Places, which laid a great Tract of Land under Water; and reinforced the Garriſon of *Newport* with a conſiderable Number of Horſe and Foot, which he deſigned ſhould diſlodge the *Allies* from *Leffinghen*, and other Poſts on this Side of the Canal.

Motions of the Duke of *Vendoſme*.

IN the mean While, General *Earl* was very vigilant, in obſerving all the Enemy's Motions; and made ſuch a Diſpoſition of his Body of Troops, which were incamped at *Raverſein*, as he thought would be moſt proper, in order to maintain his ſeveral Poſts, and to give the Enemy a warm Reception, if they ſhould offer to attack him. The Seventh, in the Night, the Duke of *Vendoſme* cauſed a Bridge to be laid over the Canal, between *Plaſſendahl* and *Oſtend*; and the Enemy having burnt their Camp, made a Motion, as if they intended to have paſs'd over to the other Side. Accordingly a Detachment went over, and advanced as far as *Bredenen*; which gave the *Confederates* ſome Apprehenſions, that their Deſign was to burn the Tranſports, in the Harbour of *Oſtend*, and all neceſſary Precautions were uſed to prevent it; but the next Morning, that Detachment repaſs'd the Canal, and their Army encamped between *Snareskirch* and *Ghiſtel*, having left ſome Men, in divers Poſts, along the Canal.

Motions of the Duke of *Marlborough* thereupon.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* receiving Intelligence of the Duke of *Vendoſme*'s Motions, and it being reported, that this Army conſiſted of ſixty Battalions, and ſeventy or eighty Squadrons, his Grace gave Orders, the Sixth of *October*, for greateſt Part of the Army to decamp, in the Night, march by the *Left*, and paſs the *Lys* at *Menin*. To prevent Confuſion, his Grace, likewiſe, order'd the Troops of different Nations to march, about an Hour after one another, without Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet. This done, the Duke himſelf marched early, on the Seventh, with ſixty Battalions, and one Hundred and thirty Squadrons, to the Camp at *Rouſſelaer*, placing his *Right* to *Rombecq*, and his *Left* at *Hoglede*. At the ſame Time, his Grace left twenty Squadrons, under the Command of Major-General *la Leck*, and the ſame Number of Battalions, under Major-General *Hohendorff*, with Directions to obey Prince *Eugene*'s Orders; and, in Caſe of Neceſſity, to march into the Line of Circumvallation.

UPON his Arrival at *Rouſſelaer*, the Duke of *Marlborough* received Advice, that the Duke of *Vendoſme* was ſtill encamped at *Oudenburgh*; upon which, his Grace reſolved to march, with all poſſible Speed, in order either to engage the Enemy, or oblige them to abandon that Poſt. King *Auguſtus*, and the *Landgrave* of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, came, likewiſe, to his Grace's Army, in Hopes of an Action; whereof they had the greater Expectation,

tion, becauſe they had certain Intelligence, that the Duke of *Vendoſme* had ſent Word to his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty; *That he ingaged his Honour, the* Allies *ſhould have no farther Communication with* Oſtend. The ſame Night, the Quarter-Maſters of the Army ſet out from *Rouſſelaer*, under a Guard of eight Battalions, to ſecure ſuch Poſts as they ſhould think convenient, to facilitate the March of the Army.

The Enemy retreat with Precipitation, on Notice of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Approach.

On the Eighth, by Break of Day, the *Confederate* Army moved by the *Left*, and advanced to *Wynendale-Heath*, where they halted for ſome Time; till his Grace had a Confirmation of the Advice he had received the ſame Morning, that the Duke of *Vendoſme*, being apprized of the March of the *Confederates*, had decamped before Break of Day, with the greateſt Precipitation imaginable, from *Oudenburgh*, and had paſſed the Canal of *Bruges*, near that City, having firſt given Orders for cutting the Dykes in ſeveral Places. Hereupon, his Grace thought it to no Purpoſe to advance any farther, and therefore gave Orders for the Army to incamp, with the *Righ* at *Turout*, and the *Left* at *Ichtegem*; ſending, at the ſame Time, Part of the Cavalry back to *Rouſſelaer*, in order to their being nearer the Siege. The Ninth, in the Morning, the Duke returned, with the Reſt of the Troops, to *Rouſſelaer*, where the Army incamped in the ſame Manner, as they had done two Days before; but all the Infantry of the ſecond Line, commande by Count *Lottum*, General of the *Pruſſians*, marched to *Morſelle*, in orde to be near the Siege.

On the Tenth, upon Advice that the Enemy were drawing more o their Troops from the *Scheld*, towards *Ghent*, and *Bruges*, the Duke o *Marlborough* ſent Inſtructions to Count *Lottum* to rejoin the Army, with th Troops under his Command; which he did accordingly on the Eleventh That Morning his Grace went to *Menin*, where he met Prince *Eugene*, wit whom, together with the Field-Deputies of the *States*, he had a long Conference, and then returned in the Evening to *Rouſſelaer*. On the Twelfth upon Advice, that a large Convoy of Ammunition, and Proviſion, was latel arrived at *Oſtend*, from *Great-Britain*, and *Holland*, and that it was read to ſet out for the Army, the Duke of *Marlborough* detach'd Major-Genera *Cadogan*, with eight Battalions, and nine Squadrons, to *Cocklaer*, for th Security of its March, and to aſſiſt in getting it over the Inundation. A the ſame Time, Brigadier *Grumkau*, with five Battalions more, was ordere to *Cortemarque*, to join him, if it ſhould be neceſſary. As the Enemy ha overflowed the Country, on the other Side of the Canal of *Newport*, it wa with great Hazard and Difficulty, that they carried about five Hundre Barrels of Powder over the Inundations, in Boats provided for that Purpo at *Oſtend*, to the Places were Waggons from the Army wanted to conve it to the Camp.

Major-General *Cadogan* convoys Ammunition and Proviſions over the Inundations.

On the Fourteenth, the Convoy paſſed by *Rouſſelaer*, in its Way to *Meni* and *Liſle*; and the next Day, Major-General *Cadogan* ſent an Officer, t acquaint the Duke of *Marlborough*, that had taken Poſt with his Detachme at *Cocklaer*, expecting a new Supply of Ammunition over the Country tha was laid under Water. Upon this, his Grace immediately ordered Lie tenant-General *Fagel*, with twelve Battalions, and twenty Squadrons, t poſt themſelves at *Cortemarque*, in order to ſuſtain Major-General *Cadogan* And, being informed, at the ſame Time, that the Duke of *Vendoſme* intende to intercept that Convoy, he ordered his Army to be ready to march at Hour's Warning.

On the Sixteenth, ſome Tranſports arrived at *Oſtend*, from *Great* *Britain*, having on Board, the Regiments of *Hill*, and *Mackartne* with about four Hundred Soldiers belonging to other Regiments And upon Advice, that the Enemy made ſome Motions, which looke as if they intended to attack either the Troops of the *Allies*, at *Leffing* *hen*, or the Camp at *Raverſein*, General *Earl*, ſent a Reinforcement t *Leffinghen*, and removing his Forces near *Fort Albert*, poſted ſome of h Men in the *Downs*, that the Enemy might not ſend ſome Cavalry *Low-Water*, to attack him in the *Rear*, whilſt the Infantry ſhould charg hi him in Front. On the other Hand, the *French*, being fully ſenſible, that it was of the utmoſt Importance to them, to cut off entirely all Communication, between *Oſtend*, and the Siege, ſent ſix Half Galleys from *Newport*, on the Canal of that Name; by which means, they erected a Battery on an Iſland, formed by the Breaking down of the *Dyke*, from whence they cannonaded both, a Redoubt, which the *Confederates* had raiſed at *Leſſinghen*, and the Boats employed to carry over the Ammunition and Proviſions. However, this did not hinder Major-General *Cadogan*, from getting a farther Supply, of near ſixteen Hundred Barrels of Powder, and a large Quantity of Brandy, Salt, and other Proviſions, for the Sutlers of the Army, over the Inundations; of which he himſelf gave an Account, to the Duke of *Marlborough*, on the Nineteenth. He informed his Grace, at the ſame Time, that the Communication with *Leſſinghen*, and *Oſtend*, would be more difficult for the future, if not entirely loſt; both by Reaſon of the Waters being riſen much higher by the Spring-Tides, and of the Precautions taken by the Enemy.

The Death, and juſt Encomium of Monſ. *d'Auverquerque*.

THE Day before the Duke of *Marlborough* went again to *Menin*, to confer with Prince *Eugene*, and the Field-Deputies of the *States*; and during this Interview, the Veldt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque* expired in his Quarters t *Rouſſelaer*, in the ſixty-ſeventh Year of his Age, worn out with his former Fatigues. This General had long ſignalized himſelf by his Courage, nd extraordinary Zeal for the Intereſt of his Country and the Common Cauſe, at ſeveral Sieges, and Battles; eſpecially at *Ramillies* and *Oudenarde*. Accordingly, he died very much lamented by every one, on Account of is great Abilities, great Generoſity, and Diſintereſtedneſs; and had all the Honours paid him, which he had ſo well deſerved; and that even by the Enemy, who when his Corpſe was tranſported to *Holland*, offered it a Paſge through the Towns, whereof they were in Poſſeſſion. By his Death, he Command of the *Dutch* Troops fell proviſionally on the Count *de Tilly*, s the eldeſt General, in the Service of their *High Mightineſſes*.

IT was with no ſmall Mortification, the Duke of *Vendoſme* obſerved, that otwithſtanding the great Inundation he had cauſed, Major-General *Cadogan* ill found Means, to convey great Quantities of Ammunition and Proviſions o the Army, by the Help of the Troops at *Leſſinghen*: Wherefore, he eſolved to make himſelf Maſter of that Village, at any Rate; to which End, he formally inveſted, and beſieged it. To give a particular Account f this petty Siege, would be as ridiculous, as it was inglorious in the *French*, to make an Attack in Form, on ſo defenceleſs a Poſt, at the ſame Time as the moſt important of all their Frontiers was carrying on, withut daring ſo much as to attempt the Relief of it. And yet the Marquis *Quincy*, gives as formal an Account of the Siege of this paultry Place, nd extols as much the Valour, and Conduct of his Countrymen, on the ſeeral Attacks they made upon it, as if it had been a Place of the greateſt mportance.

The Village of *Leſſinghen* bravely defended againſt the *French*.

IT muſt be confeſs'd, that it was bravely defended; for though it was llowed, on all Hands, not to be tenable, againſt a vigorous Aſſault, Lieunant-Colonel *Rapin*, and Major *Hemert*, held it out reſolutely for eight Days, againſt all the Skill and Force, the Duke of *Vendoſme*, employed gainſt it, killed and wounded a great Number of his Men, and made ſevel Officers Priſoners; amongſt others, Major-General *de Croiſſy-Colbert*, as taken by an *Engliſh* Grenadier, who generouſly refuſed two Hundred iſtoles, and a Commiſſion in the *French* Service, to favour his Eſcape. Thus was this poor Dog-Hole bravely defended for eight Days; till the tigued Garriſon being relieved by Colonel *Caulfield*, with ſeveral other fficers, and one Thouſand two Hundred and fifty freſh Men, this new ommander, by ſome unaccountable Miſconduct, not yet determined by our iſtorians, ſuffered himſelf to be ſurprized, the very next Day, and ſurnder'd, with his Garriſon, Priſoners at Deſcretion. The Marquis *de incy*, however, accounts for this Surprize, by ſaying, that the new Gornour, and his Officers, with the whole Garriſon, having been making emſelves merry, on Account of the Surrender of *Liſle*, which happened two Days before, the *French* found the Soldiers all drunk, and the Officers quiet in their Beds; ſo that they enter'd the Place, before the former could put themſelves into a Poſture of Defence, or the latter could huddle their Clothes on.

THIS trifling Conqueſt, however, made the Enemy but poor Amends, for the great Loſs they ſuſtained two Days before, in the Surrender of the City of *Liſle*; as we have obſerved above. Every Thing being ready for a general Storm, the Twenty-ſecond, at Four in the Afternoon, the Garriſon having been greatly weakened by a Siege ſo bloody, and ſo long, and the Marſhal *de Boufflers* conſidering that he had ſtill the Citadel to defend, ordered a Parley to be beat, and offer'd to capitulate for the Town. Thereupon, Hoſtages were immediately exchanged, and it was agreed, that the Marſhal *de Boufflers* ſhould capitulate with Prince *Eugene*, for whatever related to the Garriſon; and that the Magiſtrates and Council of the Town ſhould propoſe their own Terms, for themſelves, and the Caſtelany of *Liſle*, and agree about the ſame with the Field-Deputies of the *States-General*; which was done accordingly.

The Town capitulates.

THE Twenty-third in the Morning, the firſt Capitulation was concluded, and contained in Subſtance, "That the *French* ſhould ſurrender the *Magdalen-Gate*, that Afternoon, with all the Magazines of Proviſion and "Ammunition in the Town; That all their Sick and Wounded ſhould "either be tranſported to *Doway*, or continue in *Liſle* for their Recovery, "at their own Charge; That the Horſe, who had entered the Town, ſince "the Siege, might be ſent to *Doway*, with the Wives and Families of the "Officers and Soldiers, *&c.* That all Priſoners taken, during the Siege, "ſhould be reſtored, on both Sides; and that the Troops of the *Allies* "ſhould not enter into the Town before the Twenty-fifth of *October*, by "which Time the *French* Garriſon were to withdraw into the Citadel."

Reaſons alledg'd for the the Length of this Siege.

MANY Cauſes were aſſigned for the Length of this Siege, beſides the Strength of the Place, and the brave Reſiſtance of the Garriſon. Great Blame was laid on the Conduct of ſome of the chief Engineers, which fell very ſhort of what had been experienced in the celebrated *Coehorn*. It was ſuſpected, likewiſe, that there was Treachery amongſt ſome of the Officers of the *Allies*. It was openly ſaid, that the City was attack'd in the very ſtrongeſt Part of it. It was affirmed, alſo, that the Beſieged had always Intelligence of the Time and Place, when and where any Attack was to be made; becauſe they were always found in a perfect good Poſture of Defence. It was even averr'd, that the Fire of the Beſieged was more ready, and more violent than that of the Beſiegers; and that many of the Bombs of the latter had but very little Effect, becauſe they went quite over the Town; and that in Attacks, the Beſieged were ſo prepared for their Defence, that they fired upon the Aſſailants from ſo many ſeveral Places, that they made them endure a greater Fire, than theirs was from without.

To determine the exact Loſs, on either Side, during this Siege of ten Weeks, might not be very eaſy; however, as the *French*, in general, own, that they had twelve Thouſand Men in Garriſon, tho' the Marquis *de Quincy*, indeed, reduces them to ten Thouſand, not including near three Thouſand Burghers, who did conſtantly Duty with the regular Troops, of which no more than four Thouſand Five Hundred retired, with the Marſhal *de Boufflers*, into the Citadel, and two Thouſand more were reckon'd to be either ſick or wounded, their Loſs muſt have amounted, at leaſt, to five or ſix Thouſand Men; and even Monſieur *de Quincy* allows their Loſs to have amounted to four Thouſand four Hundred Infantry, and ſix Hundred Horſe and Dragoons. As for the *Confederates*, they acknowledged they had three Thouſand ſix Hundred and thirty-two kill'd, and eight Thouſand three Hundred and twenty-two wounded; of whom, if we ſuppoſe one Half to have died, the Whole will not come up to full eight Thouſand, a far leſs Number than fell before *Namur*. Here the Marquis *de Quincy* gives another flagrant Inſtance of his Partiality, and Diſingenuity; he pretends that ſome of the General Officers of the *Allies* themſelves owned, they had eighteen Thouſand Men kill'd or wounded, without reckoning nine or ten Thouſand Men, who died of Sickneſs, or who were ſick in their Hoſpitals, when the Place ſurrendered.

THE ſlow, but more effectual Way of ſapping having ſaved the Lives of many Hundreds of Soldiers, Prince *Eugene*, who was always careful of his Men, reſolved to follow the ſame Method in the Siege of the Citadel, whither the *French* retired the Twenty-fifth, according to their Capitulation. At the ſame Time, the Prince of *Holſtein-Beck*, who was appointed Governor of the Town, by the *States-General*, marched into it with Major-General *Zoutland*, the Brigadiers *du Boiſſet*, and *du Trouſſel*, and fifteen Battalions. Whilſt the *Confederates* were taking Poſſeſſion, not only of the Gates of the Town, but alſo of all the Avenues leading to the Citadel, a ſmall Diſpute aroſe between the Generals of the *Allies*, and the Marſhal *de Boufflers*; the latter laying a Claim to ſome Works belonging, as he pretended, to the Fortreſs, and the former inſiſting on the ſame, as belonging to the Town; but the Enemy's Cavalry, who, according to Articles, were to be conducted to *Doway*, being detained, the *French* gave up their Pretenſions to them; and the ſame Night the *Confederates* broke Ground, and carry'd on their Approaches to the Citadel.

The *Allies* fortify *la Baſſée*.

AS ſoon as the Enemy had evacuated the Town, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* marched, with thirty Squadrons, into *Artois*; and incamping between *Lens* and *la Baſſée*, employ'd ſome Pioneers to fortify the latter; this done, he left the Command of the Troops to Count *Wackerbaert*, and returned himſelf to Prince *Eugene*. In the mean While, the Ceſſation of all Acts of Hoſtility, between the Town and Citadel of *Liſle*, which was to have expired the Twenty-ſixth, was continued three Days longer; during which Time, at the earneſt Requeſt of the Inhabitants, all poſſible Endeavours were uſed, to induce the Marſhal *de Boufflers* to capitulate; but his Demands were ſo extravagant, and *romantick*, that the *Allies* could not avoid rejecting them with Diſdain. During this Interval, ſome Civilities paſs'd between Prince *Eugene* and the Marſhal; but that did not hinder either Side from making all poſſible Preparations, the one for the Attack, and the other for the vigorous Defence of the Place: Nor did either Side neglect the neceſſary Works for that End.

The Siege of the Citadel begun.

ON the Twenty-ninth of *October*, N. S. the Negotiations for the Surrender of the Citadel being entirely broken off, the Beſieged began the Hoſtilities, about Four in the Afternoon, by the Diſcharge of four Pieces of Cannon, with which they continued firing briſkly. On the other Hand, the *Allies* contracted their Line of Circumvallation, and erected Batteries of Cannon, Mortar-Pieces, and *Hawbitzers*, within their firſt Parallel; though they did not deſign to batter in Breach, till they were Maſters of the Out-Works, for which Purpoſe they carried on their Approaches by the Sap. The Favourableneſs of the Seaſon, though ſo far advanced, induced the *Allies* to have Recourſe to this cautious Method, in order to ſave great Numbers of Men, who muſt otherwiſe have periſh'd in the Attacks; the Body of the Citadel being ſurrounded by three Ditches, and two *Cover'd-Ways*: In the mean While, they repaired the Breaches, and Fortifications of the Town.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army continued, all this Time, incamped at *Rouſſelaer*; and on the Second of *November*, nine Battalions were ordered to march, and join the Forces in *Liſle*, to the End they might aſſiſt in carrying on the Siege of the Citadel with greater Vigour. On the Third, the Army made a general Forage, near the Walls of *Ypres*, which the Enemy attempted to diſturb, by the Cannon from the Town; but they all returned in the Evening, without any Loſs, and ſupply'd with Proviſion for many Days. On the Fifth, nine Squadrons of the Troops, which marched the Firſt of *November*, from *Cocklaer* to *Longuemarque*, were ordered to join Count *Wackerbaert*, at *la Baſſée*. In this Interval, the Marquis *de Surville*, a *French* Lieutenant-General, in the Citadel of *Liſle*, having received a Shot through the Body, as he was viewing the Approaches of

The Marquis *de Surville* wounded.

the *Allies*, Prince *Eugene* conſented to his being brought into the Town of *Liſle*; and afterwards to his being removed to *Doway*, in order to his being cured.

The Earl of *Stairs* detach'd to bring in Corn.

ON the Seventh, the Duke of *Marlborough*, having received Information, that the *French* had ſummoned the Villages, and open Towns, about *Dixmuyde* and *Furnes*, to bring their Corn, and other Proviſion, into *Ypres*, and other fortify'd Places, the Earl of *Stairs* was detach'd from *Rouſſelaer*, with ſix Squadrons; and being joined by four more, together with ten Battalions, from the Detachment incamped at *Cortemarque*, and *Longuemarque*, took Poſt in *Dixmuyde*. From thence his Lordſhip ſent Orders, to enjoin the Inhabitants of that Diſtrict, to carry their Corn and Forage immediately to the *Confederate* Army, where they ſhould be paid for the ſame; but threatening them, in Caſe of Non-compliance, with military Execution. This had the deſired Effect; for not only the Inhabitants of that Diſtrict, but likewiſe thoſe of *Furnes*, *St. Omers*, *St. Winoxberg*, and *Bourbourg*, ſupply'd the *Confederate* Army with Cattle, Corn, and all other Neceſſaries, in great Plenty. On the Ninth, the Earl of *Stairs* attack'd the Fort of *Haut-Pont*, near *Dixmuyde*, which he took after a ſhort Reſiſtance, and made the Garriſon, conſiſting of two Hundred Grenadiers, commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, Priſoners of War. On the Tenth, Brigadier *Evans* marched from *Longuemarque* with five Battalions, and ſix Squadrons of Horſe, to reinforce the Earl of *Stairs*, who advanced, thereupon, to *Loo*, and ſent out Detachments to gather in more Corn and Forage.

UPON Notice hereof, the Duke of *Vendoſme* ſent two Brigades of Foot, one of Horſe, and another of Dragoons, which lined the Canal from *Newport* to *Furnes*, and cut it in thirteen Places; by which Means, the whole Country was laid under Water on both Sides, and this hinder'd the *Allies* from penetrating any farther that Way. On the Thirteenth, the Count *de Mo roux*, a Major-General, who commanded that Body, having got Informa tion, that a Detachment of *Pruſſian* Troops, conſiſting of a Battalion o *Grumkau*, and one of the *Markgrave* of *Albrecht*, a Squadron of the Reg ment of *Catte*, and another of that of *Heyden*, were advanced betwee *Furnes* and *St. Winoxberg*, march'd in the Evening; and the Fourteenth, i the Morning, ſurprized them in the Village of *Beauvorde*, and having ſu rounded them, forced them, after ſome Reſiſtance, to yield themſelves Pri ſoners of War: For this, their Commander, Colonel *Catte*, was afte wards try'd by a Court Martial at *Berlin*, and honourably acquitted.

UPON this unfortunate Accident, General *Fagel* was ordered to marc from *Cortemarque* towards *Dixmuyde*, with a large Body of Troops, to g ther in the Remainder of the Proviſions, which could be found in th Neighbourhood: And, on the other Hand, Major-General *Cadogan*, an the Prince *d'Auvergne*, were detach'd, the Seventh, towards *Artois*, fro whence they brought a great Quantity of Corn to *Liſle*. This done, Majo General *Cadogan*, and Monſieur *Croonſtrom*, went the Twelfth to *Turcoi* to confer with two *French* Commiſſioners about an Exchange of Priſoner and in two Days the Treaty was concluded: It was thereby agreed, Th the private Men and Officers, from Colonels downwards, ſhould be e changed for others of the ſame Rank, as far as they went, and that th Reſt ſhould remain Priſoners.

WHILST theſe Things were tranſacting on this Side, the Duke of *Ve doſme* cauſed ſome Bombs to be thrown into *Damme*, on the Twenty-eigh and Twenty-ninth of *October*; after which, he appeared with a Body Troops before *Oſtend*; and, at the ſame Time, ſome Squadrons of Ho march'd, along the Sands, from *Newport*, as if their Deſign had been to c off Lieutenant-General *Earl*'s Camp: But that General retreated, very ſe ſonably, into the Out-Works of *Oſtend*, on the Eighth of *November*.

Miſunderſtanding between the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendoſme*.

DURING theſe Tranſactions, there was a great Miſunderſtanding betwe the Dukes of *Burgundy* and *Vendoſme*. The latter took ſo much upon hi that the other Officers murmured at his neglecting them; wherefore, th made their Complaints thereof to the Duke of *Burgundy*, and laid th

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Blame of all his Miſcarriages upon the Duke of *Vendoſme*. The latter, however, kept cloſe to the Orders he had from *Verſailles*, where his Accounts, and the Advice he offered, were held in much greater Regard, than what came from the Duke of *Burgundy*. This gave his Royal Highneſs great Uneaſineſs; he was impatient of Contradiction, and pretended to a great Eagerneſs to be in Action; though it never appeared, that he was very forward in expoſing his Perſon; neither did his Conduct, during this Campaign, promiſe any great Matters in his Favour.

AT the Citadel of *Liſle*, both the Beſieged, and the Beſiegers, were very good Husbands of their ſmall Stock of Ammunition, which very much added to the Length of the Siege; but, at the ſame Time, was the Reaſon of its being carried on with a very inconſiderable Loſs. However, on the Eleventh of *November*, Prince *Eugene*, who ſtill continued to expoſe himſelf, was in great Danger of his Life, his Gentleman of the Horſe being kill'd by his Side, by a Musket-Ball. On the Thirteenth, the Beſiegers made a Lodgment, by the Paliſſades of the firſt *Cover'd-Way*, with a very ſmall Loſs; and the next Day, they made themſelves Maſters of the whole *Counterſcarp*, excepting two *Places of Arms*, which the Enemy abandoned on the Fifteenth; and on the Seventeenth, the Beſiegers lodg'd themſelves on the *Glacis* of the ſecond *Cover'd-Way*, without any Loſs.

Prince *Eugene* in great Danger.

FOUR Days before the Taking the *Counterſcarp* of the Citadel of *Liſle*, the Prince *d'Auvergne* was detach'd, by Count *Wackerbaert*, from *la Baſſée*, with a Body of Horſe and Foot, to attack the Fort of *St. Venant*, upon the *Lys*, on the Frontiers of *Artois*, in which the Enemy had poſted a Hundred Men; who, upon his Approach, made only one Diſcharge, and then retired towards *Aire*. Hereupon, the Prince *d'Auvergne* took Poſſeſſion of the Place; and leaving eight Hundred Foot, with three Hundred Horſe, in Garriſon there, under the Command of Colonel *Lambert*, returned to *la Baſſée* the next Day.

THE Siege of the Citadel of *Liſle* being carried on ſlowly, for the Reaſons we have already mentioned, the Enemy were vain enough to imagine, they had taken ſuch infallible Meaſures to diſtreſs the *Allies*, both by their Inundations between *Bruges* and *Newport*, and by their Intrenchments along the *Scheld*, that their publick Miniſters, in foreingn Courts, gave it out, with great Aſſurance, *That the* Confederate *Army were ſo coop'd up, that they would ſoon be either famiſhed, or obliged to abandon* Liſle: Nay, it was reported, *That the Duke of* Vendoſme *talked of having the whole* Confederate *Army delivered into his Hands, as Priſoners of War, for want of Bread and other Neceſſaries*. But the Event ſhew'd, that he reckon'd without his Hoſt; and our two great Generals, being indefatigably intent, each upon his proper Buſineſs, the Duke of *Marlborough* in providing Corn, and Prince *Eugene* in husbanding what was ſent him, both Armies enjoyed a Competency, though not a Plenty.

THE Enemy, finding themſelves diſappointed in theſe their Hopes, had Recourſe to new Meaſures: Their Parties made Irruptions into the Diſtrict of *Boiſleduc*; burning and ravaging great Part of the open Country; and the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, who was returned from an unactive Campaign in *Germany*, approached *Bruſſels*, at the ſame Time, with a Body of about ten Thouſand Men, drawn out of ſeveral Garriſons. It was reaſonable to imagine, that his *Electoral* Highneſs, whoſe good Intelligence, and Influence, had occaſioned the Loſs of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, could not want Intereſt in a Place where he had long reſided, and had undoubtedly ſecured a great Party. Neither were the *Allies* without Apprehenſions, that the *Elector* of *Bavaria*'s ſecret Projects might have as great an Influence in *Antwerp*, as in *Bruſſels*, which might not only be of infinite Prejudice to the *Common-Cauſe*, in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, but might prove equally pernicious in its Conſequences, both in *Spain*, and *Italy*.

The *Elector* of *Bavaria* forms a Deſign upon *Bruſſels*.

HIS *Electoral* Highneſs, therefore, no ſooner made a Shew of marching an Army towards *Bruſſels*, than the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, concerted Meaſures to paſs the *Scheld*; and as it was uncertain, whether

Care taken for the Security of *Antwerp*, and *Bruſſels*.

whether *Antwerp*, or *Bruſſels*, was in moſt Danger, Orders were ſent to the *Britiſh* Regiments of *Hill*, *Mackartney*, *Wynne*, *Hamilton*, and *Townſhend*, under the Command of Brigadier *Wynne*, and the *Walloon* Regiment of *Davila*, to be forthwith tranſported from *Oſtend* to *Antwerp*; and the *States-General* commanded other Troops to march from *Naerden*, *Heuſden*, *Grave*, and other Places; and diſpatch'd ſome of their Members thither, with General *Freſheim*, a brave, and experienced Officer. At the ſame Time, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſent an Expreſs to Lieutenant-General *Paſcal*, Governor of *Bruſſels*, to aſſure him, that in caſe he ſhould be attack'd, both Prince *Eugene*, and himſelf, would certainly haſten to his Relief. Upon this Encouragement, the Deputies of the *States* reſolved to ſtay in *Bruſſels*; which contributed not a little to the Preſervation of that important Place.

ON the other Hand, his Grace recall'd the Troops commanded by General *Fagel*, who joined the Army at *Rouſſelaer*, the Twenty-ſecond of *November*, and brought with him two Hoſtages, for the Performance of an Agreement made with the Dependencies of the Diſtrict of *Furnes*; by which they had obliged themſelves to ſend ſix Thouſand Sacks of Corn into the Magazines at *Menin*. The ſame Day, Advice came, that the Enemy had detach'd ſome Troops from the Bodies they had near *Oudenarde*, and *Ghent*; and that the Dam they were making near *Gaveren*, to ſtop the Courſe of the *Scheld*, in order to cauſe that River to overflow its Banks, and render its Paſſage more difficult, was broken down, and carry'd away by the Rapidity of the Stream, in the Night between the Twentieth and the Twenty-firſt. This was a great Diſappointment to the Enemy; for they depended upon this Dam, to lay the Borders about *Avelghem*, and *Tournay*, under Water. To this End, they had Recourſe to Boats filled with Stones, which they ſunk; beſides ſeveral other Machines, that coſt immenſe Sums, as well as infinite Labour. But it was all to no Purpoſe, for the Current carry'd away all their Dykes, and they found it impoſſible to render the Paſſage of the *Scheld* impracticable by that Means. However, they had ſuch Confidence in the ſeveral Bodies of Troops, which they had intrenched along the *Scheld*, that they did not believe the *Allies* would dare to attempt the paſſing of that River; but we ſhall ſoon find they were miſtaken.

The *Elector* of *Bavaria* comes before *Bruſſels*, and ſummons it.

THE ſame Evening, likewiſe, the *Elector* of *Bavaria* arrived in the Neighbourhood of *Bruſſels*, with a Body of about ten Thouſand Horſe and Foot, ſixteen Battering Cannon, and twelve Field-Pieces; and the Twenty-third, at Noon, whilſt his Men were breaking the Ground, and drawing Lines, his *Electoral* Highneſs ſent a Trumpet to the Governor, with the following Inſtructions.

"HE is to ſummon the *Commandant* of the City of *Bruſſels* to ſurrender "to his *Electoral* Highneſs, who is about to attack him with his Army and "Artillery, which is coming up. His *Electoral* Highneſs is well informed, "that the *Commandant* is not in a Condition to defend himſelf, with the "few Troops he has; wherefore, if he obliges him to begin the Attack, "he muſt expect no Capitulation, either for himſelf or his Garriſon. Let "not the *Commandant* flatter himſelf, with the Hopes of retiring, with "his Garriſon, to *Antwerp*, if he delays to ſurrender; for he is to know, "that he will ſoon find Troops poſted to hinder his Retreat." Hereupon, the Governor, who had nine Battalions, and a Thouſand Horſe under his Command, returned the following Anſwer, by the ſame Trumpet.

The Governor's Anſwer.

Monſeigneur,

"THE *Commandant* of *Bruſſels* is very unfortunate, in not having the "Honour to be known to your *Electoral* Highneſs. He dares aſſure you "he will do all a Man of Honour ought to do; that he is ſatisfied with "his Garriſon, and that he is, with a profound Reſpect,

Monſeigneur,

Your Electoral *Highneſs's*

Moſt Humble Servant,

PASCAL.

ACCORD

ACCORDINGLY General *Paſcal* made all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for a vigorous Defence, in Concert with Major-General *Murray*, Baron *Wrangel*, the Deputies of the *States*, the Council of State, and the Magiſtrates of that City: And the better to encourage the Troops to the Performance of their Duty, he ordered a Pound of Fleſh, two Quarts of Beer, and four Glaſſes of Brandy, to be diſtributed every Day, *gratis*, to each Soldier. On the Twenty-third, the Enemy decamped from the Villages of *Ixelles*, and *Itterbeck*, to *Scarbeck*, within a Quarter of a League of *Bruſſels*. They employ'd the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth in erecting Batteries; but the Cannon of the Town, being admirably well ſerved, ſome of theirs were immediately diſmounted.

He prepares for a vigorous Defence.

ON the Twenty-ſixth, about Nine in the Morning, the Enemy began to play, from their Batteries, upon the City; and ſeveral Balls, which went over the Ramparts, damaged the Tops of ſome Houſes. Towards Evening, they began to fire into the Out-Works, from two Mortars; but only two or three of the Bombs fell within the Town, and they did no Miſchief. About Seven, the Enemy began to fire with their ſmall Shot, upon the Men who were poſted in the Out-Works; and they returned the Compliment, which was redoubled about Nine. The Enemy then began a falſe Attack, on the *Counterſcarp*, near the *Scarbeck-Gate*; and, at the ſame Time, made another, between the Gates of *Louvain* and *Namur*; whereupon, there enſued one of the moſt furious, obſtinate, and bloody Encounters that ever was known. The Enemy enter'd the *Cover'd-Way* twice, but were driven out again both Times, and made only a ſmall Lodgment on the *Glacis*, from whence they were likewiſe beaten, by a Hundred Men of Sir *Thomas Pendergaſt*'s Regiment, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves, on this Occaſion, after a very extraordinary Manner. The Enemy, however, renew'd their Attacks ſeveral Times; and the Action laſted for thirteen Hours, with great Slaughter on both Sides. At Ten, next Morning, the Enemy retreated, on all Sides, in the greateſt Confuſion; being quite diſheartened by the brave and obſtinate Reſiſtance of the *Confederate* Troops; who were encouraged by the Preſence, and Examples of the Generals *Paſcal*, *Murray*, and *Wrangel*; the Colonels *Egelin* and *Leſcheraine*, and other Officers of Diſtinction.

The Enemy make a vigorous Attack upon the City.

But are repulſed, after an Engagement of thirteen Hours.

ON the Twenty-ſeventh, ſome Cannon-Shot were exchanged on both Sides; and General *Paſcal*, not in the leaſt doubting but the Enemy would renew the Attack in the Evening, with greater Numbers, and more Vigour than before, cauſed the Troops, which guarded thoſe Poſts that were moſt expoſed, to be reinforced, and ordered a *Corps de Reſerve* to ſuſtain them. But, in the Afternoon, inſtead of renewing the Attack, the *Elector* of *Bavaria* demanded a Suſpenſion of Arms, on Pretence of burying the Dead, and carrying off the Wounded; this, however, proved only a Stratagem, to enable him to raiſe the Siege with the leſs Diſadvantage. For, upon the Arrival of two Couriers from *Mons*, with Intelligence, that the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, had paſs'd the *Scheld*, and were upon a full March to relieve *Bruſſels*, his *Electoral* Highneſs ſent away his Baggage, and march'd off his Troops, in the Night, without Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet; and this with ſuch Precipitation, that they left behind them, in their Camp, twelve Pieces of Cannon nail'd up, two large Mortars, and about twenty Barrels of Powder. They, likewiſe, left about eight Hundred wounded Men in the Villages of *Ixelles*, and *Itterbeck*, and in the Abbey of *Cambrin*; and the *Huſſars*, and Dragoons, who went in Purſuit of them, the next Morning, brought in a great many other Priſoners, and ſome Baggage.

The Enemy raiſe the Siege, with great Precipitation.

THIS fruitleſs Expedition, what with their Kill'd, Wounded, Priſoners, and Deſerters, was reckon'd to have coſt the Enemy above three Thouſand Men. Amongſt their Slain, were the Count *de Saillant*, Governor of the Caſtle of *Namur*; Monſieur *de Boisfermé*, a Colonel; Monſieur *de Beaumorel*, *Aid de Camp* to the *Elector*; the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Benavidez*, and ſeveral other Officers; and of ſeven Engineers, whom they brought with them, five were kill'd, and two taken Priſoners, in this Action. The *Elector* of *Bavaria* was highly enraged at this Diſappointment; and complained loudly of the Court of *France*, who ſacrificed him, as he ſaid, in the Midſt of his Enterprize, when they might eaſily have ſupported him, by putting a Stop to the Paſſage of Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, over the *Scheld*. In Effect, it was not without good Reaſon, that his *Electoral* Highneſs reſented their uſing him in that Manner, if what the Marquis *de Quincy* ſays be true, that he was ſent upon this Enterprize, by the *French*, againſt his Will. As for the *Allies*, they had between five and ſix Hundred Men kill'd and wounded on this Occaſion; amongſt the former, was Monſieur *Paſcal*, Major of the Regiment of Dragoons of *Dodigni*, who fought on Foot, with extraordinary Courage and Reſolution. The Enemy expected that the Populace would have riſen in their Favour; but by the Vigilance, and prudent Conduct of General *Paſcal*, with the Aſſiſtance of the Lords of the Regency, and the Magiſtrates, all remained quiet in the City; and the Officers and Soldiers in the Out-Works, behaved with all the Bravery and Unanimity that could have been wiſhed, or expected.

Monſ. *Paſcal* made a Marquis for his gallant Defence of *Bruſſels*.

FOR this brave and vigorous Defence of *Bruſſels*, Lieutenant-General *Paſcal* was juſtly advanced, by his Sovereign, King *Charles* III. to the Honour and Dignity of a Marquis: But, though by this ſingle Action he gained immortal Glory, yet it is certain, that it would have been next to an Impoſſibility, for him to have maintained the Place above a Day or two longer; his Garriſon being ſcarce five Thouſand ſtrong, and the Place of a vaſt Extent, and open almoſt on every Side. The Preſervation of *Bruſſels* was owing, therefore, in a great Meaſure, under GOD, to the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*; who, with a profound Secreſy, and almoſt incredible Diligence, paſſed the *Scheld*, the Twenty-ſeventh of *November* in the Morning, with little or no Oppoſition. This is owned by the *French* themſelves, in all their Accounts; and they add, that if the Duke had not ſurprized and forced the Paſſage of the *Scheld*, the Inhabitants of *Bruſſel* would have declared in Favour of the *Elector*, and have obliged the Garriſon to ſurrender. This Aſſertion, however, ſeems groundleſs; if we may believe the Account given by the Deputies of the *States*, in their Letters; which we ſhall inſert below, for the Illuſtration of ſeveral Circumſtances, which we have mentioned but curſorily: Thus the *French*, to their eternal Shame, abandoned thoſe Lines, in a panick Fear, and Conſternation, which they had been raiſing and fortifying for three Months.

WE muſt not, however, paſs over in Silence this extraordinary March and Paſſage of the *Scheld*; both as it was one of the boldeſt Actions that was attempted during the whole War, and as it redounds as much to the Honour of the *Allies*, and their invincible Generals, as either the gaining of a Battle, or Reduction of a Town: It was executed in the following Manner.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, having repeated Advices, that the *Elector* of *Bavaria* was marching towards *Bruſſels*, was ſenſible of the Neceſſity of relieving that Place; and as ſenſible, that there was no other Way of doing it, but by paſſing the *Scheld*: He reſolved therefore, to attempt that Paſſage at all Events. This Deſign was very hazardous, and attended with many Difficulties. The *French* Army, which was in no Reſpect inferiour to that of the *Allies*, *but in Courage*, was encamped before *Oudenarde*, and covered with a ſtrong Intrenchment. Nor was this all; they had raiſed three, one behind the other, below the Town, on the Banks of the *Scheld*, which were fortified with Batteries; And though all the Attempts they had made, to ſtop the Courſe of the River, and cauſe an Inundation there, had proved ineffectual, there were conſiderable Inundations above the Town. Notwithſtanding this advantageous Situation of the Enemy's, the Duke of *Marlborough* was not deterred from his Reſolution; but ſent the Artillery, and Baggage, the Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth, from *Rouſſelaer* to *Menin*, and on the Twenty-fourth, at Night, detached Lieutenant-General *Domp*

Motions of the *Allies*, in order to their paſſing the *Scheld*.

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with twenty Squadrons, and ten Battalions under his Command; with Inſtructions to march to *Harlebeck*, the next Morning. Within a few Hours after, the whole Army were in Motion, from *Rouſſelaer*, and paſſed the *Lys* at *Courtray*, in two Columns. The *Right* Wing arrived at *Harlebeck*, the ſame Day; but by Reaſon of the bad Roads, narrow Defiles, and almoſt continual Rains, the *Left*, which made the *Rear*, could not get thither, till Eight the next Morning; notwithſtanding which, the Army were ordered to purſue their March, at Three in the Afternoon.

An Hour before, twenty Squadrons, and ſix Battalions, were detach'd from the *Left*, under the Command of Major-General *Bothmar*, and Brigadier *Schmettau*, to join Lieutenant-General *Dompre*'s Detachment; which being now increaſed to forty Squadrons, and ſixteen Battalions, was to be commanded by Count *Lottum*, and the Earl of *Orkney*: They had Orders to paſs the *Scheld* at *Gaveren*, whatever Oppoſition they met with, and to intrench themſelves on the Riſing Grounds on the other Side, till they could be ſupported by the Reſt of the Army. At the ſame Time, Prince *Eugene* march'd to *Roubaix*, with twenty Battalions, and forty Squadrons, to attempt paſſing the ſame River at *Eſcanaſſe*. About Four in the Afternoon, the Duke of *Marlborough* began his March, from *Harlebeck*; having detach'd Major-General *Cadogan*, and Brigadier *Evans*, ſome Hours before, with eight Battalions, the Pontoons, and all the Artillery, in order to lay Bridges at *Kirkhoven*, and *Elſeghem*, where his Grace deſign'd to croſs with his Army; and where the Enemy had a Body of Troops, commanded by Monſieur *de Souſternon*, a Lieutenant-General.

The *Allies* paſs the *Scheld* in two Places, without Oppoſition.

These well laid Meaſures were put in Execution, with ſuch Expedition and Secrecy, that notwithſtanding the *French* had Notice of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s having paſs'd the *Lys*, they never ſuſpected, that he had any Deſign of proceeding farther, over the *Scheld*; an Attempt ſo bold, that they could never have imagined, the *Allies* would have ventured upon it. All theſe ſeveral Detachments, march'd the whole Night, by the Favour of the Moon; and Count *Lottum* arriving at Four in the Morning, on the Banks of the *Scheld*, ordered two Bridges to be laid, and ſent ſome Foot to take Poſt on the other Side; but the Cavalry did not go over till it was Daylight. The Morning proving Foggy, a Guard of the Count *de la Motte*'s Dragoons, who were patrolling, fell in amongſt the *Confederates*, and gave Notice of their Approach to their General; who had before ſome Suſpicion thereof, becauſe a Guard of his Foot had fired five or ſix Times, upon the Noiſe the Workmen made, in laying of the Bridges. Count *Lottum* immediately drew up his Forces, in the Plain of *Gaveren*, as he was ordered, and Count *de la Motte* did the ſame, within Sight of him: But the former marching towards the Hills of *Oudenarde*, to join the Duke of *Marlborough*, whom he had informed of his having got ſafe over the River, the *French* retired towards *Ghent*, having all along kept at half a League's Diſtance from the *Confederates*.

At the ſame Time, Major-General *Cadogan*, laid Bridges over the *Scheld*, at *Kirkhoven*, with equal Succeſs, and Diligence; which done, he began to paſs his Troops, without being perceived by the Enemy before Break of Day; till diſcovering their advanced Guard poſted on a Riſing Ground, he ordered his Gunners to fire at them, from a Battery, which he had erected, for the Defence of his Bridges. Hereupon, the Enemy, who were almoſt all aſleep, and very ſecure, as they thought, in their Intrenchments along the *Scheld*, immediately took the Alarm, and began to think of providing for their Safety, by a ſpeedy Retreat: Accordingly, they ſet Fire to their Huts, and Barracks, and whilſt their Infantry were marching off, drew up their Cavalry on a Hill near *Oudenarde*.

The *Rear* of the Enemy's Army defeated.

In the mean While, the Remainder of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Forces, continued Marching on, with all poſſible Expedition; and having paſſed the River at *Kirkhoven*, and *Elſeghem*, formed themſelves in Order of Battle. Hereupon, Prince *Eugene*, who arrived ſome Time before at *Hauterive*, where his Deſign was to have croſſed, immediately joined his Grace; it having been agreed between them, that which Body ſoever got over firſt, the other ſhould March to that Place ; and as it had been, likewiſe, reſolved, to attack the Body of the Enemy's Troops, which were intrench'd before *Oudenarde*, under the Command of Monſieur *de Hautefort*, the Duke and Prince haſtened their March that Way. However, notwithſtanding all their Diligence, the *French* began to retire with ſo much Precipitation, aſſoon as they perceived the *Allies* advancing to attack them, that they could only come up with their *Rear*, commanded by Monſieur *de Souſternon* : Theſe the Earl of *Albemarle* attack'd, at the Head of his Carabiniers, with ſo much Vigour, and Bravery, that he entirely broke and diſperſed them, killed a great Number, and took five or ſix Hundred Priſoners ; beſides great Part of their Baggage, their Bread Waggons, two Standards, and a Pair of Kettle-Drums ; as for their Cannon, they had drawn them off in Time.

THE *Allies* had not above ſixty Men, killed or wounded in this Action ; amongſt the latter, was Brigadier *Baldw in*, in the Service of the *States*, who was ſhot through the Body ; and the Earl of *Albemarle*, Prince *William* of *Heſſe*, and Count *Maurice* of *Naſſau*, had their Horſes ſhot under them. The *Confederates* continued purſuing the Enemy till it was dark, and incamped on the Hills near *Oudenarde*, to the great Satisfaction of the whole Army, who did not imagine they ſhould have got over the *Scheld*, at ſo eaſy a Rate. And, indeed, our Generals themſelves were amazed at the Cowardice of the Enemy, in abandoning, in ſo ſhameful a Manner, Poſts which were not only advantageous by Nature, but on which they had beſtowed ſo much Application, and labour to fortify them. Upon this Occaſion, Biſhop *Burnet* mentions a Stratagem of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s, which we ſhall relate, as it perfectly anſwers the Character of that great Commander, though we do not find it taken Notice of by any other Writer.

Amazing Cowardice of the Enemy.

“ THE Duke of *Marlborough*, (*ſays he*) being informed of the *Elector* of
“ *Bavaria*'s Deſign to attack *Bruſſels*, made a ſudden Motion towards the
“ *Scheld*; but to deceive the Enemy, it was given out, that he intended to
“ march directly towards *Ghent* ; and that was not only believed by his
“ whole Army, but was probably carry'd to the Enemy ; for they ſeemed
“ to have no Notice, or Apprehenſion, of his Deſign to paſs the *Scheld*.”
The Biſhop adds, which is no leſs remarkable ; “ The Lines were ſo ſtrong,
“ that it was expected the Breaking through them, would have been a very
“ hot Action. Some of the General Officers, (*continues he*) told me, that
“ they reckoned it would have coſt them ten Thouſand Men : but to their
“ great Surprize, aſſoon as they had paſſed the River, the *French* ran away,
“ without offering to make the leaſt Reſiſtance. Their Conduct was a Sur-
“ prize to all the World ; their Counſels ſeemed to be weak, and the Exe-
“ cution of them was worſe ; ſo that they, who were ſo long the Terror,
“ were now become the Scorn of all Nations.”

IN Effect, it is certain, the paſſing the *Scheld*, was in itſelf ſo bold an Action, and attended with ſuch extraordinary Circumſtances, that Poſterity might very well queſtion the Truth of it, did not the Conſequences that enſued, remove all Manner of Doubt thereof. For a numerous Army, to croſs a large River, in the Sight of an Enemy, equal, if not ſuperior, in Number, and poſted with all the Advantages that Nature or Art could afford them, is what has ſeldom been attempted, and may almoſt vye with *Alexander* the *Great*'s paſſing the *Granicus*.

The Duke *Marlborough* advances towards *Bruſſels*.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, on his Arrival at *Oudenarde*, immediately took Meaſures for advancing towards *Bruſſels*, which he had good Intelligence, was very hard preſs'd by the *Elector* of *Bavaria*. On the Twenty-ninth by Break of Day, the Army were in Motion again, but to favour the Troops, as much as poſſible, his Grace ordered the main Body to halt in the Night, at *Omberg*, and advanced, with a Detachment of Horſe, and two Battalions of Guards, to *Aloſt*. His Grace had ſcarce arrived there, when he received the News, that the *Elector*, aſſoon as he had received Advice of the *Confederates* having paſſed the *Scheld*, had raiſed the Siege, with the greateſt Precipitation, as we have already ſeen above. Hereupon, the Duke came, on the Twenty-ninth, a little before Noon, to *Bruſſels*, both to concert Meaſures for ſending Ammunition, and Proviſions to the Siege of *Liſle*, and to thank the Garriſon, for the brave Defence they had made.

HIS Grace was received there with the greateſt Teſtimonies of Joy and Gratitude, as indeed his indefatigable Diligence, and unwearied Vigilance for the Relief of that Place, had juſtly deſerved: He was met, without the Gates, by the Governor, General *Paſcal*, at the Head of the chief Officers of the Garriſon, whom the Duke ſaluted with the moſt diſtinguiſhing Marks of Favour and Eſteem. His Grace alighted at the Governor's Houſe, whither the Council of State, the *States* of *Brabant*, the Magiſtrates of *Bruſſels*, and the Deputies of the *States-General*, immediately repaired, to compliment and thank him for their ſeaſonable Deliverance, which they very juſtly attributed, in a great Meaſure, to the extraordinary Vigilance and Diligence of his Grace, and Prince *Eugene*. This done, King *Auguſtus*, who was, likewiſe there, together with the Duke of *Marlborough*, and ſome other Perſons of the greateſt Diſtinction, were entertained at Dinner, by General *Paſcal*; after which, his Grace, having given the neceſſary Orders, returned the ſame Evening to his Camp, near *Aloſt*.

PRINCE *Eugene* went back to *Liſle*, the Day before, with the Troops detach'd from the Siege, and eight Battalions, with thirty Squadrons, of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, which had been re-inforced by the Troops employed in fortifying *La Baſſée*. The View of the *Confederates*, in making themſelves Maſters of that Poſt, were chiefly to divide and weaken the Enemy's Forces on the *Scheld*; wherefore, having gained their Ends therein, it was now no longer neceſſary, for which Reaſon, they abandoned it: That this was their Motive firſt for poſſeſſing themſelves thereof, and then for abandoning it, may be ſeen by the following Letter, from Lieutenant-General *Hompeſch*, to another General.

A Letter from General *Hompeſch*, to another General.

SIR, *From the Camp near* Menin, *Decemb.* 5, 1708.

"I EXPECT, this Day, a hundred Waggons, under a Guard of nine Battalions, with Powder, which were ſent for from *Aeth*, by my Lord Duke, and are to join me. The Enemy have aſſembled their Forces, between *Lens*, and *La Baſſée*, and are fortifying the latter, wherein our Troops had taken Poſt, and made a Shew of fortifying the ſame, as if they would have maintained themſelves therein. This was intended to oblige the Enemy, to detach ſome Troops on that Side, and weaken thoſe they had upon the *Scheld*, which ſucceeded accordingly. That Poſt would have been very advantageous; but as our Generals had other Things in View, they abandoned the ſame; ſince the *French* were come into their Neighbourhood, with moſt of our Forces, and thereby rendered our Paſſing the *Scheld* more eaſy. They are now near enough to attack Prince *Eugene*; before *Liſle*, if they think fit; and in that Caſe, I ſhall ſoon be with him, with the Troops under my Command. It began laſt Night to freeze ſo very hard, that our Soldiers long for fighting, were it only to warm themſelves. If any Thing material happens, I ſhall not fail to acquaint you therewith."

I am, &c.

Signed,
R. V. Count *de Hompeſch*.

P. S. "Forage being very ſcarce, in theſe Parts, our Horſes will ſuffer in ſome Meaſure; but when Men muſt be ſacrificed, to obtain a ſafe and honourable Peace, there is no Reaſon to complain of the Share Horſes muſt have in thoſe Difficulties; however, I will uſe all poſſible Means to preſerve them."

WE ſhall now give our Readers the Tranſlation of ſeveral Letters, relating to the Siege and Relief of *Bruſſels*, and the Paſſage of the *Scheld*, both as they tend very much to the Honour of our *Britiſh* Hero, and as they ſet thoſe Actions in a better Light, than any Account thereof, we have met elſewhere: The firſt is, a Letter to the *States-General*, from their Deputies in *Bruſſels*, and is as follows.

A Letter from the *Field-Deputies*, to the *States-General.*

HIGH *and* MIGHTY LORDS, *Bruſſels, Novemb.* 27, 1708.

“ WE had the Honour to receive, this Morning, your *High Mightineſſes* ſecret Reſolution of the Twenty-fifth, by which we ſee, with great Satiſfaction, that you have approved of what we have done here, for the Good of the *Common-Cauſe*: We ſhall not fail to be aſſiſtant in uſing all neceſſary Means for the Preſervation of this Place.

“ IT is a ſingular Pleaſure to us, to be able to inform your *High Mightineſſes*, by this Letter, that the Enemy, without having gained an Inch of Ground, began to attack the *Counterſcarp*, at Nine laſt Night, with great Fury, between the Gates of *Louvain* and *Namur*. The Fire was terrible on both Sides, and laſted till Five in the Morning; during which Time, the Enemy made nine Attacks, and at laſt lodged themſelves upon the *Glacis* of the *Counterſcarp*. But about Six a Clock, our Men made a Sally from the *Cover'd-Way*, Sword in Hand, with ſuch Succeſs, that they beat the Enemy out of their Works on the *Counterſcarp*, which they immediately levell'd.

“ WE can never ſufficiently commend the Bravery of the Troops of this Garriſon; eſpecially thoſe of the *States*; though all in general did their Duty very well: But ſince this Garriſon is already very much fatigued, and will not be able to reſiſt long the vigorous Attacks, which, in all Appearance, the Enemy will renew, we have earneſtly ſollicited the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Deputies who attended the Army, not to defer one Moment to relieve the Town; without which, however brave our Men are, they cannot very long ſuſtain the furious Attacks of the Enemy.”

We are, &c.

J. Van Bergh.
Baron *Van Reéde*, Lord of *Renſwoude.*

A Second Letter from the Same to the Same.

Another Letter from the Same to the Same.

HIGH *and* MIGHTY LORDS,

“ WE hope your *High Mightineſſes* have received the Letter, wherein we had Yeſterday the Honour to ſend you Word of the furious Attacks made by the Enemy, the Night between the Twenty-ſixth and Twenty-ſeventh, on the *Counterſcarp* of this City. After we had again diſpoſed all Things, Yeſterday, as well as poſſible, for reſiſting the Enemy's Attacks; becauſe our Spies reported unanimouſly, that the Enemy would not only make a general Aſſault in the Night, but would alſo fire with red-hot Bullets, in order to excite the Burghers to Sedition; we obſerved, about Twelve at Night, that their Army was in Motion; and ſoon after, that they were retiring towards *Namur*, with ſuch Precipitation, that they left behind them twelve Pieces of Cannon, and two Mortars, which are fallen into our Hands.

“ WE can never ſufficiently commend the Courage, and Conduct, of the Generals *Paſcal*, *Murray*, and *Wrangel*; nor ſet too great a Value upon the Proofs of both, given by the Colonels *Egelin*, and *Leſcheraine*, who happening to be here, without their Regiments, offered, nevertheleſs, their Service, wherever we ſhould pleaſe to employ them, in the Defence of the City: We hope, therefore, your *High Mightineſſes* will be pleaſed to conſider, whenever Occaſion offers, the Services performed by theſe gallant Officers.

"THE *States* of *Brabant* have ſhewn, both at this Juncture, and in many others, their Zeal for King *Charles*, and his *Allies*,; they having never been backward in ſupplying us with the Money we wanted for this Service; ſo that we had no need to make uſe either of the Credit of the *States*, or of our own. Herein thoſe *States* have merited highly.

"WE congratulate your *High Mightineſſes* on the Preſervation of this important Poſt, whereby *Antwerp*, and the Frontiers of our Republick, are ſecured, and the Towns of *Louvain*, *Mechlin*, and *Liers* ſaved.

"OUR Secretary, whom we ſend Expreſs with this, will inform your *High Mightineſſes* of the Particulars more at large; to which we refer you, becauſe we are ſtreightened in Point of Time. We are extremely joyful, that it has pleaſed the ALMIGHTY, for the Good of the State, to bleſs the Reſolution we had taken, to aſſiſt in the Defence of this Place to the laſt Extremity."

We are, &c.

Bruſſels, *Novemb.* 28, 1708. *J. Van Bergh.*

Baron *Van Reede*, Lord of *Renſwoude.*

P.S. "We forgot to take Notice, that, during the Siege, Monſieur *Decker*, firſt Burgo-Maſter of this City, acquitted himſelf of his Duty, in that Station, with the utmoſt Zeal, and Diligence."

A Letter to the States-General, *from Monſieur* Paſcal, *Governor of* Bruſſels.

A Letter from Monſ. *Paſcal*, to the *States-General.*

HIGH *and* MIGHTY LORDS,

"YOUR *High Mightineſſes*, I hope, will not be diſpleaſed, that I do myſelf the Honour to inform you, that the *Elector* of *Bavaria* has broken up the Siege of *Bruſſels*, and has left behind him twelve Pieces of Cannon, two Mortars, and three Waggon-Loads of Powder. From the Twenty-ſixth to the Twenty-ſeventh, his *Electoral* Highneſs had cauſed his Batteries to be raiſed; and about Ten at Night, he began to attack the *Cover'd-Way*, with all imaginable Vigour; but he was repulſed, in all his Attacks, by my Garriſon, who maintained their Ground, with inexpreſſible Firmneſs and Reſolution: The Reſt I refer to the Bearer. The Enemy have loſt an infinite Number of Men, and have left me all their Wounded; which, I am told, amount to above eight Hundred. I ſhall do myſelf the Honour to ſend your *High Mightineſſes* a Liſt, as ſoon as I have Leiſure to take an exact one. I hope your *High Mightineſſes* will permit me to have the Honour of congratulating you on this happy Occurrence. I had the good Fortune, to have two good Seconds in this Affair, Major-General *Murray*, and Baron *Wrangel*, who did all that could be expected, from two Perſons of ſuch Experience and Bravery. I was alſo greatly aſſiſted by the Valour of the whole Garriſon, and even by the Colonels *Egelin*, and *Leſcheraine*, though they were not of this Garriſon. I ſhall do myſelf the Honour to inform your *High Mightineſſes*, at Leiſure, of the Bravery of all the Commanders of the Regiments of this Garriſon, which is inexpreſſible; as alſo of all the Officers, who were in this Service, of all Nations. All this good Succeſs is owing to the Courage and Reſolution, which the Lords-Deputies of your *High Mightineſſes* ſhew'd on this Occaſion; and their Preſence inſpired the Burghers with ſuch a Steadineſs, and Confidence, as cannot be too much praiſed; no more than the Zeal, Activity, and Readineſs of the Burgo-Maſters, to execute whatever was required of them for the Service of the *Common-Cauſe*.

“ I HOPE the LORD will always bleſs the Arms of the *High Allies*, and “ that your *High Mightineſſes* will permit me to do myſelf the Honour to “ aſſure you, how much, and with what Reſpect, I am,

HIGH *and* MIGHTY LORDS,

Your High Mightineſſes,
Bruſſels, Nov. 28, 1708. *Moſt Humble moſt Obedient*, *and*
Moſt Submiſſive Servant,
PASCAL.

A Letter to the States-General, *from the Lords Deputies attending the Army.*

A Letter from the Lords Deputies, attending the Army, to the *States-General.*

HIGH *and* MIGHTY LORDS,

“ AFTER we had received certain Advice, that the *Elector* of *Bavaria* “ was marched towards *Bruſſels*, at the Head of ſome of the Enemy's “ Troops, to beſiege that Place, it was reſolved to force the Paſſage of the “ *Scheld*, and to march that Way. To this End, one Hundred Squadrons, “ and fifty Battalions, under the Duke of *Marlborough*, and fifty Squadrons, “ with nineteen Battalions, under Prince *Eugene*, march'd the Twenty-“ fifth Inſtant, to attempt the Paſſage of that River, in three or four ſeve-“ ral Places, which, by the Bleſſing of GOD, ſucceeded ſo well, that this “ Morning the Duke of *Marlborough* got over at *Kirkhoven*, between Seven “ and Eight a Clock, without firing a Shot, or loſing one Man; as did alſo “ the Body under Count *Lottum*, in the ſame manner, at *Aſperen*; the “ Enemy having drawn off all their Troops along the *Scheld*, from *Ghent* “ to *Tournay*, and abandoned all their Poſts. The Troops have all joined “ here, except ſome which are ſent back to the Citadel of *Liſle*. To-“ morrow, at Day Break, we ſhall continue our March towards *Bruſſels*, “ and we hope the Effect will be, that we ſhall be ſoon able, by the “ Bleſſing of GOD, to ſend you an Account of the Deliverance of that “ Place.”

We are, &c.
Oudenarde, Novemb. 27, 1708. *F. Van Collen.*
S. Van Goſlinga.
Count *Van Rechterem.*

A Letter from Count Tilly, *to their* High Mightineſſes.

A Letter from the Count *de Tilly* to the *States-General.*

HIGH *and* MIGHTY LORDS,

“ ON the Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth, we ſent our Artillery and “ Baggage from the Camp at *Rouſſelaer*, to *Menin*; and, the Twenty-fifth, “ we march'd with the Army towards *Harlebeck*, whither our Cavalry, who, “ according to the Diſpoſitions made, were to follow us, could not reach “ till the Twenty-ſixth, at Seven in the Morning, becauſe the Roads are “ almoſt unpaſſable at this Seaſon.

“ HOWEVER, we renewed our March that Afternoon, at Four a Clock, “ without cauſing any Waggons or Carriages to follow us, and kept moving “ forwards all that Night, that we might arrive this Morning, before Day, “ at the *Scheld*, and attempt to paſs it.

“ THE Diſpoſitions were ſettled in this Manner: That Prince *Eugene*, “ who began his March Yeſterday, with a Body of Troops, ſhould attempt “ to croſs at *Eſcanaffe*; the Duke of *Marlborough*, and myſelf, with the “ Troops of the *States*, at *Kirkhoven*; and the Count *de Lottum*, “ *Gaveren*.

“ WE all arrived, this Morning, at the Places agreed on, and at the “ Time appointed; and we laid our Bridges at *Kirkhoven*, and cauſed “ great Body of our Troops to paſs over, before the Enemy had any Not “ thereof: This done, we marched directly to the Poſt, which the Enem

“ h

"had at *Derchem.* In the mean While, Count *de Lottum* made himſelf, likewiſe, Maſter of the Poſt of *Gaveren*, without Reſiſtance. But Prince *Eugene*, finding the Paſſage at *Eſcanaſſe* too difficult, and having received Intelligence, that we were Maſters of the River at *Kirkhoven*, he immediately cauſed his Troops to march thither, and croſs'd over there alſo.

"THIS done, we marched, in Conjunction, towards the Enemy's Intrenchments, before *Oudenarde*; but we could only come up with their *Rear-Guard*, becauſe they had retreated with great Precipitation, and had taken their *Rout* towards *Gramont*. They had ſent away their Cannon the Day before; and of ſixteen Squadrons, and nineteen Battalions, which they had left in the Intrenchments, we took about five Hundred Priſoners, and kill'd about one Hundred. To-morrow, we ſhall continue our March towards *Bruſſels*."

I am, &c.

From the Camp before Oudenarde, Nov. 27, 1708.

The Count *de Tilly*.

P. S. "The greateſt Part of the Enemy's Baggage, and Equipages, are become our Booty."

Motions of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army having reſted, the Thirtieth of *November*, N. S. in the Neighbourhood of *Aloſt*, moved from thence the Firſt of *December*, and incamped, with the *Right*, at *Oudenarde*, and the *Left* at *Bierlegheim*. At the ſame Time, Lieutenant-General *Dedem* was ordered to advance, with twenty Battalions, and to paſs the *Scheld* at *Oudenarde*, where he incamped on the other Side of the River; to aſſiſt at the Works, which were ordered to be raiſed, for the Security of that Place, and to be near at Hand to join General *Hompeſch*, who, with thirty-eight Squadrons, and eight Battalions, was incamped near *Menin*: By theſe Diſpoſitions, a Communication was maintained with Prince *Eugene*'s Forces in *Liſle*.

St. Ghiſlain taken by Surprize, by the *Allies*, and retaken by the *French* by Capitulation.

WHILST the *Elector* of *Bavaria* was employ'd about the Siege of *Bruſſels*, Major-General *Pallandt*, Governor of *Aeth*, detached Colonel *la Motte*, with one Hundred and fifty Men, to ſurprize the Town of *St. Ghiſlain*, between *Mons*, and *Conde*; which he effected, the Fifteenth of *November*, having attack'd it Sword in Hand; forced the Barrier; kill'd ſeveral Officers and Soldiers; and made the Reſt of the Garriſon, conſiſting of a weak Regiment of *Spaniards*, Priſoners of War. But ſoon afterwards, the Men he left there, being attack'd in their Turn, by the Marquis *de Hautefort*, and Count *Albergotti*, with moſt of the Forces which had abandoned the *Scheld*, to the Number of twenty Thouſand Men, and thirty-two Pieces of Cannon, they were obliged to ſurrender, before Lieutenant-General *Dompre*, who was detach'd by the Duke of *Marlborough* to ſupport them, could come up to their Relief. They articled firſt, however, to be conducted to *Mons*, till they could be exchanged, which was to be done as ſoon as poſſible; they were alſo to keep their Swords and Equipages; and the Enemy's Garriſon, which had been taken in that Place, and could not be ſent away, were likewiſe to remain Priſoners of War: A very honourable Capitulation, and more than they had Reaſon to expect, conſidering the vaſt Superiority of the Enemy. General *Dompre*, therefore, halted with his Detachment at *Attre*, and was ordered to aſſiſt in bringing a great Convoy of Ammunition, and Stores, for the Siege of the Citadel of *Liſle*, from *Aeth* to *Oudenarde*.

An ungenerous Practice of the Enemy's turned upon themſelves.

THE Second of *December* was religiouſly obſerved, throughout the whole Army, by the Order of the Duke of *Marlborough*, as a Day of Thankſgiving, to ALMIGHTY GOD, for the happy Paſſage of the *Scheld*, and the Relief of *Bruſſels*. Some Time before the *Confederates* paſs'd the *Scheld*, the *French*, amongſt other Meaſures to diſtreſs them, had taken Occaſion to violate their Paſſports; and, in order to palliate this *ungenerous* Practice, the

Moſt Chriſtian King, by a Proclamation, dated the Twelfth of *November*, N. S. revoked all that had been granted. This *baſe* Chicane, however, turned to the Enemy's own Diſadvantage; for the *Allies*, hereupon, revoked alſo all the Paſſports, which had been given on their Side, whereby the *French* deſervedly had their Treachery turned upon themſelves, and were made the greateſt Sufferers. For, upon the ſucceſsful Paſſage of the *Scheld*, which put their whole Army under a general Conſternation; their Communication with *Ghent* and *Bruges* was entirely cut off, and the greateſt Part of their Troops were obliged to march, for Subſiſtence, towards *Valenciennes*.

The Citadel of *Liſle* ſurrenders.

In the mean While, the Citadel of *Liſle* continued to be vigorouſly preſſed by the *Confederates*; and the Beſiegers, during Prince *Eugene*'s Abſence, had made a Lodgment upon the ſecond *Counterſcarp*. Wherefore his Highneſs, upon his Return, ſent to the Marſhal *de Boufflers*, to acquaint him with the late Succeſs of the *Confederate* Forces, thinking thereby to induce him to ſurrender; but his Meſſage had not the deſired Effect. On the Seventh of *December*, the Batteries on the ſecond *Cover'd-Way* being finiſhed, Prince *Eugene* ſent the Marſhal another Summons, and offered him an honourable Capitulation; but his Highneſs declared, at the ſame Time, that if the Marſhal did not ſurrender before the Batteries began to fire, he was to expect no other Articles, but for himſelf and his Garriſon to be made Priſoners of War: And leſt he ſhould imagine, that the Beſiegers wanted Ammunition, and Proviſion, his Highneſs offered to ſhew his Stores to ſome Officers, whom he would give Leave to come out, for that Purpoſe. This Offer, and the Marſhal's wanting Powder himſelf, induced him to order a Parley to be beat, the Eighth in the Morning; and Hoſtages being exchanged, the Articles were ſigned the next Day, about Four in the Afternoon. Purſuant hereunto, a Gate was delivered up the ſame Day; and the Tenth, the Marſhal march'd out, with his whole Garriſon, with all the uſual Marks of Honour, and was conducted to *Doway*.

Medals ſtruck on this Occaſion.

On this Occaſion, and on the Relief of *Bruſſels*, the following Medals were ſtruck in *Holland*.

1. On the *Face* is repreſented, *Victory* winged, and running towards *Bruſſels*, which appears in view, with a Javelin in one Hand, and a Crown of Laurel in the other; to denote the Expedition with which the *Allies* haſtened, to oppoſe the *Elector* of *Bavaria*'s Deſign. Over *Victory* is the following Inſcription:

Obſtabat ſtrenua Virtus. Strenuous Courage oppoſed it.

And in the *Exergue*;

Gallis Fugatis, Obſidio Soluta Bruxellarum, 28 Novembris, 1708.
The *French*, being put to Flight, the Siege of *Bruſſels* was raiſed, *Nov.* 28. 1708.

On the Reverſe, is repreſented a *Wolf*, with Wings to his Feet, endeavouring to make his Eſcape with all poſſible Haſte, with this Inſcription:

Eugenij Umbra Pedibus addidit Alas.
The Shadow of *Eugene*, added Wings to his Feet.

And in the *Exergue*;

Poſtquam Diruit, Ruit.
After having ruined all he could, he is ruined himſelf.

Alluding to the *Ruin* the *Elector* of *Bavaria* had brought upon himſelf.

2. The Second has, on the *Face*, three *Buſto's*, repreſenting Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Veldt-Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, each in the Form of a ſeparate Medal, with a Figure, repreſenting *Victory* in the *Centre*

of the Triangle formed by theſe Medals: All which ſerve as Ornaments to a Pile of Trophies, raiſed of the Spoils taken at *Oudenarde*; the whole crowned with a Mural Crown. Round all theſe are the following Words, taken from the Second Book of *Samuel*, Chap. xxiii. Ver. 17.

*hæ*C *fe*C*er*V*nt h*I *Tres, Ar*MI *poetentes* DeI.

Theſe Things did theſe Three mighty Men of GOD.

The Capitals which are larger than the Reſt, making out the Number of the Year 1708, in *Roman* Figures. On the *Reverſe* is repreſented, Prince *Eugene* on Horſe-back, pointing with his Staff of Command towards the City of *Liſle*, with this Inſcription:

Vi facta Via eſt. 1708. A Way is opened by Force. 1708.

Alluding to the Battle of *Wynendale*, and other fortunate Events, which facilitated the Reduction of that City.

3. THE Third had on the *Face* the *Buſto* of her Majeſty of *Great Britain*, with her Title, as uſual; and on the *Reverſe*, was *Fame*, holding a Shield, with the Arms of *Liſle*, and a Plan of that City and Citadel near her; with this Inſcription:

Inſulæ *Captæ*, 1708. The City of *Liſle* taken in 1708.

4. ON the *Face* of the Fourth was repreſented the City of *Liſle*, at a Diſtance; and in the Front, the Deputies of that Place, ſurrendering it to Prince *Eugene*, by preſenting him their Arms; and over all, this Inſcription:

Vicit pervicax Virtus. Obſtinate Valour has conquer'd.

In the *Exergue*, are the following Words:

Inſulæ *ab Hoſtium Manibus Ereptæ*, CXX *Millibus Armatis fruſtra Reluctantibus*, IX Decembris, 1708.

Liſle ſnatched from the Hands of the Enemy, notwithſtanding the vain Reſiſtance of 120,000 Men, the 9th of *December*, 1708.

ON the *Reverſe*, is repreſented a Man ſlain, having the Arms of *France* in his Shield; a Pile of Arms, ſuppoſed to be taken at the Battle of *Oudenarde*, which paved the Way for this Siege; with a Proſpect of that Town at a Diſtance. *Fame*, with extended Wings, hovers over theſe Arms, with a Crown of Laurel in her Right Hand, for the Conqueror; and in the Left, a Standard, with the Arms of the *States-General*; and over her is the following Inſcription:

Adverſa, & averſa, Glorioſa.

The Meaning of which, according to Mr. *Lediard*, is;

It is glorious to overcome all Obſtacles.

But we rather think, as *Fame* ſeems upon the Wing, and holding out the Crown of *Laurel* to thoſe who are before her, whilſt, with the other Hand, ſhe holds out the Standard to thoſe behind her: The Meaning is,

She is glorious, both as ſhe flies towards you, and as ſhe goes from you.

In the *Exergue* are the following Words:

Flandria *utrinque Trophæifera: Caſi ex Itinere Galli ad* Audenardam, XI Julij, M.DCC.VIII.

Flanders is fruitful in Trophies on every Side: The *French* beaten in their Way to *Oudenarde*, *July* 11, 1708.

5. THE Fifth has on the *Face*, the Town and Citadel of *Liſle*, with this Inſcription over it:

Fœderatis Aditus in Galliam *apertus.*
The *Allies* have now an Entrance into *France.*

And in the *Exergue*;

Urbe Reddita, Die, 23 Octobris; *Caſtello, Die* 9 Decembris, 1708.
The City having ſurrendered, *Octob.* 23, and the Citadel, *Decemb.* 9, 1708.

ON the *Reverſe*, is repreſented a Nymph very diſconſolate, in a Robe embroider'd with *Flower-de-Luces*; to denote the miſerable State of the Kingdom of *France*. Before her hangs, on an old wither'd Tree, a Shield with the Arms of *France* thereon; but having only two *Flower-de-Luces* inſtead of three, as uſual, being ſuppoſed to have loſt one, by the Loſs of *Liſle*, whoſe Arms is a *Flower-de-Luce*. Over this is the following Inſcription:

Gallia *mœrens of* Lilium *deperditum.*
France mourning for the *Flower-de-Luce* ſhe has loſt.

And in the *Exergue*;

INSULA Flandriæ *cum Caſtello reſtituta.*
Liſle, in *Flanders*, reſtored, together with its *Citadel.*

6. ON the *Face* of the Sixth, is repreſented the Place beſieged, and the Batteries of the Beſiegers; the Sun ſtanding over the City, and the Moon over the Citadel, with theſe Words of *Joſhua*, Chap. x. Ver. 12.

Siſte Sol in Gibeon, *& Luna in Valle* Ajalon.
Sun, ſtand thou ſtill upon *Gibeon*, and thou Moon, in the Valley of *Ajalon.*

The Meaning is, probably, to repreſent the Difficulty of taking that Place, which amounted almoſt to a Miracle; eſpecially the conſtant fair, and mild Weather the *Confederates* had, almoſt during the whole Siege, without which, it would have been impoſſible to have reduced it. In the *Exergue*, the Time of the Siege, and Surrender of the Citadel, is ſpecify'd in theſe Words:

Caſtellum Ryſſel *Obſeſſum* 27 Octobris, *Receptum vero* 9 Decembris.
The Citadel of *Liſle* beſieged the 27th of *Octob.* and taken the 9th of *Decemb.*

THE *Reverſe* repreſents the Tower of *Babel*, with the following Words, borrowed from *Gen.* Chap. xi. Ver. 7.

Confundamus Linguam eorum, ut non audiat unuſquiſque Vocem proximi ſui.
Go to, let us go down, and confound their Language, that they may not underſtand one another's Speech.

Alluding, probably, to the Miſery and Confuſion which was in the Place, and the Difference of Opinion about ſurrendering. In the *Exergue*, are the following Words:

Ryſſel *vel* Inſula *per principem* Eugenium *obſeſſa*, 22 Auguſt. & 23 Octob. *Recepta* 1708.
Ryſſel or *Liſle*, beſieged by Prince *Eugene Aug.* 22, and taken *Octob.* 23, 1708.

7. THE Seventh, and Laſt, has on the *Face* Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, having each of them a *Flower-de-Luce* in his Hand; to denote their having each of them contributed greatly to the humbling the

Pride of *France*; behind them are Mortar-Pieces, with the Help of which they had reduced *Liſle*; and before them, a Nymph in a ſuppliant Poſture, crowned with a Mural Crown, preſenting them with a *Flower-de-Luce*; being the Arms of the City of *Liſle*. Over them is the following Inſcription:

Liliis diſcerptis, Lilium Captum.

The *Lillies*, or *Flower-de-Luces*, being pluck'd, *Liſle* is taken.

And in the *Exergue*;

Eugenio *obſidente*, Marlborough *Tegente*, Gallo *Spectante*, Inſula *Capta*, MDCCIIX. Octobris 23.

Eugena beſieging it, and *Marlborough* covering the Siege, *Liſle* was taken, whilſt the *French* ſtood by and look'd on, *October* 23, 1708.

ON the *Reverſe*, is a Plan of the City and Citadel of *Liſle*, with their Works, and the Approaches of the *Allies*; round which is the following Verſe, taken from *Virgil*;

Urbs antiqua Redit, multos Dominata per Annos.

This ancient City returns to its right Lord, after having been many Years under the Dominion of Strangers.

The *French* go into Winter Quarters.

To reſume the Thread of our Story; the Court of *France*, and the *French* Generals, were extremely mortify'd, to ſee all their Schemes, and Attempts, for the Relief of *Liſle*, end in their own Confuſion; but they were to receive yet farther Mortifications this Year, before the Campaign was ended; of which they were ſo little apprehenſive, that they thought of nothing more than going into Winter-Quarters, and having ſeparated their Army, returned themſelves inglorious to *Paris*. They had, indeed, great Reaſon to believe, that the *Confederates*, tired out with the Fatigues, and Difficulties, of a long and active Campaign, would have been ſatisfy'd with their laſt important Conqueſt; but they found themſelves greatly miſtaken; for the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, were reſolved to crown their Glorious Succeſs, with the Recovery of *Ghent* and *Bruges*. On this Occaſion, there goes a Report, that upon the Duke's taking Leave of King *Auguſtus*, who was going for *Saxony*, and that Monarch's wiſhing him a good Voyage, believing he intended to ſet out directly for *England*, his Grace anſwered, with great Humour, in *French*; "*Que, le Tems étant* "*fort froid, il ne vouloit pas paſſer la Mer, ſans* GAND; which is, *That the* "*Weather being very Cold, he would not croſs the Sea, without* GLOVES." The Word *Gand* which ſignifies a *Glove* in *French*, being alſo the Name of the City of *Ghent* in that Language.

The Duke of *Marlborough* marches to beſiege *Ghent*.

BE this as it will, the Duke marched, the Eleventh of *December*, N. S. with his Army, from *Bierleghem*, and encamped with the *Right* at *Melle*, and the *Left* at *Meerlebeck*; there his Grace immediately gave Orders for laying Bridges over the Upper and Lower *Scheld*, as alſo over the *Lys*; for keeping open a Communication between the ſeveral Bodies of Troops, which were to be employ'd in the Siege of *Ghent*; but it happening to freeze very hard at this Time, proved a great Hindrance to the Undertaking. On the Sixteenth, Prince *Eugene* croſſed the *Scheld*, with his Army, and encamped at *Ename*; and the ſame Day, about Noon, coming to *Melle*, he held a Council of War, with the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Generals under him, about the remaining Operations of the Campaign. It was there agreed; *That the Duke of* Marlborough *ſhould command the Siege of* Ghent, *and that Prince* Eugene *ſhould cover it.*

PURSUANT to this Reſolution, the *Imperial*, and *Palatine* Troops, with twenty Squadrons of Horſe, detach'd from his Grace's Army, march'd the Seventeenth towards *Gramont*, in Order to encamp at *Gamerache*, on the

other

Motions of the *Confederate* Army thereupon.

other Side of the *Dender*, both for the Conveniency of Forage, and to obſerve the Enemy on that Side. The Prince of *Naſſau*, with the Detachment that went from the Duke's Army to the Siege of *Liſle*, and the *Heſſians*, marched, likewiſe, at the ſame Time, from *Ename* to *Coſterzeele*, in order to block up *Ghent*, between the *Upper* and *Lower Scheld*; and the Diſpoſition being made for inveſting it on all Sides, the Army made a Motion, the Eighteenth, and took the following Poſts: Count *Lottum*, with thirty-ſix Battalions, and thirty Squadrons, between the *Upper Scheld*, and the *Lys*; the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe*, with forty Squadrons, and twenty Battalions, between the *Lys*, and the Canal of *Bruges*, and from thence to the Canal of *Sas*; the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, between *Mulcſtein* and the *Lower Scheld*, with twenty-five Squadrons, and ſixty Battalions; and Count *Tilly*, with thirty Squadrons, and as many Battalions, between the *Upper* and *Lower Scheld*. All theſe Poſts might be either re-inforced, or relieved, according as Occaſion ſhould require.

Ill Conſequences of Enemy's poſſeſſing *Ghent* and *Bruges*.

As the *French*, when they abandoned the *Scheld*, retreated with Part of their Army that Way, and put a ſtrong Garriſon into the Cities of *Ghent* and *Bruges*; which done, they drew together their ſcattered Army, and retired towards *Doway* and *Valenciennes*; the Neighbourhood of theſe numerous Garriſons, might have been of ill Conſequence to the *United Provinces*, and particularly to that of *Zealand*, by their Excurſions during the Winter: It was reſolved, therefore, to drive them thence, whatever Difficulties that Deſign might be attended with.

THE Day before *Ghent* was inveſted, the Clergy, Magiſtracy, and Burghers of that City ſent a Deputation to the Duke of *Marlborough*, to deſire; *That the Town might not be deſtroy'd, by Bombs, and Fire-Balls.* But his Grace's Anſwer was, “ That their Miſfortune having happened “ through their own Folly, or Negligence, they had no other Way to ſave “ their Houſes, but by returning to their Duty, and taking up Arms for “ King *Charles*.” To this they reply'd; that, *They were over-awed by a numerous Garriſon, of thirty Battalions, and nineteen Squadrons*; *ſo that all they could do was, not to aſſiſt the Garriſon in any manner.* Hereupon, they were told, “ They muſt expect all poſſible Means would be uſed, to re- “ duce them to the Obedience of their lawful Sovereign.” His Grace, likewiſe, charged them to declare to the *Spaniſh*, and *Walloon* Regiments, which made Part of the Garriſon, “ That if they would quit the *French* “ Intereſt, and come over to the *Allies*, they ſhould be immediately en- “ tertained in the King's Service, and regularly paid, according to their “ reſpective Ranks; for which his Grace, and the Deputies gave their “ Aſſurance.”

THE *French* could not be perſuaded, at firſt, that the *Confederates* were in Earneſt, in their Deſign to venture upon the Siege of *Ghent*, at this advanced Seaſon of the Year: However, upon Intelligence, that the Duke of *Marlborough* had march'd to *Melle*, Monſieur *de Chamillard*, the *French* King's Prime Miniſter, wrote the following Letter to the Count *de la Motte*, by his Moſt *Chriſtian* Majeſty's Directions; from whence we may plainly ſee what Concern that Court was under for that Place.

Letter from Monſieur *de Chamillard*, to the Count *de la Motte*.

SIR,

“ THE Preſervation of *Ghent* is of ſo great Importance, that you can “ never take too many Precautions, in Concert with the Baron *de Capres*, “ Monſieur *de la Faye*, the Brigadiers and other Head Officers, for a long “ and vigorous Defence, in Caſe the Enemy ſhould reſolve to beſiege you “ in Form. Notwithſtanding the City in itſelf is not ſtrong, it cannot be “ attack'd, but by narrow and difficult Places. You have a great Number “ of Troops, which are more than ſufficient to defend a *Cover'd Way*, and “ ſell dear to the *Allies* the *Conqueſt* of that Place, if they ſhould perſiſt in “ their Deſign, to make themſelves Maſters thereof. I cannot forbear “ telling you, that to a great Share of Courage, and being well inclined, “ it is neceſſary to add a great Calmneſs and Sedateneſs of Mind, and Pa-

"tience, in order to lay in the Enemy's Way all the Difficulties which may annoy them, and retard the Siege. Do not take upon yourſelf alone all the Motions which are to be made; for there are ſeveral Officers, who are capable of adviſing and aſſiſting you. You know how much I intereſt myſelf in every Thing wherein you are perſonally concerned; tho' Reaſons of State oblige me to tell you my Thoughts, on ſuch Points, as, in my Opinion, may moſt contribute to a long Defence, I think myſelf bound to aſſure you, as relating to yourſelf alone; that after having had the Misfortune to command in *Oſtend*, which the Enemy reduced in a very few Days; and of not having ſucceeded in the Action at *Wynendale*; it is of the utmoſt Importance to yourſelf, as well as to his Majeſty, that the Opportunity you now have, may give him ſuch a good Opinion of you, as may obtain from his Majeſty thoſe Marks of Diſtinction, for which you have ſo long laboured. I do not know whether you want any Major-Generals of the King's Troops; but as all the Forces, which are to be quartered from *Ghent* to *Ypres*, with thoſe in *Bruges*, and *Newport*, and all the General Officers and others, are to obey your Orders, you may give Notice to thoſe who are to command there this Winter, what you ſhall think fit to be done for his Majeſty's Service. According to the Repartition of Winter-Quarters, which I ſend you with this Letter, you will find, that ſeveral Regiments, which were deſigned for *Ghent* and *Bruges*, are marched towards *Newport*, and *Ypres*: For the firſt Diſpoſition of the Troops was made in View of Winter-Quarters, and not for continuing the Campaign, and maintaining Sieges However, his Majeſty has commanded me to let you know, that it is not fit to make any Alterations as to the Garriſon of *Ghent*. He is pleaſed to ſend Orders to Monſieur *Puiguion*, to leave in *Bruges* fourteen Battalions, and nine Squadrons, as Monſieur *Grimalde* had deſired; but the Reſt of the Forces are forthwith to return towards the Frontiers of the Kingdom.

"IF you ſhould be beſieged, you muſt uſe all poſſible Means to protract the Siege, inſomuch, that it may coſt the *Allies* very dear, and diſpute the Ground, Inch by Inch, as the Marſhal *de Boufflers* has done at *Liſle*; I know the Difference between the Fortifications of *Liſle* and thoſe of *Ghent*; but there is in the latter a good *Cover'd Way*, which is equally good every-where; and after ſix Weeks Time, the Enemy were not entirely Maſters of that at *Liſle*; though the Garriſon of that Place was not ſo ſtrong as yours. I write to Meſſieurs the Baron *de Capres*, and *de la Faye*, to deſire them to act in Concert with you, in every Thing that may contribute to the Good of the Service, and content the Burghers of *Ghent*, who deſerve, and ought to have had, a happier Fate. I tell you nothing as to the Preſervation of the Troops; in my Opinion, you have a long Time before you ought to think of that, and I have Reaſon to believe, they will ſerve with great Zeal and Affection under your Command."

I am perfectly, SIR,
Your moſt Humble, and
Moſt Affectionate Servant,
CHAMILLARD.

[*This Letter was intercepted.*]

IN the mean Time, Prince *Eugene* went to *Bruſſels*, whilſt the Preparations were making for the Siege, where he ſtaid three or four Days; and on the Twentieth, the Duke of *Marlborough* removed his Quarters, from *Melle*, to *Meerlebeck*, in order to be the nearer the Centre of the ſeveral Attacks. The ſame Evening, the Beſiegers took Poſt, near the Caſtle of *Ghent*, having firſt attacked and defeated a Guard, which was placed without the Gate of *Gaveren*. On the Twenty-ſecond, ſome Troops were detached from the Body commanded by the Prince of *Heſſe*, and the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, to block up the *Red Fort*, on the Canal between *Ghent* and the

The *Red Fort* block'd up.

Sas; and Cannon, Mortar-Pieces, and other Neceſſaries were got ready for the Attack of the City.

On the Twenty-fourth, the Pioneers having repaired and inlarged the Roads, for the eaſier Communication of the Quarters, the Gabions and Faſcines being in a Readineſs, and the Artillery and Ammunition at Hand, the Trenches were opened, about Eight in the Evening, at the Attack commanded by General *Lottum*, between the *Scheld* and the *Lys*: Two Thouſand Horſemen, covered by ſeven Battalions, and two more in Reſerve, with ſix Hundred Horſe, were ordered for that Service, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, Major-General *Weeke*, and the Lord *North* and *Gray*, a Brigadier. The Night being very light, the Enemy's Centinels ſoon perceived the Beſiegers; but before they could get their Troops together, their Workmen were ſo well covered, that their Loſs was inconſiderable.

The Trenches opened before the Town. And before the Citadel.

On the Twenty-fifth, the Trenches were opened before the Citadel, at the Duke of *Wirtemberg*'s Attack, by one Thouſand four Hundred Workmen, covered by four Battalions, and ſix Hundred Horſe, commanded by Major-General *Murray*, and Brigadier *Borr*: And at Night, the *Allies* broke Ground at a third Attack, before the *Bruſſel's Gate*, between the *Upper* and *Lower Scheld*, at which Brigadier *Evans* commanded, with four Battalions, and ſix Hundred Workmen, who carried on the Trenches near ſeven Hundred Paces, and made a Communication without any Loſs. Next Morning, the Enemy made a Sally, with ten Companies of Grenadiers, and ſome other Troops, to the Number of two Thouſand Men, in which they had ſome Succeſs at firſt, and put two *Engliſh* Regiments into ſome Diſorder; but they were ſoon obliged to retire, with great Precipitation, before they could make any Attempt upon the Works: In this Action, Brigadier *Evans*, and Colonel *Groves*, of the Lord *North* and *Gray*'s Regiment, were taken Priſoners.

The *Red Fort* ſurrenders.

The ſame Day, the Batteries of the *Allies*, fired upon the *Red Fort*, with ſuch good Succeſs, that the Garriſons conſiſting of two Hundred Men, beat a Parley, and ſurrendered themſelves Priſoners of War; and the Attacks of the Town and Citadel were carried on ſo vigorouſly, on every Side, that the Twenty-ninth, about Noon, Monſieur *de la Motte* ſent out a Trumpet, with a Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, deſiring Leave for ſome Officers of the Garriſon to attend him. Hereupon, his Grace ſent him a blank Paſſport; and in the Evening, the Prince of *Iſenghien*, Brigadier *Cano*, and the Count *d'Aubigny*, Colonel of the Royal Regiment, came to *Meerlebeck*, with Offers to ſurrender the Town and Caſtle in four Days, if the *Allies* were not obliged to raiſe the Siege in that Time, and provided the Garriſon were then allowed to march out, with all the Marks of Honour. The Duke gave them till the Second of *January* in the Morning; and ſending them back, with Directions to return the next Day, at Six a Clock, Orders were immediately ſent to the Batteries, to ceaſe farther Firing.

And the City, and Caſtle.

On the Thirtieth, in the Morning, the ſame Gentlemen came out again, bringing with them a Deputation from the Clergy, the Magiſtracy, and Commons of the Town; and all Things being ſettled with them, it was agreed, that Hoſtages ſhould be immediately exchanged, for putting the Capitulation in Execution; by Virtue of which, the Gate of the Attack of St. *Peter*, and the *Gate of Relief* of the Citadel, were put into the Poſſeſſion of the *Confederates*, the Thirty-firſt of *December*, N. S. in the Morning. Hereupon, the Field-Deputies of the *States-General* wrote the following Account to their *High Mightineſſes*.

A Letter from the Field-Deputies, to the *States-General*.

High *and* Mighty Lords,

“ The Capitulation with the Garriſon of *Ghent* was ſigned Yeſterday, “ according to the incloſed Copy, which we do ourſelves the Honour to ſend “ to your *High Mightineſſes*, by the Commiſſary *Vleertman*. The City have “ likewiſe delivered their Articles, relating to the Publick, which would “ have been regulated this Day, had we not conſidered, that the Lords their *High Mightineſſes* Deputies at *Bruſſels*, whoſe Commiſſion has a particular Relation to this Affair, ought neceſſarily to be preſent, and we expect them hourly. In the mean Time, purſuant to the Capitulation, the Garriſon have put into our Hands the St. *Peter's Gate* of this City, and the *Gate of Relief* of the Caſtle. The Duke of *Marlborough* has, likewiſe, ſent to ſummon thoſe of *Bruges*; but the Trumpet is not yet returned: However, we do not believe they will wait the Approach of the Troops; ſo that we hope, by the firſt Poſt, to congratulate your *High Mightineſſes* on the Reduction of that City, as we do ourſelves the Honour to do moſt humbly on the Recovery of this Place."

We are, &c.

From the Camp before Ghent,
December 31, 1708.

Goſlinga.
Rechteren.
Welvelde.
Geldermalſen.

The Capitulation mentioned in the foregoing Letter, was as follows.

The Articles of Capitulation.

1. " THAT the *Roman Catholick* Religion ſhall be preſerved in its full and free Exerciſe, without Innovation. *Granted.*

2. " THAT the preſent Capitulation ſhall only affect the two Crowns; and that the Clergy, and Magiſtracy of *Ghent*, ſhall treat ſeparately for themſelves. *Granted.*

3. " THAT a Gate of the ſaid Town ſhall be delivered to the Troops of the *Allies*, on the Thirty-firſt of this Inſtant *December*, at Ten in the Morning, unleſs the Town ſhould happen to be relieved between this and that Day. The Gate to be then delivered, ſhall be the Gate at the Attack of St. *Peter's*, as alſo the *Gate of Relief* of the Citadel, at which ſome Troops of the preſent Garriſon ſhall be poſted, ſeparated from thoſe of the *Allies*, by Barriers in the Middle of the Arch under thoſe Gates, in order to prevent the Intermingling of the Troops, and the Diſorders which might probably enſue thereupon. *Granted.*

4. " THAT all Perſons in the Service of the two Crowns, of what Character or Condition ſoever, without Exception, whether named, or not, in this Capitulation, ſhall go out of the Town, on the Second of *January*, 1709, at Nine in the Morning, at the Gate of *Courtray*; with Arms, Equipage, Drums beating, and Colours flying, Ball in Mouth, Match lighted at both Ends, Ammunition for twenty Charges, and ten Pieces of Cannon, lately brought from *France*; as alſo four Pattereroes with their Carriages, and Ammunition for twelve Charges for each Piece, for *Tournay*; by the neareſt Way; in four or five Days; marching, or halting at the Choice of the Beſieged; without being obliged, on any Pretence whatſoever, to a quicker March, than the Beſieged ſhall approve, with Regard to the Seaſon, and the Roads; and that the Beſiegers ſhall allow them a ſufficient Convoy, for the Safety both of the Garriſon and their Equipage. *Granted, Except that there ſhall be allowed but twelve Charges for the Garriſon, and ſix Pieces of the Cannon lately come from* France, *with Ammunition for twelve Charges.*

5. " THAT for the Tranſportation of the ſaid ten Pieces of Cannon, Pattereroes, Ammunition, and Equipage, as well as of the Sick and Wounded, to *Tournay*, the *Allies* ſhall provide a ſufficient Number of Boats, and Watermen; to which Boats there ſhall be a ſufficient Guard allowed by the *Allies*, for the Safety of the Sick. And, in Caſe the River ſhall not be navigable, a ſufficient Number of Land-Carriages ſhall be ready on the Thirty-firſt Inſtant, that the Beſieged may have Time to load the ſaid Carriages, ſo as to march out with the whole Garriſon, and arrive at *Tournay* at the ſaid Time. *Granted, for the Artillery mentioned in the foregoing Article, as alſo for the Equipage, at the Charge of the Beſiegers; and as for a ſufficient Number of Boats, the Beſieged may be immediately ſupplied therewith, in the City of* Ghent.

6.

6. “THAT the Sick and Wounded, who are in the Town and Caſtle of *Ghent*, and ſhall be in a Condition to bear being removed, ſhall be furniſhed in the ſame manner, with Boats, Watermen, and Carriages ſufficient to Convoy them to *Tournay*, by the neareſt Way, at the Expence of the *Allies*. *Granted, at the Expence of the Beſieged.*

7. “THAT the Sick and Wounded, who cannot be removed, at the Time of the Troops marching, ſhall be allowed to ſtay in *Ghent*, and be ſupply'd with proper Food, Lodging, and Medicines, at the Charge of the *Allies*, according to the Manner in which they are taken Care of, in the Hoſpitals of his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty; and when they ſhall be able to bear travelling, Boats, with Paſſports, ſhall be provided for them, in order to their being tranſported to *Tournay*, by the neareſt Way. *Granted, in the ſame Manner with the foregoing Article.*

8. “THAT no Effects, Papers, or Equipages, belonging to any Perſon whatſoever, employ'd in the Service of the two Crowns, ſhall be ſeized, on any Pretence whatſoever; but that, on the contrary, ſufficient Carriages ſhall be provided, for the Effects and Families of ſuch Perſons, at the Charge of the *Allies*, to tranſport them to *Tournay*, by the neareſt Way. Provided that the Sieur *de Bonnot*, Commiſſary of War, and the Sieur *de Miſſily*, Paymaſter of the Troops, of his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty, ſhall remain in *Ghent*, as Hoſtages, for the Payment of all Debts juſtly contracted during the Siege, for the Service of the two Crowns, till thoſe Debts are wholly diſcharged. *Granted, provided that the ſame Hoſtages ſhall be reſponſible for all the Debts contracted, ſince the* French *have been in Poſſeſſion of the Town.*

9. “THAT the *Allies* ſhall ſupply the Beſieged with ten covered Waggons, which ſhall march out, at the ſame Time, with the Garriſon, without being examined, upon any Pretence whatſoever. *Granted, for ſix covered Waggons.*

10. “THAT there ſhall be no Satisfaction expected from the Beſieged, for any Damage occaſioned by the Siege. *Granted, except in Caſes where there ſhall appear ſome previous Agreement to the contrary.*

11. “THAT no Perſons whatſoever, who belong to the Garriſon of the two Kings, ſhall be arreſted, on any Pretence or Reaſon whatſoever. *Granted, provided they pay, or give ſatisfactory Security to their Creditors for their Debts.*

12. “THAT the Priſoners taken out of the Garriſon, as well as the Garriſon of the *Red Fort*, who were detached from this Garriſon, ſhall be reſtored on each Side; that thoſe who are in the Army of the *Allies*, ſhall be ſent into the Town, before the Garriſon marches out of it, and thoſe of the *Allies* who are in the Town, ſhall be immediately ſent back to the Army. *Granted.*

13. “THAT the *Allies* ſhall not take any Soldier out of his Ranks, as they march out, on any Pretence whatſoever. *Granted, except Deſerters.*

14. “THAT the Garriſon ſhall be allowed to carry out of *Ghent*, Forage, and neceſſary Proviſions, ſufficient for their Subſiſtence for five Days. *Granted.*

15. “THAT the Hoſtages on each Side, for the Execution of this Capitulation, ſhall be ſet at Liberty, aſſoon as theſe Articles are performed, and the Garriſon are arrived at *Tournay*. *Granted.*

16. “THAT all the Women, Children, and Families of any belonging to the Troops of the two Crowns, ſhall be permitted to retire to *Tournay*, with their Effects. *Granted, at their own Charge.*

17. “ALL the Inhabitants of *Ghent* ſhall have Liberty to retire, with their Effects, into the Dominions of the two Crowns. *Granted, provided they do it within three Months.*

18. “THAT the *Allies* ſhall allow the Wives of the Soldiers, who are in the Town ſix Months Time to retire out of it; and after the Expiration of that Term, to go to ſuch Places, in the Territories of the two Crowns, as they ſhall think fit. *Granted, as the foregoing Article.*

19. "THE Beſiegers ſhall ſend Commiſſaries To-morrow, being the Thirty-firſt, into the Town of *Ghent*, to whom all the Keys of Stores of Proviſion, and Ammunition, as well as exact Accounts of Forage ſhall be faithfully delivered, under neceſſary Guards, that nothing may be loſt. *Granted.*

"Signed at the Camp of *Meerlebeck*, the thirtieth Day of *December*, 1708. at Eleven a-Clock in the Morning."

The Prince and Duke of Marlborough.
Le Comte de la Motte.
Ferdinand van Collen Houdancourt.
S. van Goſlinga.
Le Comte de Rechteren.
B. van Welvelde.
Adrian van Borſelen, tot Gelderen.

BESIDES this Capitulation, there was another agreed on, with the Clergy and Magiſtracy of the City; but as that related chiefly to their Privileges and Immunities, we ſhall omit it. The *States-General* were ſo ſenſible of the Importance of the Service, done by the Duke of *Marlborough* to the *Common Cauſe*, in the Recovery of *Ghent*, that they immediately wrote him the following Letter, as a Teſtimony of their Gratitude.

A Letter from the *States-General* to the Duke of *Marlborough*

SIR,

"No News could be more acceptable to Us, at this Time, than the Advice your Highneſs has given Us, in your Letter of the laſt of *December*, of the Reduction of *Ghent*, when We conſidered the Largeneſs and Situation of that Place, its numerous Garriſon, the hard Seaſon of the Year, the Fatigues the Troops had already undergone, in this extraordinary long and difficult Campaign, theſe Things ſeemed not to permit Us to expect ſo ſoon this happy Succeſs. We praiſe the LORD of HOSTS, who has heard our Prayers on this Occaſion, and granted more than We could hope for, and continues his Bleſſing on the Arms of the *Allies*, under your Conduct. We rejoice, likewiſe, with all our Hearts, to ſee you bringing to an End this Glorious and difficult Campaign, by the Conqueſt of ſo important a Place, as that you have now reduced by your Valour, and hope that *Bruges* will have the ſame Fate. If ſo many repeated Defeats are not able to oblige the Enemy, to make an End of the War, by a Peace, wherein the *Allies* may find their Security, according to their Alliance, We hope, the Year We are now beginning, you will obtain over them new Advantages, which will ſtill encreaſe your Glory, and force the Enemy to lay down their Arms, to the Satisfaction of the *High Allies*, We conclude with theſe Wiſhes, and are truly, and with the greateſt Eſteem, *&c.*"

PURSUANT to the Capitulation, the Garriſon of *Ghent* march'd out the Second of *January*, N. S. with the uſual Marks of Honour, in order to be conducted to *Tournay*; and immediately after, the Duke of *Argyle*, with ſix *Britiſh* Battalions, took Poſſeſſion of the Town and Citadel. In the Morning, thirty Battalions, and forty Squadrons, were ranged along the Cauſey, from the Outward Barrier of the *Bruſſels* Gate, to receive the *French*, who began to come out, about Ten a-Clock, with the Count *de la Motte*, and other General Officers at their Head. They ſaluted the Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene*, as did, likewiſe, all the Troops, which being very numerous, it was near Seven at Night, before they had all paſs'd by. The Duke and Prince *Eugene* were on Horſe-back all the Time, as were alſo, with them, the Count *de la Motte*, and the Baron *de Capres*, who then followed their Troops to *Gaveren*, in their Way to *Tournay*, between Nine and Ten at Night. This done, his Grace ſupped with Prince *Eugene*, and afterwards went into the Town *incognito*.

On the Third in the Morning, the Duke going to view the Attacks, and the Outworks, was received, as he returned, about Noon, at his Entrance into the Gate of St. *Liven*, by the Magiſtrates; who after making him a Compliment, on this Occaſion, preſented him with the Keys of the Town, in a gilt Baſon; which his Grace returning, was conducted by them through a Lane of the Burghers under Arms, to the Town-Houſe; where a ſplendid Entertainment was prepared for him, and the other Generals and Head Officers of the Army. In the Evening, there was an Illumination on the Tower of the Town-Houſe, a Ceremony which had not been obſerved for many Years before, and the Burghers, by their loud and repeated Acclamations, ſeemed to teſtify, that it was a great Satisfaction to them, that they were again returned to their Obedience to their lawful Sovereign. This ſeeming Joy, however, was believed by moſt to be fictitious, and only a Cloak to cover their former Treachery, and Perfidy; for which, though they had ſuffered ſeverely, it was thought they would commit the ſame again, if Occaſion ſhould offer.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene* ſet out for the *Hague*.

However inſincere the Joy of the Burghers might be, that of the *Allies* was ſincere, and was not a little increaſed by the News of the Enemy's having evacuated *Bruges*; the Magiſtrates of which Place came, the Second in the Evening, to *Ghent*, to make their Submiſſion to the Duke of *Marlborough*; and acquainted him, that the *French* Garriſon had march'd out on the Firſt of *January*, at Night: At the ſame Time, the Enemy abandoned *Plaſſendahl*, and *Leffinghen*, and retired into their own Territories. On the Third, Prince *Eugene* ſet out for *Bruſſels*, whither he was followed, next Day, by the Duke of *Marlborough*; where having ſettled the Winter-Quarters for the *Confederate* Troops, the Command of which was given to Count *Tilly*, they ſet out together, the Ninth of *January*, for the *Hague*. Thus theſe two great Commanders put an End to their Glorious Campaign; which for its Length, and the Variety of Critical Turns therein, as well as its important Succeſſes, is hardly to be paralleled in Hiſtory; and proved as much to the Advantage, as well as Glory of the *Confederates*, as themſelves could have wiſh'd or deſired. To commemorate theſe extraordinary Succeſſes, the following Medal was ſtruck, much about the ſame Time.

On the *Face* was repreſented Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, holding each of them, in one Hand, a Crown of Laurels, and gathering Lillies with the other, with this Inſcription:

Ad exornandam Lauream. To adorn our Laurels.

In the *Exergue*, are the following Words:

Eugenii & Marlborough *Conjunctio* Gallorum *Diſſipatio.*
The Junction of *Eugene* and *Marlborough* proves the Diſperſion of the *French*.

On the *Reverſe* is repreſented a Man ſitting under a Tree, and inticing a *Cock* to him, with a Bait faſten'd to a Hook and a Line, upon which the *Cock* ſeizes. Over them is this Verſe:

Væ tibi ludenti, nam mox poſt Jubila flebis.
Woe unto thee who now rejoiceſt, for thy Joy ſhall ſoon be turned into Weeping.

Alluding to the ſhort-liv'd Joy of the *French* in their Poſſeſſion of *Ghent*, and *Bruges*; and their being obliged to ſuffer not only the Reduction of *Liſle*, but the Retaking of thoſe Places alſo. This is farther explained by the following Inſcription in the *Exergue*;

Galli *Gandavo* & Bruga *Capta* Aldenardam *Obſeſturi vincuntur.* IX Julii.
M.DCC.IIX.
The *French*, deſigning to beſiege *Oudenarde*, are defeated, *July* 11, 1708, and loſe *Ghent*, and *Bruges*.

The State of Affairs in other Parts of *Europe*.

THE Affairs on the *Upper Rhine* were very inconſiderable this Year, and the Campaign there produced nothing very material; or, at leaſt, nothing that occaſioned any Alteration in the general Affairs of *Europe*, wherefore we ſhall paſs them by, without any farther Notice. In *Piedmont*, the Duke of *Savoy* obtained ſeveral Advantages over the Marſhal *de Villars*, who commanded on that Side. In *Italy*, the moſt remarkable Incident of this Year, was the Difference between the Courts of *Rome* and *Vienna*; the *Pope*, by his manifeſt Partiality for the Houſe of *Bourbon*, having ſo far incurred the Indignation of the *Emperor*, that he was reſolved to curb the Pride and Inſolence of his Spiritual Father. In the mean While, the old Gentleman, being buoy'd up by the vain Promiſes of the *French*, began to talk of chaſtizing his rebellious Son, with temporal, as well as ſpiritual Scourges, and began to raiſe an Army for that Purpoſe; but Count *Dhaun* invading the *Papal* Territories, and the *Holy* Father being apprehenſive of a Bombardment, at *Civita Vecchia*, from the *Engliſh* Fleet, his Stomach came down. In *Spain*, among other Advantages obtained by the *Confederates* this Year, *Port-Mahon*, with the whole Iſland of *Minorca*, was reduced by Sir *Edward Whitaker*, and Major-General *Stanhope*; a Conqueſt the more worthy of our Notice, as it has remained ever ſince in the Poſſeſſion of *Great Britain*, and was confirmed to that Crown for ever, by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

HAVING now given an Account what was doing in other Parts of *Europe*, it will not be amiſs if we take a Step to *England*, and ſee what was tranſacting, in the mean Time, at Home. The Parliament having met, the Tenth of *November*, the *Houſe of Commons* preſented two Addreſſes to her Majeſty; one of Condolance, on the Death of her Royal Conſort, Prince *George*; and the other of Congratulation, on Account of the glorious Succeſs of her Arms. By Part of the latter, which we ſhall recite, as it does great Honour to our *Hero*, our Readers will ſee what Senſe that Auguſt Aſſembly had of the Services performed by the Duke of *Marlborough*.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

“WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the *Commons* of *Great Britain* in *Parliament* aſſembled, beg leave to congratulate you, on the Glorious Succeſſes of this Year, gained by the Arms of your Majeſty, and thoſe of your *High Allies*.

“THE great and ſignal Advantages, that have been ſo wonderfully obtained, ſo vigorouſly proſecuted and improved, and, upon all Occaſions, ſo happily accompliſhed, are repeated Inſtances, *that no Difficulties are inſuperable to your great Commander*, and no Force of the Enemy able to obſtruct the Progreſs of your Victorious Arms; which gives us good Grounds to hope for farther Succeſs, before the Concluſion of this long and active Campaign, *&c.*”

ON the Thirteenth of *December*, Sir *Thomas Hanmer* made a Motion, in the *Houſe of Commons*, That the Thanks of the Houſe might be given to Major-General *Webb*, for the great and eminent Services performed by him at the Battle of *Wynendale*, which was unanimouſly carried in the *Affirmative*. Major-General *Webb* being then in the *Houſe*, Mr. *Speaker* gave him, in his Place, the Thanks of the *Houſe* accordingly; which he acknowledged in a very handſome and modeſt Speech; and ſaid, amongſt other Things, He valued that Honour above the greateſt Rewards. This gave Occaſion to another Member to ſay; “He did not diſapprove of the Method of returning Thanks to ſuch Generals as had performed their Duty; which, however, had been done more frequently of late than heretofore; but that he could not but take Notice, *That not only the Thanks of* Both *Houſes, but alſo great Rewards had been beſtowed on another Commander*.” It is eaſily ſeen, that this was levell'd againſt the Duke of *Marlborough*. On the Twenty-third, *Both Houſes* joined in a congratulatory Addreſs to her

Majeſty, on the farther Succeſs of the Campaign; Part of which was as follows.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

"WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the *Lords Spiritual* "and *Temporal*, and *Commons*, in *Parliament* aſſembled, moſt humbly congra-"tulate your Majeſty upon the Reduction of *Ghent*, the laſt great Effort of "of this *Glorious Year*; a Year that will be ever *famous* in Hiſtory, as well "for the *entire Diſappointment of all the Attempt and Hopes of your Enemies*, "*as for the many wonderful Succeſſes, with which it has pleaſed* GOD *to bleſs the* "*Arms of your Majeſty, and your High Allies.* The unuſual Length of the "Campaign, the Variety of Events, and the Difficulty and Importance of the "Actions, have given many Opportunities to your Majeſty's Great General, "the Duke of *Marlborough*, to ſhew his *conſummate Abilities, and all the* "*great Qualities neceſſary for ſo high a Truſt*, &c."

The *Commons* vote their ſolemn Thanks to Duke of *Marlborough*

ON the Twenty-ſecond of *January*, the *Houſe of Commons*, impatient to ſhew their Regard to his Grace, unanimouſly reſolved, "That the *Commons* "of *Great Britain*, being ſenſible, not only of the great and eminent Ser-"vices, performed by his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* the laſt ſuc-"ceſsful Campaign, ſo much to the Honour of *Great Britain*, and the Ad-"vantage of all *Europe*, but alſo of the indefatigable Zeal he perſevered in "for the *Common-Cauſe* abroad, whilſt he might, with Reaſon, expect to be "received with all the Marks of Honour and Satisfaction at Home, having "a juſt Regard to his glorious Actions, did return him the Thanks of the "*Houſe*." They likewiſe ordered their *Speaker* to tranſmit the ſame to his Grace; which being done accordingly, the Duke of *Marlborough* was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

SIR,

His Grace's Anſwer.

"I AM extremely ſenſible of the great Honour the *Houſe of Commons* "have done me, in the Vote you have been pleaſed to tranſmit to me, by "their Order: Nothing can give me greater Satisfaction, than to find the "Services I endeavour to do the *Queen*, and my Country, ſo acceptable to the "*Houſe of Commons*; and I beg the Favour of you to aſſure them, I ſhall "never think any Pains or Perſeverance too great, if I may, by GOD's "Bleſſing, be inſtrumental in procuring a ſafe and honourable Peace for her "Majeſty, and my Fellow-Subjects. I am, with Truth,

SIR,

Bruſſels, Febr. 13, 1709. *Your moſt Faithful*
Humble Servant,
MARLBOROUGH.

UNDOUBTEDLY the Duke muſt be highly pleaſed with ſo uncommon a Demonſtration of the Gratitude of the *Houſe of Commons* for his Services, as to tranſmit him their Thanks whilſt Abroad.

He arrives at *London*.

ON the Twenty-fifth of *February*, O. S. his Grace, who had been detained ſome Time in the *Low-Countries*, on account of ſome Propoſals made by the *French* for a Peace, having carried on his Negotiations on that Head, as far as the Honour of the Nation would allow, embark'd at *Oſtend*; and, after a long and dangerous Paſſage, arrived at *London*, on the Firſt of *March*, about Two in the Afternoon. As the *Houſe of Lords* were then ſitting, and it was generally believed, that his Grace brought over with him Propoſals made by the Enemy for a Peace, which the Miſery and Neceſſities of *France* ſeemed to drive them to ſue for, almoſt on any Terms, the Lord *Sommers*, Preſident of the Council, (or, as Biſhop *Burnet* ſays, the Lord *Halifax*) moved for the making an Addreſs to the *Queen*; "That her Majeſty would "be pleaſed to take Care, at the Concluſion of the War, that the *French* "King might be obliged to own her Majeſty's Title, and the *Proteſtant*

" Succeſſion; that her Majeſty's *Allies* might be Guarrantees of the ſame; " and that the *Pretender* might be removed out of the *French* Dominions." This Motion was approved of unanimouſly, and accordingly a Committee were appointed to draw up the Addreſs; which done, their Lordſhips ordered the Lord Chancellor to return the Thanks of their *Houſe* to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, for the eminent Services performed by him the laſt Campaign.

ACCORDINGLY, his Grace having taken his Seat in the *Houſe of Peers*, the next Day, the Lord Chancellor returned him the Thanks of that *Illuſtrious* and *Auguſt Aſſembly*, in the following Words.

The *Houſe of Lords* return his Grace Thanks.

My Lord Duke of Marlborough,

" I HAVE the Honour to be again commanded by this *Houſe*, to give your " Grace their hearty and unanimous Thanks, for the great and eminent " Services you have performed this laſt Campaign, particularly to her Ma" jeſty, and her Kingdoms, and in general to all the *Allies*.

" WHEN I laſt obey'd the like Command, I could not but infer, from " your Grace's former Succeſſes, we had ſtill moſt reaſonable Expectations, " you would not fail to improve them. I beg Leave to congratulate your " Grace, that the Obſervation then made, has proved, as it was intended, " perfectly true.

" I HOPE I ſhall not be thought to exceed the Bounds of my preſent " Commiſſion, if being thus led to contemplate the mighty Things your " Grace has done for Us, I cannot but conclude, with acknowledging, with " the utmoſt Gratitude, the Providence of GOD, in raiſing you up to be an " Inſtrument of ſo much Good, in ſo critical a Juncture, when it was ſo " much wanted."

To this Compliment, his Grace made the following Anſwer.

His Grace's Anſwer.

MY LORDS,

" I HOPE you will do me the Juſtice to believe, there are very few " Things could give me more Satisfaction, than the favourable Approba" tion of my Service, by this *Houſe*.

" AND I beg Leave to aſſure your Lordſhips, it ſhall be the conſtant " Endeavour of my Life, to deſerve the Continuance of your good " Opinion."

THE ſame Day, the *Lords* ſent down their Addreſs to the *Commons*, for their Concurrence, whereupon Mr. Secretary *Boyle* repreſented, that the *Britiſh* Nation having been at a vaſt Expence of Blood and Treaſure, for the Proſecution of this neceſſary War, it was but juſt they ſhould reap ſome Benefit by the Peace: And therefore, the Town of *Dunkirk* being a Neſt of Pirates, that infeſted the Ocean, and did infinite Miſchief to Trade, he moved, that *the Demoliſhing of its Fortifications and Harbour*, ſhould be inſiſted on in the enſuing Treaty of Peace, and inſerted in the Addreſs; which being unanimouſly approved of, with that Amendment, it was carried back to their *Lordſhips* by Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, and preſented to her Majeſty the next Day. Her Majeſty received, and anſwered it very favourably; and this Addreſs was highly acceptable to the whole Nation, and to all the *Allies*.

The Conduct and Artifices of *France*, in their Negotiations for a Peace.

As we have mentioned above, that his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* ſtaid ſome Time in the *Low-Countries*, by Reaſon of Propoſals made by the *French* for a Peace, it may not be improper to give a brief Account of that Matter, as being neceſſary for the better Underſtanding what will follow. Our Readers may remember, that in the *October* after the Battle of *Ramillies*, the *Elector* of *Bavaria* wrote to the Duke of *Marlborough*, in the Name of the *Moſt Chriſtian* King, and propoſed the holding *Conferences* for treating of a general Peace; the King of *France* had, after that, offered to

come

come to a Treaty of Partition, by allowing *Spain*, and the *Weſt-Indies*, to King *Charles*, provided the Dominions in *Italy* were given to King *Philip*. The *French* hoped, that *England*, and the *States-General*, would have agreed to this, as not being ſo much concern'd therein; but they knew the Court of *Vienna* would never hearken to it, for they valued the Dominions in *Italy*, with the Iſlands near them, much more than all the Reſt of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy. But, at the ſame Time that *France* was tempting us with the Hopes of *Spain*, and the *Weſt-Indies*, for King *Charles*, that Court, in a Letter to the *Pope*, offered the Dominions in *Italy* to that Prince. But as the *Parliament* had always declared the Ground of the War to be, the Reſtoring of the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, though the *States* indeed had never done ſo, the Duke of *Marlborough* could not hearken to theſe Offers; wherefore he convinced the *States* of the treacherous Deſigns of the Court of *France* in making them, and they were not entertained. However, the Court of *Vienna* were ſo much alarmed, at the Inclination which ſome had expreſſed to comply with this Scheme, that this was believed to be the ſecret Motive, which induced them, the Winter following, to enter into the Treaty for evacuating the *Milaneze*; and of their perſiſting ſo obſtinately, the Summer after, in their Deſign upon *Naples*; for, by this Means, they became Maſters of both.

THOUGH the *French* had hitherto miſcarried in all their Attempts, either to obtain Peace upon the Terms they propoſed, or to divide the *Allies* by their inſidious Offers, yet being now reduced to great Extremities by their conſtant ill Succeſs, and by the Miſeries of their People; and eſpecially by a general Failure of Publick Credit, the moſt eminent Bankers in *Paris*, and *Lyons*, having been obliged to ſtop Payment, they began to entertain ſerious Thoughts of a Peace, and reſolved to try the *States* again, after the Duke of *Marlborough* was come over to *England*. The Preſident *de Rouille*, therefore, was ſent to *Holland*, with general Offers of Peace, and deſired them to declare what Terms they inſiſted on, aſſuring them they ſhould have as good a Barrier for themſelves, as they could aſk. The Court of *France* had flattered themſelves with the Hopes, that their *High Mightineſſes* would have been tempted with this Offer; but, contrary to their Expectation, the *States* reſolved to adhere firmly to their *Confederates*, and to enter into no Treaty, but in Conjunction with their *Allies*. However, upon the Arrival of Monſieur *de Rouille* at *Antwerp*, they appointed Monſieur *Buys*, Penſionary of *Amſterdam*, and Monſieur *Vanderduſſen*, the Penſionary of *Goud* to have a Conference with him at *Moerdyke*.

The Preſident *de Rouille* comes to *Holland*, and confers with the *States* Deputies.

UPON the Report of what paſſed in this Interview, their *High Mightineſſes* permitted this *French* Miniſter to come to *Woerden*, a Place between *Leyden* and *Utrecht*, that he might be nearer at Hand for the intended Negotiation; and then the Deputies of the *States* had another Conference with him, wherein he made ſome ſlight Propoſals, which tended towards a general Peace, but refuſed to give them in Writing. As the *States-General* were very cautious of making any Advances, in ſo important an Affair, without the Concurrence and Privity of their *Allies*, they gave immediate Notice of what had paſſed, to the Courts of *Vienna* and *Great Britain*; whereupon Prince *Eugene*, who, during this Interval, was gone to *Vienna*, returned from thence to *Bruſſels*, on the Twenty-ſeventh of *March*, N. S. with full Powers from his *Imperial* Majeſty, and came on the Eighth of *April* to the *Hague*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* likewiſe arrived, the next Day, from *England*.

THESE two Princes had a long Conference with the *Grand Penſionary Heinſius*, Meſſieurs *Buys*, and *Vanderduſſen*, and other Deputies of the *States*; wherein they conſidered the Overtures made by *France*, which being judged to be inſufficient, to be the Ground whereon to enter into a Treaty of Peace, Orders were given for carrying on the Warlike Preparations, with all poſſible Application and Diligence, in order to open the Campaign, as ſoon as the Backwardneſs of the Seaſon would permit, and purſue the late Advantages with the utmoſt Vigour.

TH

THE Deputies of the *States* having informed Monſieur *de Rouille*, that his Overtures were not ſatisfactory, that Miniſter ſent an Expreſs to *Paris*, for new Inſtructions. This made the *French* Court very uneaſy: On one Hand, they were reſolved not to comply with the Demands of the *Confederates*, in giving up the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy; on the other Hand, the great Difficulties they laboured under, which were greatly increaſed by the general Scarcity of Corn, and other Proviſions, occaſioned by the great Severity of the foregoing Winter, laid them under a Neceſſity of buoying up the ſinking Spirits of the People, with Hopes, at leaſt, of putting a ſpeedy End to the War, by a Peace. Monſieur *de Rouille*'s Expreſs, therefore, was ſent back immediately, with Directions to that Miniſter, as it appeared in the Sequel, to amuſe the *Allies*, with a ſeeming Compliance with all their Demands; but not to ſign any Thing that ſhould be drawn up in Writing.

THE *Grand Penſionary* having made a Report to the Duke of *Marlborough*, by Order of the *States*, of what paſſed at the Conference, which had been held by Meſſieurs *Buys*, and *Vanderduſſen*, with the *French* Miniſter, after the Return of his Courier from *Paris*, his Grace reſolved to go again to *Great Britain*, to acquaint the *Queen* with the Progreſs of this important Negotiation. Upon the making of this Report of the *French* Court's Propoſals to the Duke of *Marlborough*, his Grace is ſaid to have anſwered, *That if* France *had no other Offers to make, the* Allies *muſt go, the next Summer, to treat of a Peace in* France, *with one Hundred and fifty Thouſand Plenipotentiaries.* This very Story, however, is related by ſome Hiſtorians of Prince *Eugene*. The Duke embark'd, therefore, the Thirteenth of *April*, N. S. and arrived three Days after at *London*. During this ſecond Abſence of his Grace, the *French* Court, to colour over their Artifices with an Air of Sincerity, ſent the Marquis *de Torcy*, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to *Holland*, thinking the Preſence of ſo great a Miniſter might have ſome Influence on the *States*. On his Arrival at the *Hague*, he was there two Days before his Quality was known; after which, he made a Viſit to the *Grand Penſionary*, and offered to communicate to him the Propoſals he had to make; but that Miniſter told the Marquis, he could not confer with him, nor ſee his Propoſals, without Leave from the *States*. However, their *High Mightineſſes* having conſented, that he, and the Deputies who had been appointed to receive the Propoſals of Monſieur *de Rouille*, ſhould meet the Marquis, and hear what he had to offer, they had an Interview with him the next Day. The Reſult of this Conference being communicated to the *States-General*, the *Grand Penſionary* had Orders to inform the *French* Miniſter, that they could not come to any Reſolution, till they were informed of the Sentiments of her Majeſty of *Great Britain*, by the Return of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* returns to *England*.

The Marquis *de Torcy* come to the *Hague*.

HIS Grace made but a ſhort Stay in *England*, and returned to the *Hague* the Eighteenth of *May*, N. S. where the firſt Thing he did was to confer with Prince *Eugene*, who had arrived there ſix Days before, from *Bruſſels*, and had ſome Conferences with the *Grand Penſionary*; therein he had the Satisfaction to receive freſh Aſſurances, *that the* States *would never ſeparate from the general Intereſt and Scope of the* Grand Alliance, *upon any private Conſideration whatſoever.* The Lord Viſcount *Townſhend* went over with the Duke of *Marlborough*, as Ambaſſador Extraordinary, and joint Plenipotentiary of *Great Britain*, his Grace thinking the Load too great to bear it wholly himſelf. "This Choice (ſays Biſhop *Burnet*) was well made; for as the Lord *Townſhend* had great Parts, which he had improved by Travelling, was by much the moſt ſhining Perſon of all our young Nobility, and had diſtinguiſhed himſelf eminently on many Occaſions, ſo he was a Man of great Integrity, and of good Principles, in all Reſpects free from all Vice, and of an engaging Converſation."

The Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Lord *Townſhend*, come to the *Hague*.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Lord *Townſhend*, having given immediate Notice of their Arrival to the Preſident of the *States* for the Week, and to the *Grand Penſionary*, thoſe two Miniſters went together to their

Excellencies, to compliment them in the Name of the *States*, and, at the ſame Time, to confer with them, as they did, for about an Hour and a half; which done, they returned to the Aſſembly of the *States-General*. The ſame Evening, the Marquis *de Torcy* went alone to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Lodgings, and had a Conference of above two Hours with his Grace, and the Lord *Townſhend*.

Several Conferences between the Miniſters on both Sides.

On the Ninteenth in the Morning, the Marquis made another Viſit to his Grace, and they both went together to Prince *Eugene*'s Apartment, where they likewiſe conferred for ſome Time. In the Evening, his Grace and Prince *Eugene* went together to the *Grand Penſionary*, who acquainted them with the Reſolution of the *States-General*, not to accept the Offers made by the *French* Miniſters, nor to take one Step farther, but in Concert with the *High Allies*. This Determination was very ſatisfactory to the Duke, and Prince *Eugene*; and produced ſuch a Harmony and Unanimity amongſt all the *Confederate* Miniſters, as entirely baffled all the ſecret Deſigns of *France*: Notwithſtanding, the Marquis *de Torcy* managed his Game very artfully, and did all he could to amuſe them with half Promiſes, and faint Denials.

The various Artifices of the *French* Miniſters.

On the Twentieth, in the Morning, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Lord *Townſhend*, returned the Viſit they had received from the Marquis *de Torcy*; when the Preſident *de Rouille*, who till then had been with no other Miniſters but Meſſieurs *de Buys*, and *Vanderduſſen*, was preſented to theſe great Generals and Stateſmen. The ſame Day, the *French* Miniſters carried the Amuſement ſo far, as to declare, that their Maſter conſented to the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, the Renunciation of all the Pretenſions to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, the yielding up of ſuch Places as the *Dutch* demanded for their Barrier, with ſome other Articles inſiſted upon by the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries; but there being other Conceſſions demanded, beſides theſe, which they pretended they had no Power to make, they broke up the Conference, and ſent to the *Penſionary* to deſire Paſſes to return Home; though, both now, and again on the Twenty-ſecond, when they made the ſame Demand, in order to be gone, they were eaſily prevailed upon to ſtay.

To give a particular Account of every Day's Tranſactions, during the Courſe of this *memorable Negotiation*, would carry us too far; we ſhall therefore only obſerve farther, that on the Twenty-ſeventh in the Morning, the laſt Reſolutions of the *Allies* being communicated to the *French* Miniſters, and the Duke of *Marlborough* having ſent them Word, that Prince *Eugene*, and himſelf, had determined to ſet out for *Flanders*, within two Days, they promiſed to return a final Anſwer, the ſame Evening, at a Conference to be held for that Purpoſe. At this Conference, which was held at the *Grand Penſionary*'s, and laſted till Two the next Morning; the *French*, after many Diſputes, ſeemed to comply with all the *Preliminary Articles*, inſiſted on by the *Confederates*; which being ordered to be fairly drawn up in Writing, and afterwards examined in a Conference, held the Twenty-eighth, about Ten in the Morning, another Meeting was appointed in the Afternoon, in order to the ſigning theſe Articles. But how great was the Surprize of every one, to find, after the *Imperial*, *Britiſh*, and *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries had ſigned them, that the *French* Miniſters refuſed to ſet their Hands to them, alledging they had no Inſtructions ſo to do. However, to put a Gloſs ſtill upon the Matter, the Marquis *de Torcy* told the Miniſters of the *Allies*, that he would immediately ſet out for *Paris*, to lay the whole Tranſaction before the *Moſt Chriſtian* King, and endeavour to procure his Ratification: And he promiſed Prince *Eugene*, that he would acquaint him with his Majeſty's Reſolution, by the Fourth of the next Month. With this Compliment he took his Leave of the *Confederate* Miniſters, and left the *Hague* that very Afternoon; the Preſident *de Rouille*, who opened the firſt Scene of this *Mock-Negotiation*, being to ſtay behind yet ſome Time longer, in order to put off the Unravelling of the Plot as long as poſſible.

The Preliminaries agreed on.

But the *French* Miniſters refuſe to ſign them.

HOWEVER, the whole Artifice of *France* was diſcovered, at laſt; and it appeared, very evidently, that that Court had no other Deſign, in all this Negotiation, but to try if they could either create a Miſunderſtanding between the *Allies*, or by their ſeeming great Conceſſions, for the Security of the *States*, provoke the People of *Holland* againſt their Magiſtrates, if they ſhould carry on the War, when they had ſuch ſafe and honourable Terms offered them. For they reckoned, that if a Suſpenſion of Arms, could be once obtained, upon any other Terms than the Reſtoring of *Spain*, they ſhould then be able to get out of the War themſelves, and the *Allies* would be left to try how they could conquer *Spain*. However, the Marquis *de Torcy* was punctual to his Word given to Prince *Eugene*; for on the Fourth of *June*, as his Highneſs was at *Bruſſels*, he received the following Letter from that Miniſter.

The Marquis *de Torcy*'s Letter to Prince *Eugene*.

SIR,

“ACCORDING to my Promiſe, that you ſhould know, by the Fourth Inſtant, at fartheſt, the King's Reſolution, about the Plan of Peace, drawn up, and concluded on at the *Hague*, I do myſelf the Honour to inform you, that his Majeſty having examined the ſame, finds it impoſſible for him to accept it, and therefore has ſent Orders to the Preſident *de Rouille*, to notify the ſame to the Potentates engaged in this War. It is to be hoped, that more honourable Terms will be offered, for the Eſtabliſhment of a Peace, ſo neceſſary for all *Europe*; and conſequently ſo much deſired by every Body. In the mean While, I have no Occaſion to be ſorry for my Journey, ſince it has procured me the Honour of your Acquaintance, and given me an Opportunity of knowing perſonally, that your Great Reputation, of which the World is full, is ſo juſtly your Due, as being founded on real Merit.”

I am, &c.

Verſailles, June 2, 1709. TORCY.

Exceptions made to the Preliminaries by the King of *France*.

THE Meſſenger, who brought this Letter to Prince *Eugene*, arrived next Morning, at the *Hague*, where People were in the Height of Expectation, of the *French* King's Ratification of the Preliminaries: But, to their great Diſappointment, the Preſident *de Rouille*, having had a Conference, the ſame Day, at the *Grand Penſionary*'s, with the *Imperial* and *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries, and the Deputies of the *States*, acquainted them, “That the *Moſt Chriſtian* King, could not ratify ſome Articles, agreed to in the Conferences held with Monſieur *de Torcy*, and concluded the Twenty-eighth paſt; in particular he excepted againſt the Tenth, Eleventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, and Thirty-ſeventh Articles: That, as to the Tenth, his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty agreed to the ſame, as far as it concern'd the Poſſeſſion of *Alſace*, according to the literal Senſe of the Treaty of *Munſter*; but inſiſted on having *Landau* reſtored to him, and offered *Old Briſac* as an Equivalent; both which Places had been yielded up to *France*, by the ſaid Treaty of *Munſter*: That the *Moſt Chriſtian* King could not conſent to the Demolition of *Hunningen*, *New Briſac*, and *Fort Louis*, but agreed to all the other Part of the Eleventh Article: That the Twenty-eighth, relating to the Places yielded to the Duke of *Savoy*, was entirely excepted againſt, and referr'd to a farther Diſcuſſion: That his Majeſty alſo diſliked the whole Twenty-ninth Article, whereby the *Emperor*'s Proceedings againſt the *Electors* of *Cologn*, and *Bavaria* were approved of and juſtified, but would have the ſame referred to the Negotiations for a General Peace; with this Proviſo, that the *Upper Palatinate*; and the Dignity annex'd thereto, ſhould not be confirmed to the *Elector Palatine*; and that the Intereſts of the *Electors* of *Cologn*, and *Bavaria*, ſhould be ſettled in the Preliminaries: And in the laſt Place, that his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty excepted alſo againſt the Thirty-ſeventh Article, whereby two Months only were allowed, for the Delivering up of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, which Term he would have enlarged; but conſented to the Recalling his own Troops from *Spain*, within that Time.”

THESE Difficulties, ſtarted by the King of *France*, having been communicated by Monſieur *de Rouille*, Count *Zinzendorff*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, and the *Grand Penſionary Heinſius*, immediately held a Conference between themſelves, wherein it was reſolved; *That no Alteration ought to be admitted in the* Preliminary *Articles, and eſpecially in thoſe excepted againſt by* France, *which were the moſt eſſential*: And it was agreed, at the ſame Time, to give Notice to Monſieur *de Rouille*, to be gone in twenty-four Hours.

The *Allies* inſiſt upon them.

ON the Sixth of *June*, N. S. in the Morning, the Preſident *de Rouille*, made a Viſit to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and propoſed another Conference, which was held that Night; but nothing Material was tranſacted therein, except that the *Allies* declared to the Preſident; *That they could not recede from any of the Artieles agreed to, and that if his Maſter did not think fit to comply therewith, the* Allies *ſhould not think themſelves bound, by the ſaid Articles, or confine their Pretenſions to the Contents thereof, after the Fifteenth of that Month*; being the Time allowed by the ſaid Articles. The *French* Miniſter ſaid he had no Orders to make any farther Declaration, whereupon, he received a ſecond Intimation to depart immediately. The ſame Evening Mr. *Walpole*, Secretary to the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries, returned to the *Hague*, with the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Ratification of the ſaid Preliminaries. The Eighth, the *Grand Penſionary* reported Monſieur *de Rouille*'s Declaration to the Aſſembly of the *States*; upon which their *High Mightineſſes* having taken it into Conſideration; "That the ſaid Articles had been concerted with the Marquis *de Torcy*, and the Preſident *de Rouille*, had been put into Writing with their Conſent, and carry'd to the King of *France*, by the Marquis *de Torcy* himſelf, in order to be ſigned and ratify'd; that they had been actually ſigned on the Part of the *Emperor*, *Great Britain*, and *Holland*, and had been ratify'd by her *Britannick* Majeſty; and that nothing ſhort of theſe *Preliminaries* could obtain and ſecure the General Peace, and prevent a dangerous, expenſive, and tedious War, in *Spain*, the neceſſary Reſolutions for the Continuance of the War were taken, with equal Steadineſs and Prudence."

ON the ſame Night, the Preſident *de Rouille* being urged to declare, Whether he had any ſecret Inſtructions, with Relation to a Peace, made Anſwer; "That if the *Allies* would content themſelves with the *Fifth* Article of the Preliminaries, with Regard to *Spain*, without inſiſting upon the others, with Reſpect to the Delivering up of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, he believed the King his Maſter, would be induced to recede from the other Exceptions, about *Alſace*, the Duke of *Savoy*, &c." But the Recovery of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy from the Houſe of *Bourbon*, being the main End of the War, and the only Means to reſtore and preſerve the Ballance of *Europe*, the Miniſters of the *Allies*, did not think fit to depart from any one of the Articles they had agreed on, to ſecure the effectual Evacuation of *Spain*; whereupon, a Paſſport was ſent Monſieur *de Rouille*, the ſame Evening, for his ſafe Return Home. Accordingly, on the Ninth, in the Morning, he ſet out from the *Hague*, and embark'd at *Rotterdam*, for *Antwerp*, in order to proceed from thence to *Paris*.

The Negotiations are broken off.

THE ſame Morning, all the Miniſters of the *High Allies*, being deſired to meet in a Congreſs, Monſieur *Van Eſſen*, Preſident of the Secret Affairs, and the *Grand Penſionary*, communicated to them the Reſolution beforementioned of the *States-General*, and gave them a full Account of all the Steps which had been taken in the Negotiations, particularly ſince the *French* King had refuſed to agree to the Preliminaries; deſiring them to acquaint their Principals with theſe unfair Proceedings of the Court of *France*, and exhort them to join their beſt Efforts againſt an Enemy, who could never be brought to Reaſon but by Force. Count *Zinzendorff* then took this Opportunity, to tell the Deputies of the *States*; "That both the *Empire*, the *Emperor*, and King *Charles* III. would, doubtleſs, expreſs their Satisfaction for the Great Firmneſs and Conſtancy their *High Mightineſſes* had ſhown in the Courſe of theſe Negotiations." The Duke of *Marlborough* gave them the ſame Aſſurances on the Part of the Queen of *Great Britain*, as did alſo the Reſt of the Miniſters, on the Part of their reſpective Maſters: And all of them ſignify'd to the *Grand Penſionary*, how much all the *Allies* were obliged to him, and ſatisfy'd with the Prudence and Wiſdom he had manifeſted in the Negotiations; which, contrary to the Expectations of the Enemy, would prove a new Cement to the *Grand Alliance*, and an Argument to convince the *Allies*, that the War was to be carried on, till *France* ſhould be reduced to the Neceſſity, of ſubmitting to any Terms, which the *Allies* ſhould pleaſe to preſcribe.

THUS theſe Negotiations came ſoon to an End; without producing any ill Effect amongſt the *Allies*; and it now plainly appeared, that the Eaſineſs of the *French* Miniſters in the yielding to the *Preliminaries*, was but an Artifice, either to divide the *Confederates*, or to ſlacken their Zeal, in making the neceſſary Preparations, for the early opening the Campaign: But their Hopes failed them even in this Point, for there was no Time loſt in preparing to take the Field. Thus were all the Artifices of *France* defeated, by the Penetration, and conſummate Prudence of the Miniſters of the *Allies*; and eſpecially of Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, whoſe Characters ſhone brighteſt in this memorable Negotiation: For they treated about Peace, as they managed the War; they let the *French* Miniſters, as they had done their Generals, rack their Brains, and diſorder their Spirits, by keeping them in a perpetual Hurry and Motion, to deviſe firſt one Stratagem, and then another, whilſt they purſued their Point, with the cooleſt Temper, and moſt open Conduct, and carried it merely by the Dint of Virtue: This was evidently the Caſe; the *French*, who ſubtilly propoſed to diſunite the *Allies*, by ſetting on Foot theſe Negotiations, were over-reach'd themſelves in the *Preliminaries*; which were ſo artfully contrived for the Satisfaction of each of the *Allies* in particular, and for the common Security of them all, that they were yet more firmly united than before, by this Diſcovery of the treacherous Deſigns of the *French* Court.

Some Reflections, upon the Breaking off of thoſe Negotiations

SOME, however, were not wanting, who highly blamed the Stiffneſs of the *Allies*, on this Occaſion, when the King of *France* had given up, or at leaſt his Miniſter inſinuated, that he would give up every other Article, for inſiſting, that he ſhould bind himſelf to compel King *Philip*, or, as he was then called, the Duke of *Anjou*, to reſign the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy to King *Charles* III. which, ſay they, was probably the main, if not the only Reaſon, which determined that Court to break off theſe Negotiations, rather than ſubmit to ſo hard a Condition; thinking they had condeſcended ſufficiently, in offering to withdraw all their Forces from his Service, and not to give him any manner of Aſſiſtance, for the future. Some went ſo far as to cenſure the Duke of *Marlborough*, as having been the Cauſe of the Breaking off theſe Negotiations, in order to ſpin out the War, for his own private Ends; but how groundleſs theſe Aſperſions were, we ſhall have Occaſion to ſhew more particularly in the Sequel.

The Duke of *Marlborough* cenſured by ſome on that Account.

THE Negotiations being broken off, as we have ſeen, and the *French* Miniſters returned to *Paris*, the Court of *France* ſent a Circular Letter, to all the Governors of the Provinces, to recommend to their Conſideration his Majeſty's late Conduct in the Negotiations for Peace. In this Epiſtle, it was thought fit, to condeſcend to an Appeal to the People, whether it was conſiſtent with the Dignity of the Crown, or the *French* Name, to ſubmit to the *Preliminaries* demanded by the *Confederates*? This Letter dwelt upon the Unreaſonableneſs of the *Allies*, in requiring his Majeſty's Aſſiſtance in dethroning his own Grandſon; and treated this Particular in Language more ſuitable to it, as it was a Subject for Oratory, than as it was a Circumſtance wherein the Intereſts of Nations, and Reaſons of State which affected all *Europe* were concerned.

The King of *France* makes an Appeal to his People.

THE cloſe of this Letter, or Memorial, ſeem'd to prepare the People to expect all Events; aſcribing the Confidence of the Enemy, to the Goodneſs of their Troops, *to which the Bravery and Conduct of their Generals might juſtly have been added*; and acknowledging, that the King's ſole Dependance, was upon the Interpoſition of Providence. Some Time after this, was publiſhed the Tranſlation of a Letter, ſaid to have been found in the Cloſet of Monſieur *de Chamillard*, after his Diſgrace. It was pretended to have been ſigned, by two Brothers of the famous *Cavalier*, who led the *Cevennois*, and many others, amongſt whom was the Chief of the Family of the Marquis *de Guiſcard*; this Tranſlation was as follows.

An Anſwer ſaid to be from ſome of his *Proteſtant* Subjects.

Sir,

“ We have read your Majeſty's Letter to the Governors of your Provinces, with Inſtructions what Sentiments to inſinuate into the Minds of your People; but as you have always acted upon this Maxim, that we were made for you, and not you for us, we muſt take Leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we are directly of the contrary Opinion, and muſt deſire you to ſend for your Grandſon home, and acquaint him, that you now know by Experience, that *Abſolute Power* is only a *Vertigo* in the Brain of Princes, which tho' it may ſeem to flouriſh for a Time, muſt inevitably end in their Fall and Deſtruction. Your Memorial ſpeaks you a good Father of your Family, but a very ill one of your People. Your Majeſty is obliged to hear the Truth, when you are reduced to ſpeak it. There is no governing any but Savages by other Methods but their own Conſent; which you ſeem to acknowledge, in appealing to us for our Opinion of your Conduct, in treating of Peace. Had your People been always of your Council, the King of *France*, had never been reduced ſo low, as to acknowledge his Arms were fallen into Contempt. But ſince it is thus, we muſt aſk, How is any Man in *France*, but they of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, the better, for *Philip*'s being King of *France*? We have out-grown the Folly, of placing our Happineſs, in your Majeſty's being called, *The Great*: Therefore, as you and we are alike Bankrupts, and undone, let us not deceive ourſelves, but compound with our Adverſaries, and not talk like their Equals. Your Majeſty muſt forgive us, that we cannot wiſh you Succeſs, or lend you any Aſſiſtance; for if you ſhould loſe one Battle more, we may chance to have a Hand in the Peace you make; ſince we doubt not but your Majeſty's known Faith in the Obſervation of Treatiſes, will require the Ratification of the *States* of your Kingdom. Wherefore, we bid you heartily farewell, till we have the Honour to meet you aſſembled in *Parliament*. This happy Expectation makes us willing to wait the Event of another Campaign, from whence we hope to be raiſed, from the Miſery of Slaves, to the Privileges of Subjects.

We are,
Your Majeſty's
truly Faithful, and
Loyal Subjects, &c.

About the ſame Time, the great Miſery of *France*, was very ludicrouſly deſcribed, by a Correſpondent of *Iſaac Bickerſtaff*'s, who calls himſelf *Bread, the Staff of Life*, in the following Lines, which we ſhall inſert, for the Benefit of ſuch of our Readers as have not ſeen them in the *Tatler*.

To LEWIS *Le Grand.*

An Epiſtle in Verſe, from *Bread* the *Staff of Life*, to *Lewis Le Grand*.

“ Tho' in your Country I'm unknown,
“ Yet, Sir, I muſt adviſe you,
“ Of late ſo poor and mean you're grown,
“ That all the World deſpiſe you.

“ Here Vermin eat your Majeſty,
“ There meagre Subjects ſtand unfed;
“ What ſurer Signs of Poverty,
“ Than many Lice, and little Bread?

" Then, Sir, the preſent Minute chuſe,
" Our Armies are advanced;
" Thoſe Terms, you at the *Hague* refuſe,
" At *Paris* won't be granted.

" Conſider this, and *Dunkirk* raze,
" And *ANNA*'s Title own;
" Send one *Pretender* out to graze,
" And call the other Home."

The prodigious Miſery of *France*.

THE Author of the *Tatler* likewiſe repreſents it himſelf very ſeriouſly, n another Place, as follows. " The Kingdom of *France* is in the utmoſt Miſery and Diſtraction. The Merchants of *Lyons* have been at Court, to remonſtrate their great Sufferings, by the Failure of Publick Credit; but have received no other Satisfaction, than Promiſes of a ſudden Peace, and that their Debts ſhall be made good, by Funds out of the Revenue, which will not anſwer, but in Caſe of the Peace which is promiſed. In the mean Time, the Cries of the common People are loud for Want of Bread; the Gentry have loſt all Spirit and Zeal for their Country, and the King himſelf ſeems to languiſh under the Anxiety of the preſſing Calamities of the Nation, and retires from hearing thoſe Grievances, which he has not Power to redreſs. Inſtead of Preparations for War, and the Defence of their Country, there is nothing to be ſeen, but the evident Marks of a general Deſpair. Proceſſions, Faſtings, publick Mournings, and Humiliations, are now become the ſole Employment of a People, who were lately the moſt vain, and gay, of any in the Univerſe."

Some Reflections thereupon.

TO this abject State had the Arms of her Majeſty, and her *Allies*, reduced the haughty Monarch of *France*: This *Metamorphoſis* had the Conduct of our brave and wiſe General brought about: Notwithſtanding which, *Lewis* XIV. himſelf was ſo far from being humbled into Sincerity, that he never gave greater Proofs of his treacherous Diſpoſition, and unalterable Reſolution to deceive, than at this Treaty. Had not then our prudent General, and Plenipotentiary, who knew him at the Bottom, Reaſon to treat with ſo ungenerous an Enemy, with Sword in Hand, and make all the neceſſary Preparations for the Continuance of a War, which he plainly foreſaw, was not deſigned to be ended, on the other Part, by a juſt and reaſonable Peace? Certainly, his Conduct, in this, as well as every great Event of his Life, was highly laudable; and yet the implacable Malice, or Envy of ſome People, could not ſuffer this blameleſs Behaviour of his to paſs uncenſured. He was charged with ſpinning out the War to an unneceſſary Length, for private Ends. The Author of the *Tatler* gives a fine Turn to theſe unreaſonable Allegations of his Enemies, and rallies them in the following well-adapted Irony. " The Approach of a Peace (ſays he) ſtrikes a Panick through our Armies, though that of a Battle could never do it; and they almoſt repent of their Bravery, in making Haſte to humble themſelves, and the *French* King. The Duke of *Marlborough*, though otherwiſe the greateſt General of the Age, has plainly ſhewn himſelf unacquainted with the Art of huſbanding a War. He might have grown as old as the Duke of *Alva*, or Prince *Waldeck*, in the *Low-Countries*, and yet have got Reputation enough, every Year, for any reaſonable Man. For the Command of General in *Flanders*, has been always look'd upon as a Proviſion for Life. For my Part, I cannot ſee how his Grace can anſwer it to the World, for the great Eagerneſs he has ſhewn, to ſend a Hundred Thouſand of the braveſt Fellows in *Europe* a begging."

WE ſhall conclude our Reflections upon this Head, with a beautiful Admonition of the ſame Author's, with which he ends an expoſtulatory Letter from *Iſaac Bickerſtaff*, Eſq; of *Great Britain*, to *Lewis* XIV. of *France*, on his refuſing to ſign the Preliminaries. " As your Majeſty (ſays

The Advice of *Iſaac Bickerſtaff*, Eſq; to *Lewis* XIV. of *France*, on his refuſing to ſign the Preliminaries.

“ he) is a ſtrict Profeſſor of Religion, I beſeech you to ſtop the dreadf Effuſion of *Chriſtian* Blood, by laying hold of the Opportunity whic preſents itſelf, for the Preſervation of your diſtreſſed People. Be n longer ſo infatuated, as to hope for Renown from Murder and Violence But conſider, that the great Day will come, wherein this World, and a its Glory, ſhall change in a Moment: When Nature ſhall ſicken, and th Earth and Sea give up the Bodies committed to them, to appear befo the laſt Tribunal. Will it then, Oh King! be an Anſwer for the Live of Millions, who have fallen by the Sword? *They periſhed for my Glor* This Day will come on, and one like it is immediately approaching. Injured Nations advance towards thy Habitation: Vengeance has begun i March, which is to be diverted only by the Penitence of the Oppreſſor Awake, O Monarch, from thy Lethargy! Diſdain the Abuſes thou ha received; pull down the Statue which calls thee *immortal*; be trul great; tear thy Purple, and put on Sackcloth.”

THE *High Allies*, being juſtly provoked by the unfair Proceedings o *France*, of which we have already given an Account, reſolved to improv their late Advantages, by a vigorous Proſecution of the War: And thoug the Campaign in *Flanders*, which was the principal Scene of Action fo this Year, was opened pretty late; it did not proceed, as ſome imagined from the *Allies* having been vainly amuſed, by the Negotiations for a Peace but from the extraordinary Backwardneſs of the Seaſon, after an exceſſiv hard Winter, and the great Rains which enſued: For the Duke of *Marlborough* truſted ſo little to the Appearances of Peace, that he had prepare every Thing for the Opening the Campaign, as ſoon as he ſaw what migh be expected from the Court of *France*, and the Seaſon would permit.

IN order hereunto, his Grace ſet out from the *Hague* the Ninth of *June* N. S. the very Day that Monſieur *de Rouille* went away, and lay that Nigh at *Rotterdam*, on board the *Peregrine* Galley, with intent to go by Wate to *Moerdyke*, where he arrived on the Tenth about Eight in the Morning and about Five in the Evening he reach'd *Antwerp*. The Duke deſigned t have gone from thence to *Ghent*; but receiving there a Meſſage from Princ *Eugene*, deſiring he would come to *Bruſſels*, he immediately continued hi Journey thither, and ſtaid there till the Eleventh.

Both Armies take the Field.

IN the mean While, the Field-Deputies of the *States-General*, having reviewed the *Dutch* Forces, about the Middle of *May*, and given Orders fo their March, the Count *de Tilly*, their General, arrived with thoſe from the *Maeſe*, on the Twenty-fifth, at *Diegem*, near *Bruſſels*, from whence they marched the next Day, to encamp along the *Dender*. The other Troops of the *States* formed another Camp along the *Scheld*, whither the *Imperialiſts*, *Pruſſians*, and *Wirtembergers*, marched to join them. Prince *Eugene* alſo, being come to *Bruſſels*, the firſt of *June*, and having received Notice, as we have obſerved above, that the King of *France* had refuſed to approve of the Preliminaries ſettled at the *Hague*, his Highneſs gave immediate Orders, for the Troops of the *Confederates* to form the *Grand Army*, with all poſſible Speed, between *Menin* and *Oudenarde*; a Flying Camp, however, of twelve Battalions, and as many Squadrons, were ordered to ſtay about *Aloſt*, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Murray*, and General *Chanclos*, to cover *Bruſſels* and *Brabant*, and to obſerve a ſmall Body of the Enemy's Troops, which were drawing together near *Charleroy*. At the ſame Time, the Enemy's Troops were on their March from all Quarters, to form their Army in the Plains of *Lens*, under the Command of the Marſhal *de Villars*, who was appointed to retrieve the priſtine Glory of the *French* Nation, that General, as *Lewis* XIV. ſaid, having never been conquer'd. Their Troops were very numerous; and, at their going into the Field, made a tolerable Appearance. The Cavalry were very well mounted; and the great Dearth, and Want of Proviſion, having forced the poor labouring People to inliſt into the Service, in order to keep themſelves from ſtarving; their Infantry, likewiſe, were well recruited, and compleat:

The *French* intrench themſelves ſtrongly in the Plains of *Lens*.

But the *French* General not being over confident of the Courage of his Men, he prudently began to caſt up deep Intrenchments, to cover and ſecure his Army.

THE *Confederate* Camp being encamped at *Swynaerde*, near *Ghent*, under the Command of General *Fagel*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, ſet out the Twelfth of *June*, N. S. from *Bruſſels*, attended by two Hundred Horſe; and being informed that a Party of the Enemy had placed themſelves, in Ambuſh, in the Wood of *Likercke*, with a Deſign to fall upon them, they diſpatch'd an Expreſs to *Aloſt*, for ſome Detachments to advance from thence along the Cauſe-way; upon Notice whereof, the Enemy retired, and the two Princes arrived in Safety at *Aloſt*: Their Highneſſes deſigned to have proceeded directly to *Oudenarde*; but being informed, at *Aloſt*, that the Roads acroſs the Country were ſcarcely practicable, by Reaſon of the continual Rains which had fallen, they took the Benefit of the Cauſe-way, and reach'd *Ghent* about Three in the Afternoon; where they were immediately complimented by the *States* of *Flanders*, and the Magiſtrates of that City; who invited them, the next Day, to a ſplendid Entertainment at the Town-Houſe.

THE ſame Morning, the Generals commanding the ſeveral Bodies being ordered to attend their Highneſſes, a Council of War was held, wherein it was unanimouſly agreed, that it was impoſſible for the Troops to make any Motion, till the Weather, which had been extremely wet, ſhould be more ſettled, without expoſing them to the greateſt Hardſhips. Hereupon, the March of the Garriſon of *Ghent*, conſiſting of the *Britiſh* Forces, which had been appointed on the Fourteenth, was deferred for three or four Days longer. The Fifteenth, their Highneſſes went to *Nivelle*, where the *Pruſſian* Troops, which were in the Service of *Great Britain*, and *Holland*, paſſed in Review before them; and the Prince Royal of *Pruſſia* being come into the *Netherlands*, they dined with his Royal Highneſs, and returned to *Ghent* in the Evening. On the Seventeenth, the *Britiſh* Troops marched out of that Place; and the next Day, the two Princes went to *Liſle*, accompany'd by the Prince of *Auvergne*, the Earl of *Albemarle*, Count *Dhona*, and ſeveral other Officers.

Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* put themſelves at the Head of the *Confederate* Army.

THE *Confederate* Troops deſigned for this Campaign, to the Number of above one Hundred and ten Thouſand Men, being drawn together about *Courtray* and *Menin*, formed the Army, on the Twenty-firſt of *June*, N. S. near *Menin*; and marched, the Twenty-ſecond, towards *Liſle*, encamping between *Linſelle*, *Turcoin*, and *Rabax*. The Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, then put themſelves at the Head of the Forces; the *Right* whereof, under the Command of the latter, paſs'd the *Lower Deyle*; at the ſame Time, the *Left*, under the Command of his Grace, croſs'd the *Mark*, and the Army encamped in the Plains of *Liſle*, on both Sides the *Upper Deyle*; the Duke of *Marlborough* taking up his Quarters at the Abbey of *Looz*, Prince *Eugene* in the Caſtle of *Lempre*, and Count *Tilly* in *Renzain*. Hereupon, Orders were ſent to the Field-Artillery, which was left at *Menin*, to come to this Camp; and an Expreſs was diſpatch'd, at the ſame Time, to Lieutenant-General *Dompre*, who had been left with a Flying Camp near *Aloſt*, to join the Army with all Speed. On the Twenty-fourth, upon Advice from *Arras*, that the Marſhal *de Villars* had poſitive Orders to venture a Battle, the Quarter-Maſters General went out, with twelve Hundred Horſe, to view the Ground between the two Armies, and the Situation of the Enemy's Camp.

UPON their Return, they reported, that the Enemy were advantageouſly poſted between *Pont a Vendin*, *Cambrain*, and *Beauvrain*; their *Right* and *Left* being covered by Moraſſes, were render'd unpaſſable by the continual Rains, and their Front by ſome Villages, which they had fortify'd: As alſo, that they were perfecting their Intrenchments, which were ſtrengthened with numberleſs Out-works, double Ditches, and Batteries at proper Diſtances, with all poſſible Application.

ON

The *Confederates*, finding it impracticable to attack the *French* Camp, reſolve to beſiege *Tournay*

ON the next Day, the Lieutenant-Generals *Dopff*, and *Cadogan*, were ſent out, with other Detachments, in order to take a more exact View of the Enemy's Situation; and upon their Report, of the almoſt unſurmountable Difficulties, which muſt neceſſarily attend the attacking them in their advantageous and fortify'd Camp, Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Field-Deputies of the *States*, reſolved upon beſieging the important Fortreſs of *Tournay*; whoſe Garriſon, as well as thoſe of ſeveral other neighbouring Towns, had been very much weakened by the Marſhal *de Villars*, in order to reinforce his Army, on the Approach of the *Allies*. The *Confederate* Generals kept this Reſolution very private; and, the more to increaſe the Jealouſy of the Enemy, the Artillery was ſent for, up the *Lys*, to *Menin*; beſides which, a Council of War was held the Twenty-ſixth, to concert proper Meaſures, as it was on Purpoſe given out, to attack the *French*. The Baggage, alſo, was ſent to *Liſle*; which confirmed both Armies in the Belief, that there would be an Action.

THE *Confederate* Troops being prepoſſeſs'd with this Opinion, decamp'd about Nine in the Evening, from the Banks of the *Deyle*, and marched Part of the Night, without Beat of Drum, or Trumpets ſounding, towards the Enemy; but they were greatly ſurprized, when they received Orders, on a ſudden, to turn to the *Left*, and arrived the Twenty-ſeventh, in the Morning, before *Tournay*; which was inveſted ſoon after. The Enemy had been firmly perſuaded, that the Intent of the *Allies* was to attack their Lines, in order to lay Siege to *Ypres*, which they cover'd; becauſe, that when once they were Maſters of that Place, nothing could prevent them, as they were already poſſeſs'd of *Liſle*, from penetrating into *Artois* and *Picardy*, in the *Pais Conquis*, and acting in Concert with their Fleet; which might have approach'd the Coaſts, without any Obſtacle. Being fully poſſeſs'd with this Opinion, the Enemy had no Notice, nor ſo much as a Suſpicion of the *Allies* having any Deſign upon *Tournay*; accordingly, that Place was but ill provided to hold out a Siege; for which the Marſhal *de Villars* was very much blamed, by thoſe who envied him, on Account of his former Succeſs. Thus was this great General, famous for nothing more than his Stratagems, out-done in his own Way, by the ſuperior Addreſs, and Art, of the two *Confederate* Generals; and Monſieur *de Villars* was caught in a Snare, at the ſame Time as he was hugging himſelf in full Security, at leaſt, as he imagined.

Tournay inveſted.

THE Marſhal had pleaſed himſelf with the Thought, that he had entirely diſcovered the ſecret Deſigns of the *Allies*; inſomuch, that of three Attacks which they made a Feint of deſigning, one at *Berklau*, upon the Canal, the Second at *Pont a Saul*, and the Third at the Lines of *la Baſſée*, he concluded two falſe, and only the laſt real. To oppoſe this, he detach'd ſeventy-three Battalions, and ordered a Hundred Pieces of Cannon to be placed upon the Riſing Grounds of *Cambrin*; which done, he imagined himſelf ſo ſecure, and his natural Vanity got ſo much the better of him, that he could not help giving Way to it, and diſplaying it to the full, as follows. A Trumpeter belonging to the *Confederate* Army, happening to be in the Camp, on ſome Occaſion, the Marſhal took that Opportunity of exerciſing his Talent at Raillery, and ſent this Meſſage by him to the *Confederate* Generals: *That he wondered at their Delay, and that, if his Intrenchments prevented their advancing, he would order them to be levell'd forthwith.* The *Confederates* made no Anſwer to this Rhodomontade, but ſuffered the Marſhal to lull himſelf a aſleep in his fond Imagination, whilſt they ſteadily purſued their Deſign; which, as we have obſerved above, ſucceeded as well as they could have wiſhed.

The Marſhal *de Villars* out-witted by the *Confederate* Generals.

THE Marquis *de Quincy*, not being willing to allow that the Marſhal *de Villars* was out-general'd in this Manner, pretends that the Duke of *Marlborough* was obliged to undertake this Siege, to ſtop the Mouths of his Troops, who murmured at his not attacking the *French* Camp, in order to beſiege *Ypres*, which was his Grace's real Deſign, till he found it impracticable, by Reaſon of the fine Diſpoſitions made by the Marſhal: But this ſmells ſtrong of the *Frenchman.* The admirable Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*, in this March, was celebrated in the following Lines, which were greatly admired at that Time.

On the March to Tournay, *without Beat of Drum.*

The BRUSSELS *POSTSCRIPT.*

[*To the* QUEEN.]

Verſes made on Occaſion of the *Confederates* March to *Tournay.*

“ Could I, with plaineſt Words, expreſs
“ That great Man's wonderful Addreſs,
“ His Penetration, and his tow'ring Thought;
“ It would the gazing World ſurprize,
“ To ſee one Man at all Times wiſe,
“ To view the Wonders, he, with Eaſe, has wrought.

“ Refining Schemes approach his Mind,
“ Like Breezes of a *Southern* Wind,
“ To temperate a ſultry glorious Day;
“ Whoſe Fannings, with an uſeful Pride,
“ Its mighty Heat do ſoftly guide,
“ And having clear'd the Air, glide ſilently away.

“ Thus his Immenſity of Thought,
“ Is deeply form'd, and gently wrought,
“ His Temper always ſoft'ning Life's Diſeaſe;
“ That Fortune, when ſhe did intend
“ To rudely frown, ſhe turns his Friend,
“ Admires his Judgment, and applauds his Eaſe.

“ His great Addreſs, in this Deſign,
“ Does now, and will for ever, ſhine,
“ And wants a *Waller* but to do him Right:
“ The whole Amuſement was ſo ſtrong,
“ Like *Fate*, he *doom'd* them to be wrong.
“ And *Tournay*'s ta'en by a peculiar Slight.

“ Thus, *Madam*, all Mankind behold,
“ Your vaſt Aſcendant, not by Gold,
“ But by your Wiſdom, and your pious Life;
“ Your Aim no more than to deſtroy,
“ That which does *Europe*'s Peace annoy,
“ And ſuperſede a Reign of Shame, and Strife.

Some Remarks upon them, by the Author of the *Tatler.*

THIS Poem, *ſays the ingenious Author of the* Tatlers, is admirably ſuited to the Occaſion; for to write, without diſcovering your Meaning, bears a juſt Reſemblance to marching without Beat of Drum: And that Circumſtance being no ways taken Notice of in any of the *Stanza*'s before, the Author, with great Addreſs and Skill, calls this a *Poſtſcript:* It being the Nature of a Poſtſcript to contain ſomething very material, which had either been forgotten, or was not clearly enough expreſs'd in the Body of the Letter.

Tournay being inveſted on the Twenty-ſeventh, as we obſerved above, before the Enemy had the leaſt Suſpicion of any ſuch Deſign, they had not reinforced the Garriſon; out of which the Marſhal *de Villars* had drawn ſome Troops, to ſtrengthen his Army, on the Approach of the *Confederates:* It conſiſted then, according to ſome Accounts, of only twelve weak Battalions, and four Squadrons of Dragoons. But, according to others, the Troops in the Town were as follows: Two Battalions of the Regiment of

Some Account of the Situation, Strength, and Garriſon of the Place.

Bourbon; two of that of *Vendoſme*; two of *St. Valier*'s; two of *Vexin*; one of that of *Vivarez*; one of *Villemaure*'s; one of *la Faille*'s; and one of *Artagnan*'s: Beſides theſe, there were in the Place twelve Troops of *Pouriere*'s Dragoons, of thirty Men each Troop; a Hundred Invalids; five Independent Companies; one Company of Miners; and two of Gunners. The Marquis *de Surville*, a Lieutenant-General, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the Defence of *Liſle*, was Governor of the Town; and Monſieur *de Megrigny*, likewiſe a Lieutenant-General, and chief Engineer, Governor of the Citadel, which had been built according to his Plan, himſelf overſeeing and directing the Workmen, till it was finiſhed. It has five Royal Baſtions, with a falſe Bray, which incompaſſes the whole Citadel; as alſo good Half-Moons, which cover the Baſtions; an excellent Cover'd Way, well counter-mined, as well as moſt of the other Works, both of the Town and the Citadel. As to the Town itſelf, which is the Capital of the *Tournaiſis*, it contains Seventeen Pariſh Churches, beſides the ſtately Cathedral of *Notre-Dame*, which was founded and endowed with a vaſt Revenue, by *Chilperic*, King of *France*. It is partly ſituated upon the Side of a Hill, between *Valenciennes*, *Conde*, *Liſle*, *Courtray*, *Oudenarde*, *Aeth*, *Ghent*, and *Cambray*. The *Scheld* divides it in two Parts, which extend themſelves along the Side of a large Canal, border'd with a fine Stone Key. It was in Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh* in 1513, but delivered up by them to *Francis* I. In 1528, it was taken by *Henry*, Count of *Naſſau*, and the *Spaniards* kept Poſſeſſion thereof till 1667, when it was retaken by *Lewis* XIV. who fortified both Town and Citadel to ſuch a prodigious Degree, that it was reckoned, in a manner, impregnable.

The *Allies* take Poſſeſſion of *St. Amand*, and *Mortagne*.

UPON the *Confederate* Army's coming before the Town, the Prince of *Naſſau*, Hereditary *Stadtholder* of *Friezland*, was immediately detach'd, with thirty Squadrons, and ten Battalions, to take Poſſeſſion of *St. Amand*, and *Mortagne*, two Poſts which were neceſſary for covering the Siege. This Service his Highneſs performed with Succeſs; the Garriſon of *St. Amand* retiring upon his Approach to *Valenciennes*, and that of *Mortagne* ſurrendering, the next Day, Priſoners of War, as ſoon as the *Confederates* had taken a Redoubt, Sword in Hand, which defended the Bridge of that important Poſt.

The *Dutch* Account of this Action.

THIS is the Account, given by our Hiſtorians, of the Reduction of thoſe two Places; but as we find a very different Account thereof in the *Dutch* Relations, from whom Monſieur *Rouille* has taken his, we ſhall give that likewiſe. The Prince of *Orange*, according to them, was detach'd with fifteen Battalions, and fifty Squadrons, to make himſelf Maſter of *St. Amand*, and *Mortagne*. At his Highneſs's Approach, the *French*, who were in the former, offered to ſurrender the Place, if he would allow them to retire; which the Prince thought fit to grant, both to gain Time, and ſave his Men. But the Garriſon of *Mortagne*, though leſs numerous, relying upon their advantageous Situation, that Poſt being on the Confluence of the *Scarpe* and the *Scheld*, which made it eaſy for them to retire over the *Scheld* at any Time, were leſs tractable, and refuſed to ſurrender on any Account. The Earl of *Orkney*, to whom his Highneſs had given Orders to diſlodge them from thence, not being able to approach them, by Reaſon of the Inundations, but by a very narrow Cauſeway, and a Bridge, which they had drawn up, fired ſome Cannon againſt the Bridge, which did but little Execution. Wherefore, his Lordſhip having found an old Boat, he made uſe thereof to carry ſome Grenadiers over the Inundations, in order to attack the Enemy on the other Side; which the Enemy perceiving, they abandoned the Poſt; and having prepared every Thing before-hand for a ſudden Flight, if there ſhould be Occaſion, paſs'd the *Scheld* with ſo much Expedition, that they were ſoon out of the Reach of the *Confederates*.

BESIDES this Detachment, under the Prince of *Naſſau-Orange*, another of an equal Number of Horſe and Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-General *Lumley*, was ſent to join General *Dompre*; who having march'd, the Twenty-ſixth, from *Aloſt*, had taken Poſt near *Tournay*, between the *Upper* and *Lower*

Lower Scheld, with nine Squadrons, and five Battalions; and the Town was inveſted by the remaining Part of the Army, on each Side the *Scheld*. The Duke of *Marlborough* fix'd his Quarters at *Villemeaux*, poſting his Troops from *Colonne*, as far as the Cauſe-way of *Doway*; and Prince *Eugene* his, from that Cauſe-way to *Marquain*; that Part of the Army forming a kind of Half-Moon, on the *Lower Scheld*. The Governor of *Tournay*, not a little ſurprized to ſee the *Confederate* Troops in Motion, to inveſt the Town, which, as we obſerved above, was unprovided with Neceſſaries for a long Siege, rifled and plundered the Inhabitants of great Part of their Corn, and ſent out a Party to fetch in the large Cattle out of the Neighbourhood; but all the latter were cut off by the *Confederates*, and taken Priſoners, except nine or ten Dragoons, who made off; and paſſing through *Pewels* about Noon, got ſafe to *Conde*: The Cattle were generouſly reſtored to the Peaſants, by the Generals of the *Allies*, which gained them Abundance of Honour, and ſecured them in their Intereſt for the future.

The Diſpoſition of the *Confederate* Troops.

On the Twenty-eighth, the Enemy opened their Sluices at *Valenciennes*, and *Conde*, which brought down ſuch a Flood of Water, that the Communication of the Troops of the *Allies* was cut off; it was laid open again, however, the ſame Night. On the other Hand, the Marſhal *de Villars* began now to grow ſenſible of his Miſtake, in drawing Troops out of a Place of ſuch Importance, which it was reaſonable to believe the *Confederates* would attempt; ſince the open Cities of *Brabant* would be covered thereby, and a Way ſecured for future Progreſs. He ſet his Wits at work, therefore, to contrive ſome Way to repair that Fault, by throwing Reinforcements into the Place. In order hereunto, he cauſed between ſeven and eight Hundred Horſe, from *Mons*, and *Conde*, to advance on the Twenty-ninth to *Limogies*, in Hopes that they might get into *Tournay*, by the great Road which leads from *Oudenarde* to that City: But ſix Squadrons, and as many Battalions, under the Command of Major-General *Keppel*, being ſent over to the *Hainault* Side of the *Scheld*, to reinforce thoſe Poſts, and ſecure ſome Intervals, and Paſſages, the Enemy were obliged to retire, without attempting any Thing. The Lines of Circumvallation were begun the Thirtieth, on the *Hainault* Side of the *Scheld*; and the ſame Night, Meſſieurs *d'Aquaviva*, and *Pignatelli*, with a Detachment of one Thouſand Horſe and Dragoons, each carrying a Foot-Soldier behind him, advanced with Deſign to have thrown themſelves into the Town; but the Lieutenant-Generals *Lumley* and *Dompre*, obſerving their Approach, ſent a Detachment after them, and obliged them to retire towards *Conde*.

The *French* attempt, in vain, twice to re-inforce the Garriſon.

It had been reſolved in a Council of War, that Prince *Eugene*, the Prince of *Orange*, and Count *Tilly*, ſhould command the Army that was to cover the Siege, and that the Duke of *Marlborough* ſhould take upon himſelf the Direction of the Siege; accordingly his Grace made the following Diſpoſitions for that Purpoſe.

Directions for the Siege.

Of ſixty Battalions, which are to form the Siege, ten ſhall mount the Guard in the Trenches, who ſhall not be obliged to make any Detachments, no more than the ten Battalions which ſhall relieve them; and fifty, or even a Hundred Men, ſhall be ordered out of each Battalion, (beſides forty others for Workmen) which will amount to four Thouſand Men.

There ſhall be three Attacks; the Generals ſhall remain upon Duty, but the Battalions ſhall relieve each other, and ſhall take their Turns from one Attack to another. There ſhall be each Night, at each Attack, a Lieutenant-General, Major-General, and a Brigadier, with what Pioneers ſhall be requiſite: Four Battalions ſhall be employ'd at the Attack of the Citadel, and ſix at the other two Attacks.

The Trenches ſhall be relieved every Day, at Four in the Afternoon; to the End, that the General Officers who relieve the Guard, may have Leiſure to view the Works, and to ſee what is requiſite to be done in the Night, and during the Time they are upon Duty.

On all Attacks, and extraordinary Occaſions, the Grenadiers, and Detachments of the ſixty Battalions, which are at the Siege, ſhall be ordered upon Duty; and if it ſhould be neceſſary to poſt a *Corps de Reſerve* of ſome Battalions at the End of the Trenches, they ſhall be taken out of thoſe, who have been twenty-four Hours in the Trenches.

ACCORDING to the Ground, Reſerves of Cavalry ſhall be poſted behind the Coverts, at the End of the Trenches, whether it happens to be on the *Left*, on the *Right*, or on both Sides; according as the General of the Trenches ſhall think proper and convenient, for Security and Service.

THE three Majors of the Trenches, ſhall have the Charge of every Thing neceſſary for the Trenches, and ſhall take Care that the General, who is to mount the Trenches, ſhall find every Thing there ready for carrying on the Works, according as ſhall be ordered by the Directors of the Approaches, or by the Engineers.

THE Directors of the Approaches ſhall draw up, every Morning, a Memorandum of whatever they ſhall want towards the Evening; and the Majors of the Trenches ſhall be informed thereof in good Time, and even before the Trenches are relieved; to the End, that every Thing may be ready at Hand betimes.

THE *Faſcines*, and *Gabions*, ſhall be brought to the Entrance of the Trenches by the Commiſſaries of the *Faſcines*; who ſhall be provided with, at leaſt, a Hundred Waggons for the Carriage thereof, that they may be able to relieve the Horſes and Waggons.

THE Workmen in the Trenches ſhall be employ'd to carry the *Faſcines* to the Head of the Trenches. The Colonel, and Officers of the Artillery, ſhall have the Charge of erecting the Batteries, after having been informed by the Generals, and Directors of the Approaches, what Works they deſign to attack, whether it be to deſtroy the Fortifications, or to batter in Breach. The Miners, alſo, muſt be well inſtructed, after what Manner they muſt regulate themſelves in their Work, and ſound the Earth, to find whether it is proper for the Purpoſe, and can ſupport itſelf, without being under-propp'd by Doors, or Planks; and in Caſe it muſt be under-propp'd, a good Number of Doors muſt be made, and Store of Planks provided an Inch thick.

THE Workmen of each Attack ſhall be commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, and one Hundred and fifty Men, with one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Enſign, and four Serjeants.

THE Major-Generals, who are to relieve the Trenches, with the Majors of the Regiments, ſhall go in the Morning into the Trenches, to examine into their Condition, and to inſtruct thoſe who are to relieve them, how to make an Inſpection into every Thing.

THE Directors of the Approaches, and Engineers, who ſhall be upon Duty in the Trenches, ſhall take Care to be there when the Generals come, to inform them of their Deſigns; to the End, that the Generals may make their Diſpoſitions the better, for the Advancement of the Works, and the Safety of the Trenches.

THE Generals appointed for the three Attacks were, at the firſt, General *Lottum*, under whom were the Lieutenant-Generals *Withers*, *Fing*, and *Heyden*, and the Major-Generals *Temple*, *Denhoff*, and *Vegelin*, againſt the Citadel, on the Side of the Gate of *Valenciennes*: At the ſecond, General *Fagel*, who had under him, the Lieutenant-Generals *Dedem*, *Oxenſtiern*, and *Spar*, with the Major-Generals, *Hamilton*, *Waſſenaer*, and *Keppel*, againſt the Gate of *Marville*: And at the third Attack, which was againſt the Horn-work of the Gate of the *Seven Fountains*, was General *Schuylemburgh*, with the Duke of *Argyle*, Meſſieurs *Wackerbaert*, and *Week*, as Lieutenant-Generals, and the Major-Generals, *Hohendorff*, *D'Albergue*, and *Naſſau-Woudenburgh*. Each General choſe a Major of the Trenches for his own Attack, beſides which, there were four Brigadiers at each of them.

Diſpoſitions for the Trenches.

THERE ſhall be the firſt Night in the Trenches, at General *Lottum*'s Attack, one Battalion of *Engliſh*, one of *Danes*, one of *Saxons*, one of *Heſſians*, one of *Dutch*, and one of *Hanoverians*; and at General *Schuylemburgh*'s *burgh*'s Attack, one Battalion of *Imperialiſts*, one of *Palatine* Troops, and one of *Dutch*.

THE ſecond Night, there ſhall be at General *Lottum*'s Attack, one Battalion of *Imperialiſts*, one of *Palatine* Troops, one of *Wirtemberghers*, and one of *Dutch*: At General *Schuylemburgh*'s Attack, one Battalion of *Engliſh*, one of *Danes*, and one of *Heſſians*; and at General *Fagel*'s, two *Dutch* Battalions, and one of *Wirtemberg*.

The third Night, at General *Lottum*'s Attack, there ſhall be one *Pruſſian* Battalion, one of *Danes*, one of *Saxons*, and one of *Dutch*; at General *Schuylemburgh*'s, one *Engliſh* Battalion, one of *Danes*, and of *Heſſians*; and at General *Fagel*'s, two Battalions of *Dutch*, and one of *Wirtemberg*.

ON the fourth Night, there ſhall be at General *Lottum*'s Attack, one *Engliſh*, two *Dutch*, and one *Heſſian* Battalion; at General *Fagel*'s Attack, one *Pruſſian*, one *Dutch*, and one *Hanoverian* Battalion; and at General *Schuylemburgh*'s Attack, one *Imperial*, one *Saxon*, and one *Palatine* Battalion.

ON the fifth Night, there ſhall be at General *Lottum*'s Attack, two *Pruſſian* Battalions, one of *Engliſh*, and one of *Dutch*; at General *Schuylemburgh*'s Attack, two *Dutch* Battalions, and one of *Hanover*; and at General *Fagel*'s Attack, three *Dutch* Battalions.

THE ſixth Night, at General *Lottum*'s Attack, there ſhall be one Battalion of *Danes*, two of *Dutch*, and one of *Heſſians*; at General *Schuylemburgh*'s Attack, one *Engliſh* Battalion, one of *Pruſſians*, and one of *Dutch*; and at General *Fagel*'s Attack, one *Dutch*, one *Heſſian*, and one *Hanoverian* Battalion.

INSOMUCH, that there ſhall be every Night ten Battalions in the Trenches, at the three Attacks; and thoſe who entered upon Duty the firſt Night, ſhall return thither again on the ſeventh, and ſo on with the Reſt.

THE Lines of Circumvallation were begun the Fourth of *July*, on that Side of the *Scheld* towards *Menin*, and *Liſle*; and, in the mean While, the Troops prepared great Numbers of Faſcines and Gabions, to be made Uſe of in the Approaches. The two Armies made a ſmall Motion, the ſame Day; that commanded by the Duke of *Marlborough* extending its *Right* to the Brook of *Eſplechin*, and the *Left* to *Eſplain*; whilſt that under Prince *Eugene*, encamped with the *Right* at *Luchin*, and the *Left* at *Eſplechin*, where the two Armies might join in Caſe of Neceſſity. The ſame Afternoon, Advice came, that the Marſhal *de Villars* had detach'd the Count *D'Artagnan*, a Lieutenant-General, with ſixteen Battalions, four Squadrons of Horſe, and nine of Dragoons, beſides two Thouſand Men, commanded out of *Ypres*, to attack *Warneton*, where the *Allies* had left a Garriſon of ſeven Hundred Men, under the Command of a Lieutenant-Colonel, and a Major. Upon this Information, Lieutenant-General *Wilkes* was immediately ordered to march to their Relief, with thirty Squadrons of Horſe, and two Thouſand five Hundred Grenadiers; but before he could come up with them, the *French* had made themſelves Maſters of that Fort, which was not fortify'd, and had taken the little Garriſon Priſoners of War. They attempted, likewiſe, to get Poſſeſſion of *Comines*, and *Fort Rouge*; in the former of which was a Major, with one Hundred and fifty Men, and in the latter a Captain with fifty. They were attack'd twice with great Vigour; but defended themſelves ſo bravely, that they gave Time to the *Confederate* Troops to come to their Relief; upon which the Enemy not only retired, but alſo abandoned *Warneton*. The Marquis *de Quincy* pretends, the *Allies* had one Thouſand ſix Hundred Men in *Warneton*, and that the Loſs of that Place coſt them above one Thouſand two Hundred, which was about double the Number that were in it; but he does not take the leaſt Notice, that they were obliged to abandon it again.

The *French* take *Warneton*.

But they are forced to abandon it again.

ON the ſixth, the Lines of Circumvallation were finiſhed; and ten Squadrons, with ſix Battalions, were ſent to *Deullemont*, to relieve the Detachment that had been ordered out, upon the firſt Notice of the Enemy's Approach towards *Warneton*; and to obſerve their Motions on that Side. The ſame Evening, Monſieur *de Saiſan*, a Lieutenant-Colonel, was taken under the *Glacis* of the Town, as he was endeavouring to get into it, and was carried to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Quarters. On the ſeventh, between Ten and Eleven at Night, the Trenches were opened, at the three ſeveral Attacks; and carried on with ſuch Succeſs, and ſo little Loſs, that the *Allies* had not above thirty Men killed, and about the ſame Number wounded. On the eighth, Advice was brought to the Camp, that the Chevalier *de Luxemburgh* was encamped at *Creſpin*, near St. *Ghiſlain*, with a Detachment from the Army of the Marſhal *de Villars*; and expected to be there joined by the *French* Troops, which were coming from *Alſace*; in order, afterwards, to make ſome Diverſion in *Brabant*. To prevent any Surprize, therefore, it was thought proper, to lay the Avenues to the *Anderlech*-*Gate* of *Bruſſels* under Water, by means of the Sluices; and ſeveral other Meaſures were taken, to fruſtrate any Deſign, the Enemy might have on that Side.

The Trenches opened before *Tournay*.

On the Ninth, Advice came from Lieutenant-General *Dopf*, that the *Scheld*, about *Oudenarde*, having been cleared of ſome ſunk Boats, and other Stoppages made therein by the *French*, the laſt Summer, thirty Veſſels, with the heavy Artillery had paſs'd by the Day before, and the Reſt would follow that Night. On the tenth, the Boats laden with the Artillery and Ammunition arrived, and great Numbers of Men were employ'd, to bring the Cannon to the Batteries. The ſame Day, the Beſieged made a Sally with five Hundred Men; and the Twelfth, at Night, they made another, by the Gate of *Valenciennes*, but were unſucceſsful in both. On the Thirteenth and Fourteenth, the Batteries began to play, at all the three Attacks; but on the former, an unlucky Accident happened, at the Place where they were filling the Bombs: For one of them taking Fire, blew up about fifty more, killed four Fire-workers, and about twenty other Perſons; but the Magazines of Powder, which were very near, fortunately eſcaped.

An unlucky Accident.

On the Fifteenth, the Beſiegers took an Intrenchment, or Line, which the Enemy had thrown up, to cover their Sluices, and the Flank between the Citadel and the *Scheld*. Immediately they caſt up another Line parallel to it, and made a Lodgment thereon; as they did another, the ſame Night, on the Saliant Angle of the Horn-work, on the *Left* of General *Schuylemburgh*'s Attack. On the Sixteenth, they poſſeſſed themſelves of another Intrenchment, and in the Night, between that and the Seventeenth, they made a Lodgment upon the Saliant Angle of the Ravelin, on the *Right* of General *Fagel*'s Attack; between the Gate of *Marville*, and the *Upper Scheld*: They likewiſe lodg'd themſelves on both Sides of the Saliant Angle of that Work.

On the Eighteenth, at Night, the *Allies* threw up a Parallel of eighty Paces, at Count *Lottum*'s Attack, towards the Gate of *Valenciennces*; and the Miners continued Sapping in nine different Places, to diſcover the Enemy's Mines. On the Nineteenth, they carried on their Approaches, and intended to have puſh'd them as far as the Gate before-mentioned; but when they came out of the Parallel, they found themſelves on the Wall of the *Old Counterſcarp*, which could not be pierced through, till the Twentieth in the Morning. However, they extended their Parallel, on the *Left*, above ſeventy Paces; continued the Saps in ten different Places; and made a briſk Fire from the great Battery, to enlarge the Breach in the Town-Wall, between the Citadel, and the *Scheld*. On the Twenty-firſt, early in the Morning, Lieutenant-General *Withers*, being in the Trenches, received a Contuſion, with a ſmall Shot in his Breaſt, which, however, did him very little Harm. That Night, the Beſiegers advancing their Sapping but ſix and twenty Paces, towards the Gate of *Valenciennes*; the Enemy having made three vigorous Sallies, and killed the *Allies* two Subaltern Officers, and about thirty private Men, beſides one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Captain, five Subalterns, and about fifty common Soldiers, which were wounded.

The Beſieged make three vigorous Sallies.

THE Town-Ditch, on that Side where General *Fagel* directed his Attack, being a Branch of the *Scheld*, and therefore not eaſily to be paſs'd; and beſides, the Ground being very ſtony, and very difficult, the Generals reſolved to carry on that Attack no farther, than to favour that of Count *Lottum*. However, they perfected the Works on that Side; and on the Nineteenth, in the Night, they extended their Lodgments, from the Angle of the *Counterſcarp* of the *Ravelin*, to the firſt Place of Arms, on the *Left* of that *Ravelin*. They alſo threw up a Line, from the *Glacis* of the *Counterſcarp* to the firſt Parallel; to cover a Battery of twelve Pieces of Cannon, deſigned to enlarge the Breach at the Attack of Count *Lottum*, and fire into the *Cover'd-Way*, on the ſame Side, from the *Scheld* to the Citadel. The Night between the Twenty-firſt and Twenty-ſecond, they made themſelves Maſters of the whole *Counterſcarp*, at General *Fagel*'s Attack, and then began to fire from the Battery before-mentioned.

GENERAL *Schuylemburgh*'s Attack was likewiſe in great Forwardneſs by this Time; for beſides the two Batteries erected the Eighteenth, on the *Counterſcarp*, they had raiſed another, which began to fire on the Twenty-firſt, with ſuch good Succeſs, that the next Day, the Breaches in the Horn-work, the *Ravelin* and the Wall of the Town, were almoſt in a Condition to be mounted: At the ſame Time, the Saps were carried on to the Wall of the Ditch.

Motions of the Armies of Prince *Eugene*; and the Duke of *Marlborough*

ON the Twentieth, Prince *Eugene* went from the Army of Obſervation, which encamped at *Villemeaux*, to St. *Amand*; to view the Fortifications that were making, to put that Place in a Poſture of Defence, againſt any ſudden Attempt. Aſſoon as his Highneſs was returned to the Camp, a Detachment of two Thouſand Men, was ſent to take Poſſeſſion of *Marchiennes*, on the *Scarpe*, between St. *Amand*, and *Doway*; where they were commanded to intrench themſelves, to facilitate the farther Deſigns of the Generals, after the Reduction of *Tournay*: And the Duke of *Marlborough* ordered a Fort to be built at *Pont a Treſin*, for the Security of that Poſt.

Diſpoſitions of the Enemy's Army.

AT the ſame Time, the Enemy had above twenty Thouſand Pioneers at Work, on their new Lines, from *Doway* to *Homage*, on the other Side of the *Scarpe*, near *Marchiennes*, and from thence to the *Scheld*, near *Conde*; and their Army was diſpoſed in the following Manner: Their Cavalry continued in their ſeveral Camps, as we have obſerved above; and their Infantry were poſted. Twenty-ſix Battalions from *Doway* along the Canal of *Courrieres*; twenty-two Battalions from *Courrieres* to the Moraſs of *Winge*, on the ſaid Canal; ſixty-two Battalions from thence to the Moraſs of *Cambrin*, along the Intrenchment; beſides twelve other Battalions, which made a ſecond Line at *Annequin*, behind the former. They had alſo, twenty-four Battalions, and twelve Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons, along the *Lys*, under the Command of Monſieur *d'Artagnan*; and another Body, under Monſieur *de Coigny*, encamp'd by Platoons from *Doway* to *Valenciennes*; as did the Troops under the Chevalier *de Luxemburgh*, between *Quievrain* and *Creſpin*, near *Conde*.

ON the Twenty-third, a ſtrong Detachment of the Enemy's Army attack'd the Poſt of *Haſnon*, near St. *Amand*, on the *Scarpe*; wherein Monſieur *Damnitz*, a *Pruſſian* Captain, commanded, with one Hundred and twenty Men. He defended that Poſt reſolutely for a conſiderable Time; but having loſt thirty of his Men, and the Numbers of the Enemy increaſing upon him, he was obliged, at laſt, to abandon it, and retired with the Reſt of his Men to St. *Amand*. The *French* paid dear for this Poſt, having had a great Number of their Men, and amongſt them Colonel *Albergotti*, killed in the Attack.

Motions of the *French* Army.

THE Marquis *de Imecourt* having joined the Marſhal *de Villars*, with a Detachment of fourteen Battalions, and twenty-two Squadrons, from *Germany*; the *French* Army made a ſmall Motion, on the Twenty-fourth, and encamp'd near *Anchin*, between *Doway*, and *Valenciennes*, where the Marſhal took up his Quarters; having the *Scarpe* before him, and the *Scheld* behind: At the ſame Time, he left a Flying Camp near *Lens*, under the Command of Monſieur *d'Artagnan*, for the Security of his Intrenchments

there,

Not regarded by the *Confederates.*

there, and at *la Baſſée*. For this Purpoſe, likewiſe, the Militia of *Picardy*, and the *Boulonnois* were ordered to march that Way; and the Marſhal, having ſent his heavy Baggage to *Doway*, gave out, that he was reſolved to relieve *Tournay*. On the Twenty-fifth, the Marſhal took up his Quarters at *Denain*, near *Valenciennes*; but, notwithſtanding theſe Motions, the *Confederate* Generals did not think it neceſſary to make any Alterations in their Camp; contenting themſelves with reinforcing the Garriſon of St. *Amand*, with four Hundred Men, and placing a Brigade between that Poſt, and the Village of St. *Maur*. About the ſame Juncture, ſeveral *French* Officers, who had their Regiments, and Companies in the Town, endeavoured to get in diſguiſed, at different Times, but were all taken Priſoners.

A Magazine of the Beſiegers blown up.

To return to the Siege; the Garriſon of *Tournay*, having found Means, by the Help of their Sluices, to let a conſiderable Quantity of Water into the Town-Ditch, it hindered the Beſiegers from giving the Aſſault, ſo ſoon as they otherwiſe intended: In the mean While, the Pioneers were at Work, to bring the Lines of Circumvallation into a narrower Compaſs, on the Side of the Citadel; in order to cover the Troops, to be employ'd on that Attack, after the Reduction of the Town. On the Twenty-ſixth, all the three Batteries were ordered to play their Cannon, Mortars, and *Hawbitzers*; which continued with great Fury, from Three in the Afternoon, till the Riſing of the Moon; when thirteen Men detach'd out of each Battalion, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Wither*'s, made an Attack on a *Ravelin*, that covered the Gate of *Valenciennes*, and on the *Cover'd-Way* between that Gate and the Citadel. This Attack was carried on with ſuch Bravery and Reſolution, that notwithſtanding the Enemy made a vigorous Reſiſtance, the Beſiegers lodged themſelves on the *Cover'd-Way*, that leads from the Gate of *Valenciennes* to the *Scheld*; and extended themſelves from that River to the next Baſtion, and along the *Ravelin* which covers that Gate: But they loſt in this Attack, about one Hundred and fifty Men, and amongſt others, three Chief Engineers, and four Captains. During this Action at Count *Lottum*'s Attack, they, who were employ'd at General *Schuylemburgh*'s, filled the Ditch of the Horn-work, three Faſcines broad, with the Loſs of two Engineers, and ſeveral Common Soldiers; and the Magazine of that Battery blew up, by the Enemy's Fire.

NOTWITHSTANDING this Diſaſter, on the Twenty-ſeventh, in the Evening, the Beſiegers attack'd the Horn-work, on the *Left* of General *Schuylemburgh*'s Attack, and the Baſtion on the *Right* of that Horn-work; both of which they carried, with very little Oppoſition. The Enemy, however, ſally'd out upon the Men, who were lodging themſelves on the Baſtion; but the Duke of *Argyle*, who commanded this Attack, and received a ſlight Wound, bringing freſh Succours to them, repulſed the Enemy with conſiderable Loſs, and the Lodgment was compleated. On the Twenty-eighth, in the Morning, the Beſieged made another Sally upon the ſame Baſtion, but with no better Succeſs; being vigorouſly repulſed, and driven into the Town.

The Town ſurrender'd.

HEREUPON, the Beſiegers made the neceſſary Preparations for a general Storm, but were prevented, by the Beſieged; who, about Six in the Evening, hung out White Colours at the three Attacks, beat a Parley, and deſired to capitulate for the Town; which was granted, upon Condition the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, would conſent to it. Notice hereof being given to their Highneſſes, they conferr'd with the Deputies of the *States*, and it was agreed to grant the Garriſon a Capitulation; upon which Hoſtages were exchang'd; and the Enemy having ſent out Brigadier *du Metz* to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Brigadier *Diverny* to Prince *Eugene*, Brigadier *Primroſe* was ſent from *Lottum*'s Attack, and Brigadier *Sabine* from General *Schuylemburgh*'s, in their Room. After ſome Debates, an Honourable Capitulation, conſiſting of twenty-two Articles propoſed by the Garriſon, and four added by the Beſiegers, being much the ſame as thoſe at *Liſle*, was agreed on between Nine and Ten in the Evening, and ſigned by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, in the Name of the *Allies*, and by the Governor, the Marquis *de Surville*, in the Name of the Garriſon. Thus, after three Weeks open Trenches, the Victorious Arms of the *Allies* carried a Place, which the *French* thought impregnable; as appears by the following vain-glorious Inſcription, which they had cauſed to be engraved upon one of the *Half-Moons*.

A vain-glorious Inſcription, put by the *French*, on one of the *Half-Moons*.

LUDOVICUS *Decimus Quartus*,
Incertum Bello an Pace Major,
Quibus Copiis, Conſiliis, Animo Celeritate,
Et Fortuna,
Anno M.DC.LXVII. Nerviorum *Urbem*,
Quatriduo Ceperat
Iiſdem, Ne unquam poſtea caperetur,
Inter Cetera Munimenta, Hoc Quoque,
Diebus vix Octo
Ab Area & Fundamentis,
Ipſe inſtans Operi,
Victricibus Militum Manibus,
Extruxit, Anno Domini M.DC.LXXI.

Which may be thus rendered in *Engliſh*:

LEWIS the Fourteenth,
Who, whether he be greater in Peace or War, is uncertain,
With the ſame Forces, Counſels, Courage, Activity,
And Fortune,
Wherewith he took the City of *Tournay*, in four
Days, in the Year of our Lord 1667;
That it may never be taken for the future,
Amongſt other Works, has erected this
In hardly eight Days,
From the Ground, and its Foundations,
By the victorious Hands of his brave Soldiers,
Himſelf overſeeing the Work,
In the Year of our Lord 1671.

THE following Medals were ſtruck, upon the Surrender of this important Place.

Medals ſtruck on this Occaſion.

1. ON the *Face* was the *Queen's Buſto*, with the following Inſcription. On the *Reverſe*, BRITANNIA, leaning upon her Right Arm on her Shield, ſupported by a Trophy of Artillery, and holding in her Left Hand her Spear; on the Top of which is a Mural Crown, and a Town at a Diſtance, deſigned for *Tournay*, with this Legend:

Tornaco Expugnato. That is, *Tournay* being taken.

In the *Exergue*, is only the Date of the Year M.DCC.IX.

2. ON the *Face* is a Ship in a Storm, with *French* Colours, having loſt his Main-maſt, and throwing her Goods over-board, to ſave her from ſinking; and amongſt others, a Bale, with the Name of *Tournay* upon it, and this Inſcription:

Ne pereat, perdit. She loſes theſe, that ſhe may not ſink herſelf.

ON the *Reverſe*, is the City of *Tournay* beſieged, with the Batteries of the *Allies*, and the following Words:

Soluta Catenis inſurgit. Being freed from her Chains, ſhe riſes.

Alluding to the State of *Tournay*, as being freed from the Bondage of *France*.

And in the *Exergue*,

Tornacum Captum, M.DCC.IX. *Tournay* taken in 1709.

Loſs of the *Allies* in this Siege.

DURING this Siege, the *Allies* had only three Thouſand two Hundred and ten Men kill'd and wounded; *viz.* eight Hundred and forty-nine at Count *Lottum*'s Attack, one Thouſand three Hundred at General *Schuylemburgh*'s Attack, and one Thouſand fifty-five at General *Fagel*'s; an inconſiderable Number for ſo important a Place. On the Thirtieth of *July*, N. S. the *French* ſurrendered one Gate, according to the Capitulation; and the next Day, the Marquis *de Surville* was entertained at Dinner by Prince *Eugene*; this done, he retired, in the Afternoon, into the Citadel, which his Garriſon had already entered, to the Number of about four Thouſand Men. But a great Number of them concealed themſelves in the Town; and two Captains, with four Lieutenants, and about one Hundred and fifty Men, went to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Camp. At the ſame Time, the Enemy's Sick and Wounded, to the Number of eight Hundred, were conducted to *Doway*; and the Earl of *Albemarle*, who was appointed Governor of the Town proviſionally, and afterwards confirmed in that Poſt by the *States-General*, took Poſſeſſion thereof, with twelve Battalions.

THINGS being thus ſettled, as ſoon as the *Allies* had wholly evacuated the Place, the *Allies* began to make the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for the Reduction of the Citadel, which was counted one of the ſtrongeſt in *Europe*; being not only fortified with the utmoſt Exactneſs, and the Works well fenced with Stone, but all the Ground wrought into Mines; ſo that the Reſiſtance of the Garriſon was not ſo much apprehended, as the Miſchief they might do by blowing up their Mines. Not daunted, however, at all theſe Difficulties, it was reſolved to form two Attacks, the one under the Command of Count *Lottum*, and the other under General *Schuylemburgh*. They had under them the Lieutenant-Generals *Dedem*, *Oxenſtiern*, *Spar*, *Finck*, *Withers*, *Wackerbaert*, *Heyden*, and the Duke of *Argyle*. The Major-Generals *Denhoff*, *Hamilton*, *Waſſenaer*, *Keppel*, *Vegelin*, *Woudenburgh*, *Temple*, *d'Albergue*, and *Hohendorff*. The Brigadiers *Gauvain*, *Grumker*, *Bork*, *Primroſe*, *Sabine*, *Sturler*, *Chambrier*, *Malsburgh*, *Berkhoffer*, and *Welderen*. The Battalions employ'd in that Service were, one of *Imperialiſts*, four of *Britiſh*, viz. *Webb*'s, *North and Gray*'s, *How*'s and *Godfrey*'s; two of *Danes*; four of *Pruſſians*; one of *Saxons*; three of *Lunenburghers*; one of *Wirtembergher*s; two of *Heſſians*; two of the Troops of *Munſter*; and ten of *Dutch*, including the Garriſon. The *French* were the firſt who began Hoſtilities; for on the Firſt of *Auguſt*, N. S. they fired both with Cannon and Small-Shot upon Count *Lottum*'s Trenches, and Batteries; from the latter of which, they were immediately anſwered, and the Firing continued very hot, on both Sides, during the whole Night. The next Day, Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Field-Deputies of the *States*, were entertained, at Dinner, by the Earl of *Albemarle* in *Tournay*; about which Time, the Batteries, which had diſcontinued firing for ſome Time, began to play again, on both Sides.

Siege of the Citadel of *Tournay*.

THE ſame Day, the Troops appointed for the Siege of the Citadel, took the Poſt aſſigned them, within the new Lines of Circumvallation, and carried on the Attack with very good Succeſs. On the Third of *Auguſt*, a Bomb, from the Batteries of the *Allies*, blew up one of the Enemy's Magazines; and in the Night, between the Fourth and Fifth, the Trenches were carried on to the Paliſſadoes of the Saliant Angle of the *Counterſcarp* of the *Queen*'s Baſtion. On the Fifth, in the Afternoon, the Enemy made a Sally upon the Trenches, but were immediately beaten back again.

IN the mean While, the Marquis *de Surville*, either being ſenſible he was not in a Condition to hold out long, or, as ſome pretend, that he might have an Opportunity of ſending an Officer of Truſt to the *French* Court, for his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty to decide a Difference between him and Monſieur *de Megrigny*, who challenged the chief Command in the Citadel, deſired the *Confederate* Generals to appoint a Perſon on their Part, to treat with another he ſhould name, about the Surrender of the Citadel. This being agreed to, Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, named Monſieur *Lalo*, a Brigadier in the *Britiſh* Troops, who being met by the Marquis *de Ravignan*, a Major-General, appointed by the Marquis *de Surville*, agreed upon the following Articles.

Propoſals for ſurrendering the Citadel.

1. THAT the Citadel of *Tournay* ſhould be ſurrendered to the *Allies*, the Fifth of *September* at Noon; but in Caſe the Army of his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty ſhould oblige the thirty Battalions, and ten Squadrons, amounting to about eighteen Thouſand Men, who carried on the Siege, to raiſe it, this Capitulation ſhould be void.

2. THAT the Garriſon of the Citadel, both Officers and Soldiers, ſhould march out the Fifth of *September*, with their Arms, Baggage, and other Marks of Honour; and ſhould be conducted, by the ſhorteſt Way, to the neareſt Town, or to the *French* Army, as the Marquis *de Surville*, or whoever commanded them, ſhould chooſe.

3. THAT in Caſe Monſieur *de Ravignan* ſhould bring the Approbation of the Court, on the Eighth of *Auguſt*, Hoſtages ſhould be given on both Sides, and a Gate delivered up, as ſoon as the Capitulation ſhould be ſigned, on the Eighth or Ninth of *Auguſt*.

4. THAT the Guard, which the *Allies* ſhould place at the Gate of the ſaid Citadel, ſhould not exceed three Hundred Men, and that a Barrier ſhould be ſet up in the Middle, as uſual.

5. THAT Commiſſaries ſhould be appointed, to examine whether the thirty Battalions, and ten Squadrons, remained always before the Citadel, till the Fifth of *September*, and that thoſe Troops ſhould only be employ'd to inveſt the Citadel, or guard the City of *Tournay*, till the Evacuation, and Delivery of the Citadel to the *Allies*.

6. THAT the Hoſtages given on the Part of the *Allies*, ſhall have Authority from the Marquis *de Surville*, to viſit the Magazines, Artillery, Ammunition, Proviſion, and other Effects, which ſhall remain in the Citadel, in the ſame Condition as they ſhall be found the Eighth of *Auguſt*, provided that the Garriſon might make uſe of what ſhould be neceſſary for their Subſiſtence, till the Night of the Evacuation; and that Monſieur *de Surville* would promiſe, that the Remainder of the Ammunition ſhould not be waſted, nor damaged, whilſt the Garriſon ſhould continue in the Citadel; and that on the Eighth or Ninth of *Auguſt*, when the Gate ſhould be delivered up, there ſhould be a Suſpenſion of Arms on both Sides.

THE *Dutch* Hiſtorians, and Monſieur *Rouſſet*, give a different Account of this Tranſaction: They ſay the Deſign was firſt formed at the Court of *France*, merely to amuſe the *Allies*, and delay the Siege; that Monſieur *de Ravignan* was ſent from *Paris* for that End; and that, coming to the *Confederate* Camp, he gave the Generals Hopes of the Citadel's being ſurrendered, upon certain Conditions; wherefore Leave was granted him to go into the Citadel, and confer with Monſieur *de Surville* about it; after which, deſiring a proper Perſon might be appointed, to treat with him, Brigadier *Lalo* was named, as we have obſerved above. The Marquis *de Quincy* pretends, that the *Allies* made the firſt Propoſals; and, that thereupon, the Marquis *de Ravignan* was allowed to go out of the Citadel to the *French* Army, and from thence to Court.

Motions of the *Confederate* Army.

HOWEVER, be that as it will, the Agreement being ſigned, the Marquis *de Ravignan* was immediately ſent with it to the Court of *France*, for his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty's Ratification; but that no Time might be loſt by this Negotiation, the Trenches were carried on, with the uſual Diligence. On the other Hand, General *Fagel* having cauſed the Lines of Circumvallation, before the City of *Tournay* to be levelled, paſs'd the *Scheld*, and join'd the two Armies; which, on the Sixth of *Auguſt*, marched to the Camp of *Orchies*, both to be nearer the Enemy, to obſerve their Motions, and for the Conveniency of Forage. The Army, commanded by the Duke of *Marlborough*, extended from the *Right*, near *Watines*, to the *Left* at *Rumegies*, near the Brook *Lannon*; and that under Prince *Eugene*, had its *Right* at *Pont a Marque*, and its *Left* at *Watines*. The Duke took up his Quarters at an *Auguſtine* Nunnery, called *Theomoulin*; Prince *Eugene* his, at a Monaſtery, under the Walls of *Orchies*; and the Field-Deputies of the *States* theirs, in that Town; which is ſituated three Leagues from *Tournay*, as many from *Doway*, ſix from *Valenciennes*, and five from *Liſle*. The Marſhal *de Villars* continued all this while incamped behind the *Scarpe*, with his Forces; who having finiſhed their Lines, and planted their Cannon upon them, no ſooner heard of the Motion of the *Confederate* Army, which put them under terrible Apprehenſions of being attack'd, than they ſet about to raiſe new Lines, within thoſe which they had before thrown up; Monſieur *de Villars* having, at the ſame Time, given Orders to the Chevalier *de Luxemburgh* who commanded a ſeparate Body, between *Mons* and *Valenciennes*, to rejoin the Army.

On the Eighth of *Auguſt*, N. S. the Day agreed on for the Return of the Marquis *de Ravignan*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, went in the Morning to *Tournay*, in Expectation of the *French* King's Approbation of the Agreement lately concluded: But, on this Occaſion, the *French* gave a freſh Inſtance of their Inſincerity; and afforded juſt Ground to ſuſpect, that their Propoſals for delivering the Citadel of *Tournay*, were but an Artifice to gain Time; and, if poſſible, to amuſe the *Allies*. For Monſieur *de Ravignan* being come back, according to Promiſe, about Five a Clock that Afternoon, brought Word, *That the King his Maſter, would not ratify the ſaid Agreement, unleſs the Ceſſation of Arms, mentioned therein, were alſo extended to all the Operations of War in the* Netherlands *till the Fifth of* September, N. S. which he very well knew would never be conſented to, and what the *Confederate* Generals, and the Deputies of the *States*, accordingly rejected with Diſdain. Hereupon, the Marquis *de Ravignan* went into the Citadel, carrying with him, as was believed, ſome Money, which began to be very much wanted there, and ſome Inſtructions to the Marquis *de Surville*.

The King of *France* refuſes to ratify the Agreement for the Surrender of the Citadel of *Tournay*.

However that be, the Hopes of reducing that Fortreſs by Compoſition being vaniſhed, the *Allies* bent all their Thoughts upon making themſelves Maſters of it by Force; and the Siege was carried on with all poſſible Vigour, notwithſtanding the great Difficulties they had to ſtruggle with, chiefly from the vaſt Number of Mines, which the Enemy ſprung; and which the Beſiegers, who walked, in a manner, upon Precipices, could hear them working upon under their Feet, at almoſt every Step they advanced.

The Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, being returned from *Tournay* to the Army, the Ninth of *Auguſt* in the Morning; Lieutenant-General *Cadogan* was immediately detach'd, with two Thouſand Grenadiers, to diſlodge the Enemy from the Abbey of *Marchiennes*, on this Side the *Scarpe*, wherein they had poſted ſix Hundred Men; and which he found ſo well fortified, by a Ditch full of Water, and Paliſſadoes, that he deſired a farther Reinforcement. Hereupon, a Thouſand Foot, with eight Pieces of Cannon, were ordered to join him; but the Garriſon, which the Enemy had reinforced with three Hundred Men, ſeeming reſolved to defend themſelves vigorouſly, the *Confederate* Generals did not think it proper to run the Hazard of loſing a great Number of Men, for the gaining of ſo inconſiderable a Place; whereupon, Orders were ſent to the Troops to withdraw, and to return to their former Poſts.

The Parties of the *Allies* have ſeveral ſucceſsful Rencounters

The ſame Day, a Detachment of two Hundred *Huſſars*, and one Hundred Dragoons, being ſent out to get Intelligence of the Enemy, encounter'd four Hundred Horſe, and one Hundred Grenadiers, routed them, and brought in a Major, with thirteen other Officers, and one Hundred and

The Parties of the *Allies* have ſeveral ſucceſsful Rencounters

twenty Men Priſoners, beſides taking a Booty of one Hundred Horſes. On the Tenth, another Party of one Hundred and twenty *Huſſars*, under the Command of the *Imperial* Colonel *Deſoſſy*, met a Party of one Hundred Horſe, whom he charged, killed moſt of them, and purſued the Reſt to the very Gates of *Valenciennes*. The ſame Day, another ſmall Party of *Huſſars* cut in Pieces the greateſt Part of ſixty of the Enemy's Foot, and made the Reſt Priſoners. The Twelfth in the Morning, Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, went to view the Abbey of *Fiennes*, near the *Scarpe*, between *Doway* and *Marchiennes*; and in their Return, their Convoy beat two of the Enemy's Parties, and brought in both the Leaders, with ſeveral of the Men Priſoners. On the Fourteenth, their Highneſſes went to *Tournay*, dined with the Deputies of the *States-General*, and in the Afternoon went into the Trenches, at General *Schuylemburgh*'s Attack. Next Morning, they viſited Count *Lottum*'s, returned the Nineteenth to the Camp, and the Twentieth began the Review of the Army. On the Twenty-ſixth, Monſieur *de Sudendunck*, Major of Prince *Menzikoff*'s Regiment, arrived at the *Confederate* Camp from *Muſcovy*, with Letters of the Twentieth of *July*, N. S. from that Prince to the Duke of *Marlborough*, notifying to his Grace, the Victory gained by the *Czar*, over the *Swedes*, at *Pultowa*, the Eighth of that Month.

IN the mean While, the Siege of the Citadel of *Tournay* was carried on, with all the Succeſs which could be expected, from the cautious and ſlow Method of Sapping; and never were ſo many Inſtances of little ſubterraneous Skirmiſhes, as at this Siege; which was puſh'd on with as much Vigour, and as various Succeſs, under Ground, as above. Nothing was more common, than for the Miners to meet under Ground, and to engage with their Shovels and Pick-Axes, and ſometimes with Hand-Grenades and Piſtols. Not to deſcend to many tedious Particulars, on the Twentieth of *Auguſt*, N. S. the *Allies* diſcovered a Mine, at General *Schuylemburgh*'s Attack, that was directly under a Battery of Mortars; whereupon, they immediately took out the Powder, and eighteen Mortars that were lodged therein, and which would otherwiſe have been all blown up, or buried under Ground. But, about Three in the Afternoon, the Beſieged ſprung a Mine, between the Trenches and the *Caponniere* they had in the Ditch, which had ſuch an Effect, that Part of the Wall, from the Town to the Citadel, two Branches of the Trenches, a Parallel, two Saps, and two of the Beſiegers Mines were deſtroyed; and a Captain, two Enſigns, and nineteen common Soldiers, were killed: At the ſame Time, they ſprung another Mine, at Count *Lottum*'s Attack, but without doing the leaſt Damage.

The Beſieged ſpring a Mine, which does great Execution.

ON the Twenty-ſecond, the Miners of the *Allies* diſcovered the Branch of another Mine; and as they were employ'd in finding out the Mine itſelf, they heard the Enemy working at a great Gallery; hereupon a Lieutenant, with ſixteen Grenadiers, were ordered to diſlodge them; but the Lieutenant being killed at the firſt Onſet, his Men were diſheartened, and retired. Another Officer, with a freſh Detachment, was immediately commanded to execute that Order; but the Enemy throwing a great many Grenades, and making a terrible Smoke, the Beſiegers were again forced to retire, to prevent being ſuffocated. On the Twenty-third, in the Afternoon, the Miners, ſupported by a Lieutenant, and twelve Grenadiers, were at work, to pierce through a Traverſe, croſs the Gallery they had diſcover'd; but could not proceed therein, becauſe the Enemy threw in a great Quantity of Straw, Hemp, and Powder, and made ſuch a Smother, that the Lieutenant, and eight Grenadiers, were ſuffocated thereby. The ſame Day, the *French* ſprung a large Mine, at Count *Lottum*'s Attack; but all the Men having been withdrawn in Time from that Place, excepting four Centinels, only one of the latter was blown up: The Opening made by this Mine was ſixty Paces long, and twenty Foot deep; inſomuch, that had it not been diſcovered very ſeaſonably, a whole Regiment of *Hanoverians* would have been either blown up, or buried in that dreadful Chaſm.

“ THE Manner of fighting in this Siege, ſays the Author of the *Tatler*, diſcovered a Gallantry in our Men, unknown to former Ages; their meeting with adverſe Parties under Ground, where every Step was taken with Apprehenſions of being blown up with Mines below them, or cruſhed by the Fall of the Earth above them; and all this acted in Darkneſs, has ſomething in it more terrible, than ever is met with, in any other Part of a Soldier's Duty: However, this was performed with great Chearfulneſs.”

The Enemy play off another Mine, which does yet more Execution.

NOTHING elſe worth particular Notice happened till the Twenty-ſixth, when the Enemy ſprung a Mine, which killed above four Hundred of the Beſiegers; who, notwithſtanding that Loſs, and the prodigious Fire of the Beſieged, lodged themſelves, that very Night, near the Paliſſadoes, at the Attack of General *Schuylemburgh*; and their Miners carried on their Saps, though they were greatly annoy'd by the Water, which the *French* found Means to let in to them. On the Twenty-eight, in the Morning, Monſieur *du Mey*, one of the chief Engineers, who had the Direction of General *Schuylemburgh*'s Attack, was mortally wounded in the Head by one of the Stone-Mortars of the Beſiegers, and died ſoon after. The ſame Day, Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, went to *Tournay* from the Army; and the Twenty-ninth, in the Morning, viſited the Trenches at that Attack, where a Lodgment had been made, two Days before, on the Saliant Angle of the *Counterſcarp*. About Ten in the Morning, the Enemy ſprung another Mine, which did but little Execution; but in the Afternoon, they ſprung two other Mines at Count *Lottum*'s Attack, whereby the Beſiegers had two Officers kill'd, and ſeveral Men kill'd and wounded. That Day, and the Thirtieth, the *Allies* made a terrible Fire upon the Citadel, and threw in a conſiderable Number of Bombs, which did all the Execution that could be deſired; whereupon, the neceſſary Diſpoſitions were order'd to be made for an Aſſault: But the Enemy prevented it, by beating a Parley, the Thirty-firſt, in the Morning, and deſiring to capitulate. Hereupon, an Exchange of Hoſtages was immediately agreed upon, and Monſieur *Dolet*, with the Marquis *de Ravignan*, both Major-Generals, and four other Officers, came out of the Citadel; and Major-General *Hohendorff*, with five Officers more, were ſent in their Room, on the Side of the *Confederates*. Monſieur *Dolet*, with his Fellow-Hoſtages, were brought to the Earl of *Albemarle*'s Houſe, where the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, being met to receive their Propoſals, they offered to ſurrender the Place, and delivered a Draught of a Capitulation, conſiſting of eleven Articles.

The Garriſon deſire to capitulate.

THESE Demands being made, Monſieur *Dolet*, and the other *French* Officers, were order'd to withdraw; and after ſome Debate, being called in again, were told by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, *That no other Conditions would be allowed them, but for the Garriſon to ſurrender themſelves Priſoners of War*: Upon which, they returned into the Citadel, and about Three in the Afternoon, the Hoſtilities began again. The two *Confederate* Generals ſeem to have inſiſted on the Garriſon's ſurrendering themſelves Priſoners of War, not only for the Honour of the Arms of the *Allies*, but in return for his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty's having refuſed to ratify the former Capitulation. Beſides, during the Ceſſation of Arms, they had a certain Account of the great Streights to which the Garriſon were reduced for Want of Proviſion; whereupon, Orders were given to renew the Fire againſt the Citadel, from all the Batteries, with the utmoſt Vigour; which ſoon reduced the Garriſon to the Neceſſity of accepting what Terms the *Confederate* Generals thought fit to grant them. Hereupon, Monſieur *de Surville*, having deſired a Conference with the Earl of *Albemarle*, on the Second of *September*, informed him of his Inclination to ſurrender, and delivered his Lordſhip other Propoſals to that End; which being made known to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, who had left the Siege but that Morning, they returned thither the Third, from *Orchies*, and ſigned the Articles: This done, the Garriſon delivered up a Gate of the Citadel in the Afternoon, and march'd out the Fifth, to the Number of three Thouſand five Hundred Men, beſides the Sick and Wounded, in order to be conducted to *Conde*. They were allowed, both Officers and Soldiers, to march out with their Swords and Baggage, but were obliged to leave them, together with their Arms and Colours, behind them, and ſurrender Priſoners at large; with this Reſtriction, that they were not to ſerve, till an equal Number of the *Allies*, who had been taken by their Forces, ſhould be releaſed in their Room.

They accept the Terms offered.

THE important City, and Citadel of *Tournay*, had no ſooner fallen a Sacrifice to the victorious Arms of the *Confederates*, than the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, were intent upon following their Blow, and reſolved either upon another Conqueſt of equal Importance, *viz.* That of *Mons*, the Capital of the Province of *Hainault*, or upon drawing the Enemy on to a Battle: In both of theſe, we ſhall find they ſucceeded; the one happening afterwards to be the immediate Conſequence of the other. To this End, their two Armies decamped from *Orchies*, the very Day the Citadel of *Tournay* was ſurrendered; paſs'd the *Scheld*, joined in their March, and incamped the Fourth of *September*, N. S. at *Briſoul*; at ſome Diſtance from which, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, who had been detach'd the Morning before, with four Thouſand Grenadiers, and ſixty Squadrons, in order to force the Enemy's Lines, was likewiſe encamped. On the Fifth, they purſued their March, notwithſtanding the Badneſs of the Weather, by Reaſon of the continual Rains, and encamped at *Siraat*, within a League of the River *Haiſne*, which the Prince of *Heſſe* paſſed the ſame Afternoon, with his Detachment.

The *French* abandon their Lines.

ON the Sixth, in the Morning, the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army being again in Motion, and having paſſed the *Haiſne*, above *Mons*, his Grace received Advice, that as the Prince of *Heſſe* was about to attack the Enemy's Lines, from the *Haiſne* to the *Sambre*, three Regiments of Dragoons, which were placed there for their Defence, abandoned them. Not long after, when that Prince joined the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, on their March, they congratulated him on the Succeſs of his Expedition; to which his Highneſs anſwered, *The* French *have deprived me of the Glory of deſerving this Compliment, for they would not ſo much as make a Shew of ſtaying for me.*

IT appeared, however, that the Enemy had ſome Deſign of defending thoſe Lines; for the Chevalier *de Luxemburgh* arrived there ſoon after, with a large Detachment, in order to have ſuſtained the Regiments of Dragoons afore-mentioned; and was followed by the Marſhal *de Villars* in Perſon: But when they found, that their Troops had quitted their Poſt, they returned to *Quievrain*; whither the whole *French* Army marched from their Lines behind the *Scarpe*. On the other Hand, the Prince of *Heſſe*, having taken Poſſeſſion of the Lines above-mentioned, encamped with his *Right* to *Jemappe*, and his *Left* to *Framiers*; by which Means, *Mons* was, in a Manner, block'd up; and the Army under the Duke of *Marlborough* encamped at *Havre*, whilſt Prince *Eugene* did the ſame at *St. Dennis*.

The Marſhal *de Boufflers* arrives at their Army, which occaſions various Speculations.

ON the Seventh, the Marſhal *de Boufflers* arrived at the *French* Camp; which, as his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty ſeemed to repoſe ſo entire a Confidence in the Marſhal *de Villars*, at the Beginning of the Campaign, occaſioned no ſmall Surprize: Monſieur *de Boufflers*, however, to ſoften the Matter, told Monſieur *de Villars*, that *He was come to ſerve him as his* Aid de Camp; or, as other Accounts ſay, That *he did not come in any Character, but to receive his Commands for the King's Service, and to communicate to him his Majeſty's Orders, upon the preſent Poſture of Affairs.* Monſieur *Du Mont* ſays, (as we have obſerved in the Firſt Part, Page 102.) that Monſieur *de Boufflers* had Orders and Power, from his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty, to aſſiſt at Councils of War, and at the Battle, and to retain his Prerogative of Seniority; but, nevertheleſs, without incroaching, in the leaſt, upon the Authority of Monſieur *de Villars*, as Commander in Chief. He adds, that the Marſhal *de Boufflers* was not ſent to the Army without the Advice of Madam *Maintenon*; that it was affirmed, it was ſhe who made the Propoſal to the *King*, as dreading the Succeſs of the Remainder of the Campaign, and not being willing the Marſhal *de Villars* ſhould alone be reſponſable for the Iſſue of a Battle, which it had been reſolved to venture. The Marquis *de Quincy* gives yet another Turn to this Matter, and pretends, that Monſieur *de Villars* being informed of the Deſigns of the *Allies*, had deſired his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty, ſome Time before the Surrender of the Citadel of *Tournay*, to ſend ſome other Commander to his Aſſiſtance; but this does not ſeem to agree at all with that Marſhal's known Vanity, and Self-Sufficiency.

Be that as it will, the ſame Day, about Noon, as Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, were going to Dinner, his Grace received Advice, that the *French* were on their March, to attack the Body under the Command of the Prince of *Heſſe*; upon which, Orders were immediately given, firſt to ſecure the Blockade of *Mons*, and then to the Army under his own Command, to decamp from *Havre*, and leave their Baggage behind, with their Tents ſtanding. Being come to the Hills of *Belian*, where the Prince of *Heſſe* had his Quarters, they made a Halt near *Chevrais*, Prince *Eugene*'s Army being advanced thither likewiſe; and there both Generals had farther Intelligence, that the *French* had not paſs'd the Defiles of *Waſme*, but were encamped between them and *Quievrain*; whereupon, the *Confederate* Army continued, the whole Night following, in Order of Battle. In the mean While, the Duke of *Marlborough* having Advice, that the Garriſon of *Mons* conſiſted only of nine weak *Spaniſh* Battalions, and two of *Bavarians*, beſides the Dragoons of *Paſteur*, his Grace concluded, that the chief Deſign of Monſieur *de Villars*, was to induce the *Confederates* to draw all their Forces into the Plain between *Belian* and *Framiers*, that he might have an Opportunity to throw ſome Reinforcements into *Mons*; to prevent which, his Grace ordered ſome Troops towards *St. Ghiſlain*.

The *Confederate* Generals view the Ground between the two Armies.

On the Eight of *September*, N. S. the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and Monſieur *Goſlinga*, one of the Field-Deputies of the *States*, being attended by ſeveral Squadrons, under the Command of Prince *d'Auvergne*, for their Security, ſpent the whole Day in viewing the Ground between the two Armies; and when they were over-againſt *Blaugies*, and *Lambrechies*, they diſcovered the Enemy's whole Army, who were in Motion, and poſting themſelves in the Plain of *Blaugies*.

In the mean While, the *Confederate* Army marched, and encamped, with the *Left* Wing, on the Side of the *Haiſne*, and *St. Ghiſlain* before them. The March which the Army made that Day, afforded one of the moſt glorious Sights that had been ſeen for many Years; for the *Confederate* Generals, upon the Advices they had received of the Motions of the Marſhal *de Villars*'s Army, cauſed the Heads of their Columns to return towards the *Centre*, which halting in the mean Time, the whole Army formed a ſort of *Creſcent*, in the Midſt of a vaſt Plain, which yielded the moſt beautiful Proſpect imaginable. The ſame Afternoon, their *Huſſars* met a Party of the Enemy, at the Wood, or Village of *Sart*, conſiſting of four Hundred Men; and by the Help of their Guard, they not only defeated this Party, but brought a Lieutenant-Colonel, with ſome Officers, thirty Soldiers, as many Deſerters, and about one Hundred Horſes, into the Camp: On the *Left* Wing, Major-General *Groveſtein* met another Party, in the Opening by that Wood, which he defeated, and made fifty of the Men Priſoners. The ſame Day alſo, they had an Account, by ſeveral Deſerters, that the Marſhal *de Boufflers* had brought poſitive Orders, from his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty, to offer the *Allies* Battle.

The *French* poſſeſs themſelves of ſeveral advantageous Poſts

The next Morning, the *French* made a Motion, as if their Deſign was to march towards *Boſſu*; but the *Confederate* Generals, advancing to take a narrow View of their Army, they ſoon perceived, that the Motion of their *Left* was only a Feint, to cover the March of their *Right*, which filed off, at the ſame Time, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the Woods of *Laniere*, *La Merte*, *Taiſniere*, and *Sart*, with the Hedges that encompaſs them, where they placed their Infantry; and taking Poſſeſſion, likewiſe, of the Hedges of a Village called *Placquet*, or *Malplacquet*, ranged their Cavalry in the Openings between theſe Woods. Hereupon, the *Confederate* Generals ordered their Army to march by the *Left*, and face the Enemy; the *Right* extending to *Sart*, and the *Left* to *Bleron*, on the Edge of the Wood *Blagnieres*, where they placed their Cannon: The *Centre* was near *Bleron*, and the Head Quarters not far from thence at *Blaregnies*. By this Means, the *Left* of the *Confederate* Army came ſo near to the Enemy, about Two in the Afternoon, that they cannonaded each other till the Evening; but the *Right* Wing of the *Allies* being too far off, to come to the Place of Action, in Time, there was too little Day left, to attack the Enemy. Wherefore, the Duke of *Marlborough*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Prince Royal of *Pruſſia*, paſſed the Night with Monſieur *Goſlinga*, that they might be ready, in Caſe the Enemy ſhould make any Attempt. But notwithſtanding they were much ſuperior in Number, and more eſpecially in Infantry, they were ſo far from deſigning to attack the *Allies*, that, on the contrary, they began to fortify their Camp, tho' it was by Nature very advantageous, with all the Induſtry, and Application imaginable. Beſides the thick Hedges, which ran, like a Chain, along their whole Camp, they made deep Lines to cover their Foot; and caſt up three Intrenchments on their *Right*, one behind the other, tho' their Camp, on that Side, was otherwiſe very difficult of Acceſs, by Reaſon of a marſhy Ground which lay before them. Their *Centre*, which was in a little Plain, was, likewiſe, ſecured by ſeveral Intrenchments, and defended in proper Places with a good Artillery; beſides all which, they cut down a great Number of Trees, which they laid acroſs the Ways, to obſtruct the Paſſage of the *Confederate* Horſe: They alſo cut down the Hedges, behind their Lines, for the more eaſy March of their Cavalry, to ſupport their Infantry, as Occaſion might require; ſo that their Camp might not improperly be called a regular, fortify'd Citadel.

On the other Hand, Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, who ad reſolved, on the Ninth, in Concert with Monſieur *Goſlinga*, to attack he *French*, finding, on the Tenth, that they had made Uſe of the pre-eding Night, to improve the Advantage of their Situation, reſolved only, ithout altering their Deſign, to defer the Execution thereof, till they hould be reinforced by twenty-ſix Battalions, and ſome Squadrons (Mr. *Lediard* ſays only eighteen Battalions, and Monſieur *du Mont* twenty) which ad been employ'd in the Siege of *Tournay*. Hereupon, Orders were im-nediately diſpatch'd to them, to march with all poſſible Expedition, to oin the Grand Army, which they did that very Night, under the Com-nand of Count *Lottum*, and Baron *Schuylemburgh*. The ſame Evening, alſo, Detachment from the Blockade of *Mons*, under the Command of Lieute-ant-General *Dedem*, took St. *Ghiſlain*, Sword in Hand, and made the Gar-iſon, which conſiſted of two Hundred Men, Priſoners of War.

St. *Ghiſlain* taken.

The Troops that came from *Tournay*, having joined the Army, as we bſerved before, on the Eleventh of *September*, in the Morning; the Morn-g of that Bloody Day, which was to ſend above twenty Thouſand brave en to their Graves, Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the ield-Deputies of the *States-General*, Meſſieurs *Randwyck*, *Hooft*, and *oſlinga*, rode together along the Line, between the two Armies, animating eir Men; ſeveral of whom were killed in their Preſence, by the Enemy's annon-Shot. A little after Eight a-Clock, the Signal for the Attack was iven, by a Diſcharge of fifty Pieces of Cannon, and the Cannonading con-nued very brisk on both Sides; but as we have already given a very accurate ccount of this Bloody and ever-memorable Battle, as drawn up by Mon-ur *du Mont*, Part I. Pag. 105. we ſhall not tire our Readers with a Re-tition thereof, but only mention ſuch Particulars, as are not taken No-e of by that Gentleman: We ſhall therefore only obſerve in general, that is was the moſt obſtinate and bloody Battle, that was fought during the urſe of the whole War; and that as the *Allies* gained an indiſputable ictory, tho' it coſt them very dear, and had infinitely more Difficulties to ounter, and ſurmount, they certainly gained more Honour on this Occa-

Some Remarks on the Battle of *Malplacquet.*

ſion, than at any other Time; in ſhort, the Battle of *Malplacquet* will ſhine with diſtinguiſh'd Luſtre, even in Company with the Victories of *Hochſtet*, and *Ramillies*.

THE *Confederate* Generals, upon viewing, after the Battle, the advantageous Poſts, from whence they had driven the Enemy, were themſelves aſtoniſh'd, to ſee what Difficulties they had ſurmounted; and indeed all the Troops, both Officers, and Soldiers, ſhew'd as great Bravery, Intrepidity, and Reſolution, in this obſtinate Action, as was ever known, either of late Years, or has been tranſmitted down to us, in Antient Hiſtory. In Effect, conſidering what Improvements have been made, in theſe latter Ages, in the Art of War, and what contemptible Enemies the *Perſians* were, with whom *Alexander* the *Great* was to cope, we don't know whether it may not vye with the moſt ſhining of his Actions, *viz.* his paſſing the *Granicus*.

THE Enemy, whether incouraged by their prodigious Intrenchments, or animated and made deſperate, by the Shame of their former Defeats, fought, not only with a Bravery beyond what was expected from them, but beyond what they had ſhewn on any other Occaſion, during this War, from half an Hour paſt Eight in the Morning, till half an Hour paſt Two in the Afternoon. But then, however, they were forced to yield to the ſuperior Courage, and Fortune of the *Allies*, whoſe Generals, the Great Duke of *Marlborough*, the Intrepid Prince *Eugene*, the Gallant Count *Tilly*, and the Undaunted Prince of *Naſſau-Friezland*, were, during the whole Battle, continually at the Head of their Troops, and in the hotteſt of the Fire: Neither was Monſieur *Goſlinga* wanting, to animate the Soldiers, by his own Example.

WE muſt not, however, omit, giving a more particular Teſtimony o the Bravery of the Prince of *Naſſau*, as it is related by Monſieur *Rouſſet*, who ſays he fought by his Highneſs's Side, during the whole Action, and received two Wounds there by Small Shot. “ This young and intrepid
“ Hero (ſays he) commanded the *Dutch* Infantry, which formed the *Lef*
“ Wing of the *Confederate* Army. He led them on, not to fight with
“ Men, but againſt Intrenchments, for the *French* had three, one behind
“ the other, in this Place, lined with Cannon, loaded with Cartridges
“ The firſt Line advanced boldly, with their Muskets on their Shoulders,
“ to within a ſmall Piſtol-Shot of the Enemy. The Prince, who had bu
“ forty Battalions under his Command, was to drive from theſe Intrenchments
“ double that Number, ſupported by the King's Houſhold, an
“ commanded by the Marſhal *de Boufflers* in Perſon, with the Count *d'Artagnan*,
“ who for his gallant Behaviour in this Action, was made a Marſha
“ of *France*. His Highneſs was expoſed all the while to an infernal Fire
“ which covered the Earth around him with dead Carcaſes; and at th
“ very Beginning of the Action, he loſt the brave Count *Oxenſtiern*. Nevertheleſs,
“ he forced both the firſt and ſecond Intrenchment; and ha
“ entered the third, and had made himſelf Maſter of the Enemy's mai
“ Battery, had he had a ſufficient Number of Men, to have oppoſed th
“ *French*, whom the Count *d'Artagnan* poured in upon him with great Reſolution;
“ inſomuch, that his Troops were obliged to retreat ſome Pace
“ His Highneſs perceiving this, took a Colours of the Regiment of *Mey*
“ and with as much Unconcernedneſs as Intrepidity, carried it to the Intrenchment,
“ and planted it there, calling out to his Troops, *Come hither t*
“ *me, my Friends, Come hither to me.* By which Means he rallied his Men, wh
“ had been repulſed and diſheartened, and brought them on to the Charg
“ again. But being again over-power'd with Numbers, he made them retire
“ behind the Hedges, till he had Intelligence, that the *Right* Wing
“ and the *Centre*, had overthrown the Enemy; upon which, he returned t
“ the Charge, and forced his Way into the Plain, to gather his Share o
“ the Laurels.”

The incomparable Bravery and Intrepidity of the Prince of *Orange.*

THE wonderful Succeſs of the *Allies* in this Battle, obtained under al the Difficulties, and Diſadvantages, that could be oppoſed in the Way o an Army (inſomuch, that the Soldiers of the *Confederates* ſaid, *They di*

no

Remarks on this Battle, by the Author of the *Tatler*.

not make War againſt Men, *but* Moles,) muſt, however, be acknowledged to be owing, in a great Meaſure, to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Genius, Courage, and Conduct! *A conſummate Hero* (ſays the Author of the *Tatlers*) *who has lived not only beyond the Time, in which* Cæſar *ſaid, he was arrived at a Satiety of Life, and Glory, but alſo has been ſo long the Subject of Panegyrick, that it is as hard to ſay any Thing new in his Praiſe, as to add to the Merit, which requires ſuch* Eulogiums.

" HAD this Engagement (*ſays the ſame Author*) happened in the Time of the Old *Romans*, and ſuch Things been acted in their Service, there would not have been a Foot of the Wood, which was pierced, but would have been conſecrated to ſome Deity, or made memorable by the Death of him, who expired in it, for the Sake of his Country. It would have been ſaid, on ſome Monument at the Entrance, Here the Duke of *Argyle* drew his Sword, and ſaid, *March*. Here *Webb*, after having an accompliſh'd Fame for Gallantry, expoſed himſelf like a common Soldier. Here *Rivett*, who was wounded at the Beginning of the Day, and carried off as Dead, returned to the Field, and received his Death. Medals would have been ſtruck for our General's Behaviour, when he firſt came into the Plain. *Here* was the Fury of the Action, and *here* the *Hero* ſtood as *fearleſs*, as if *invulnerable*. Such certainly would have been the Care of that State, for their own Honour, and in Gratitude to their Heroick Subjects. The Wood intrench'd, the Plain made more unpaſſable than the Wood, and all the Difficulties oppoſed to the *moſt Gallant Army*, and *moſt Intrepid Leaders, that ever the Sun ſhined on*, would each have furniſhed Matter, for the ableſt Pens to have recorded them in *Eulogiums*, and *Panegyricks*."

GREAT Numbers fell in this bloody Action; and the *Allies* frankly owned, that they had above ſeventeen Thouſand Men, either killed or wounded, according to the Liſts, hereunto annexed.

Of Prince *Eugene*'s Army.

Nations, and Bodies.	Colonels killed	Colonels wounded	Lieut. Col. killed	Lieut. Col. wounded	Majors killed	Majors wounded	Captains killed	Captains wounded	Sub. Officers killed	Sub. Offic. wounded	Sergeants and Common Soldiers. Killed	Wounded	Total of the Killed and Wounded
Imperialiſts	0	3	1	1	0	0	2	6	4	11	183	307	598
Danes	1	1	1	2	0	2	5	9	8	42	519	694	1284
Saxons	1	1	1	2	0	2	3	6	10	22	184	477	799
Palatines	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	9	1	7	83	253	359
Dutch	2	0	2	1	1	2	7	23	16	44	683	818	1599
Heſſians	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	12	5	20	128	350	526
Wirtemberghers	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	11	15	120	272	422
Of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army.													
Britons	4	2	4	3	0	3	13	26	13	61	541	541	1082
Pruſſians	2	4	1	1	1	6	2	17	9	33	294	294	588
Hanoverians	0	1	1	2	0	4	2	12	10	44	285	285	570
Dutch	6	6	5	11	5	14	42	116	35	242	2238	2238	4476
Sum Total	16	20	16	27	9	36	79	238	172	541	5258	5529	12123

AMONGST the Killed, were ſeveral Officers of Diſtinction, particularly, General Count *Lottum*, and General *Tettau*, of the *Pruſſians*; Count *Oxenſtiern*, a Lieutenant-General, and the Marquis of *Tullibardine*, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, in the Service of the *States*. Amongſt the Wounded were, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, ſlightly in the Head, as was alſo Brigadier *May*, in the ſame Place; the Lieutenant-Generals *Spar*, *Wackerbaert*, and *Hamilton*, the firſt mortally; Brigadier *Croonſtrom*, Count *Oxenſtiern*'s Adjutant, dangerouſly; and Monſieur *Duyts*, Adjutant to the Prince of *Orange*. His Highneſs himſelf had two Horſes killed under him, but eſcaped unhurt, as did alſo the Duke of *Argyle*, though he received ſeveral Musket-Shots through his Cloaths and Peruque. To be more particular, as to the *Britiſh* Troops, Brigadier *Lalo*, a *French* Refugee, in great Favour and Eſteem with the Generals; Sir *Thomas Pendergaſt*, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, Colonel *Rivett*, of the Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel *Arundel*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Bethel*, were reckoned amongſt the Slain. Lieutenant-General *Webb*, in the Beginning of the Action, received a very dangerous Wound, by a Musket-Ball, that lodg'd itſelf near the Groin. Lieutenant-Colonel *Ramſay*, Major *Laſhley*, and Major *Rew*, dy'd of their Wounds; but Lieutenant-Colonel *Farmer*, Major *Chivers*, and divers others, of inferior Rank, ſurvived theirs.

Loſs of the Enemy.

THE *French* were very induſtrious in leſſening, and concealing their Loſs from the Publick; but ſome private Accounts from their Army owned, that they had about five Hundred and forty Officers kill'd on the Spot, and one Thouſand and ſixty-eight wounded, beſides three Hundred and one taken Priſoners; and the Number of their private Men, killed, wounded, or made Priſoners, might modeſtly be computed at fifteen Thouſand. Amongſt their Slain were, Meſſieurs *de Courcillon*, *de Chemerault*, Baron *Palavicini*, Meſſieurs *de Lautrec*, *de Greberges* and *de Moret*, Lieutenant-Generals Count *de Beuil*, Meſſieurs *de Rouleau*, *de Rochebonne*, and *de Tournefort*, Major-Generals; Meſſieurs *de Coaſquin*, and *de Stekenbourg*, Brigadiers; beſides Meſſieurs *de Schaweſtein*, *de Salis*, *de Seignelay*, the Chevalier *de Croy*, *de Tellegonde*, *de Molezun*, *Fitzgerald*, *de Barentin*, *St. Laurent*, and the Duke *de Charoſt*. Amongſt their Wounded, was the Marſhal *de Villars* himſelf, who receiving a Shot in the Knee, in the Heat of the Battle, was obliged to leave the Command of the Army to the Marſhal *de Boufflers*, to which he, in a great Meaſure, attributed the Loſs of the Battle. As alſo the Duke *de Guiche*, the Chevalier *de St. Toris*; Meſſieurs *de Conſlau*, *de Beaufremont*, *de Savigne*, *de Crauzat*, *de Monneſiers*, *d'Oppeide*, *de Refugee*, and *d'Albergotti*; the Princes *de Lambeſſi*, and *de Montbazon*, Meſſieurs *de Brillac*, *de Tournemine*, *d'Angenes*, *de Zele*, *de Gondrin*, *de Renly*, *de Bervile*, *d'Antel*, and *de St. Hilaire*.

UPON the whole Matter, all who judg'd impartially of this Battle, were of Opinion, that every Thing conſider'd, the *Allies* did gain a remarkable and glorious Victory, but paid a great deal too dear for it; and, on the other Hand, that tho' the *French* were beaten from their fortify'd Camp, and loſt the Field of Battle, yet they, in ſome Meaſure, retrieved their former Reputation: It was evident, however, by their not attempting afterwards to relieve *Mons*, that their Loſs was much greater than they were willing to own. It was obſerved, that this Battle was fought the ſame Day, on which Prince *Eugene* had gained the famous Victory over the *Turks*, at *Zenta*, on the River *Theiſſe*, in *Hungary*, in the Year 1697, which produced the Treaty of *Carlowitz*.

THIS memorable Battle being over, the Victorious *Confederate* Army, were ordered to encamp, a little beyond the Field of Battle, which was covered with the Bodies of Men, either dead, dying, or wounded; and on the Twelfth of *September*, N. S. they returned to their old Camp at *Belian*. The Duke of *Marlborough* took up his Quarters in the Abbey of *Belian*; Prince *Eugene* his, in the Village of *Quarignan*; and Count *Tilly* his, in the Village of *Port Queſoy*. The *Allies* were alſo employ'd the ſame Day, in burying their Dead, and removing their wounded Men; and there having been a great many *French* Officers and Soldiers left wounded on the Field of Battle, and in the adjacent Houſes, the Duke of *Marlborough* let the Marſhals *de Villars*, and *Boufflers* know, that he would allow them to ſend a Number of Waggons to fetch them off. This Offer they gladly accepted; and accordingly ſent the Chevalier *de Luxemburgh*, a Lieutenant-General, with two Hundred Horſe to *Bavay*, to meet the *Confederate* General Officer, who ſhould be appointed, with an equal Number, to ſettle the Manner, and take the *Paroles* of Honour of the Officers, who were carried off; together with the Number of the private Soldiers, who were to be afterwards accounted for, upon an Exchange: Hereupon, his Grace gave this Commiſſion to Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, who having concerted every Thing with the *Chevalier*, returned to the Camp, and left an Officer, and a Commiſſary, to take a Liſt of all that ſhould be found; and according to their Deſire, the Enemy were allowed two Days for burying their Dead, and carrying off their Wounded.

The Fifteenth was celebrated, throughout the whole *Confederate* Army, as a Day of Thankſgiving to ALMIGHTY GOD, for the late wonderful Victory, and the Evening concluded with Salvo's of Artillery and Small Arms, and other Military Rejoicings. It is remarkable, that upon the firſt News of this Battle, and a fond Report, that the *French* were Victorious. Rejoicings were, likewiſe, made for it, at *Charleroy*, *Namur*, and other Places; but they were ſoon undeceived, and their Joys was but ſhort-lived. On the Sixteenth, eighteen Battalions, which had ſuffered moſt, being ordered to go and recruit themſelves, ſome of them began their March to the Places aſſigned them; and their Room was ſoon after ſupply'd by twenty-four Battalions, drawn out of the Garriſons, twenty of which were *Dutch*, and the other four *Britiſh*, namely, *Hill*'s, *Strathnaver*'s, *Grant*'s, and *Wynne*'s.

Both the *Allies* and the Enemy make Rejoicings for this Victory.

The following Medals were ſtruck on this Occaſion.

1. On the *Face*, was the *Queen's Buſto*, with her Majeſty's Title, as uſual; on the *Reverſe*, was repreſented a Battle in a Wood, and *Victory* flying over it, with Crowns of Laurels in her Hands, and this Motto:

Medals ſtruck on this Occaſion.

Concordia & Virtute.

In *Engliſh*;

By Concord, and Fortitude.

In the *Exergue*;

Gallis ad Taiſniere devictis, Auguſt 31. M.DCC.IX.

The *French* vanquiſh'd at *Taiſnieres*, Auguſt 31, 1709.

The *Dutch* ſtruck another Medal, on this Occaſion, in Honour to the two Commanders in Chief.

On the *Face*, was repreſented the *Buſto*'s of Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, facing each other, with their Titles over them. The *Reverſe* had a Landſkip, with a Tree almoſt ſtript of its Leaves and Branches; the City of *Mons* at a Diſtance; and behind it, the *Sun* ſetting *red*, as it generally does after a *Storm*; with this Inſcription:

Cruentus Occidit. It ſets in Blood.

And in the *Exergue*;

Galli *ad* Montes Hannoviæ *Victi*. AN. DO. M.DCC.IX. D. XI. Sept

The *French* defeated, at *Mons* in *Hainault*, Sept. 11. 1709.

We ſhall now inſert ſeveral Letters, and other Pieces, relating to this glorious, and memorable Battle, which will ſet the whole in a better, and truer Light, than any Relation whatſoever; the firſt is from the Duke of *Marlborough*, to Mr. Secretary *Boyle*.

Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* to Mr. Secretary *Boyle*

SIR, *From the Camp at* Blaregnies, *September* 11, 1709.

“ASSOON as I had diſpatch'd my Letter to you, on *Saturday*, from *Havre*, we were alarmed with the News of the Enemies marching to attack the Prince of *Heſſe*; upon which, the whole Army were immediately put in Motion, but it was next Day, at Noon, before all the Troops could come up. In the Morning, they ſent out a Detachment of four Hundred Horſe, to obſerve our March, whom the Head of the Prince of *Heſſe*'s Troops attack'd, and took the Colonel who commanded them, with the Lieutenant-Colonel, divers other Officers, and about fifty Men, Priſoners. Upon Notice of our Army's lying on this Side the *Hayne*, the Enemy ſtretch'd out their Line, from *Quievrain*, to the *Right*; which they continued alſo to do the next Day, and Yeſterday they poſſeſſed themſelves of the Wood of *Dour*, and *Blaugies*, where they immediately began to intrench. This Motion of the Enemy's kept our Army two Nights under their Arms; and in the Evening, aſſoon as the twenty-one Battalions, and four Squadrons, we were expecting from *Tournay*, were come within Reach, it was reſolved to attack them, and the neceſſary Diſpoſitions being made, we accordingly began, at Eight this Morning. The Fight was maintained with great Obſtinacy till near Twelve a-Clock, before we could force their Intrenchments, and drive them out of the Wood, into the Plain, where their Horſe were all drawn up; and ours advancing upon them, the whole Army engaged, and fought with great Fury, till paſt Three in the Afternoon; when the Enemy's Cavalry began to give way, and to retire towards *Maubeuge*, and *Valenciennes*, and part of them towards *Conde*. We purſued them to the Defile by *Bavay*, with great Slaughter, all our Troops behaving themſelves, with the greateſt Courage. We are now encamped on the Field of Battle. You may believe the Loſs muſt have been very great on both Sides. We have a good Number of Officers Priſoners; but as I ſend this Expreſs by Lieutenant-Colonel *Graham*, who carries a Letter to the *Queen*, I muſt refer you to my next for farther Particulars. In the mean While, I heartily congratulate you upon this great Succeſs, and am truly,

SIR,
Your moſt faithful,
Humble Servant,
MARLBOROUGH.

P. S. “I had almoſt forgot to tell you, that we took *St. Ghiſlain* Yeſterday, Sword in Hand, and made the Garriſon, conſiſting of two Hundred Men, Priſoners of War.”

THE next Day, his Grace wrote a congratulatory Letter on the ſame Occaſion, to the *States-General*, who returned the following Anſwer.

Letter from the *States-General* to the Duke of *Marlborough*

SIR,

“WE have received your Highneſs's Letter, dated the twelfth Inſtant; and we return you Thanks for your obliging Congratulation, on the compleat Victory, obtained by the Arms of the *Allies*, the Day before, after the hotteſt, and moſt obſtinate Fight, that ever was heard of. Our Deputies have acquainted us with the Particulars of the whole Action, and have not forgotten to let Us know, how much your Highneſs has contributed to the gaining of this Victory, and what is due to your Valour. If Glory attends the Greatneſs of Difficulties and Dangers ſurmounted, that which you have acquired, on this great Occaſion, muſt exceed all others; and this Day alone is ſufficient to render your Name immortal, if it had not been already ſo, by your former Victories. We congratulate you thereupon, with all our Hearts, and praiſe the *Lord of Hoſts*, for this glorious Succeſs. We hope that the Enemy, being at laſt ſenſible, that neither all their Forces aſſembled together, nor their Intrenchments, nor "any Advantages of Ground, are capable of withſtanding the Conduct, and "incomparable Valour of the Generals, and the Intrepidity and unparallel'd "Bravery, of the Troops of the *Allies*, will think of giving Satisfaction "to all, in order to eſtabliſh a General Peace. We pray G D bleſs more "and more all your Enterprizes, and are with the greateſt Eſteem, and "Sincerity."

SIR,
Your Highneſs's
moſt Affectionate, to do you Service,
The States-General *of the* United Provinces,
of the Netherlands.
Sign'd, G. HOEUFF.
And, by their Order,
F. FAGEL.

Hague, *Sept.*
16, 1709.

THE Particulars mentioned in the foregoing Letter, which the Field-Deputies of the *States* remitted to their *High Mightineſſes*, were as follows:

HIGH *and* MIGHTY LORDS,

"WE do ourſelves the Honour heartily to congratulate your *High* "*Mightineſſes*, on a very Glorious, but Bloody Battle, which began this "Morning, at half an Hour paſt Eight, and ended at Two in the After-"noon, when we had driven the Enemy from their Intrenchments. The "Bearer will give your *High Mightineſſes* a verbal and more circumſtantial "Relation.

"WE ſhall do ourſelves the Honour, by the next Poſt, to ſend your "*High Mightineſſes* the farther Particulars,

We, &c.

From the Field of Battle,
Dated Sept. 11, 1709.

J. V. Randwyck.
W. Hooſt.
S. V. Goſlinga.

Major-General *Groveſtein*'s Account of the Battle of *Malplacquet*, as he gave it to the *States*, by Word of Mouth.

MAJOR General *Groveſtein*, the Bearer of this Letter, left the Army, the Eleventh, at Ten a-Clock at Night, and on his Arrival at the *Hague*, gave their *High Mightineſſes* the following Account by Word of Mouth.

"THE Enemy's Army advancing the Ninth of *September*, to *Longueville*, "and our Army, upon Advice thereof, marching from *Bougnies*, towards "*Bleron*, it was judged convenient to defer attacking the Enemy, till the "Arrival of the twenty-ſix Battalions from *Tournay*, who join'd us, in the "Night, between the Tenth and Eleventh, and then it was reſolved to attack the Enemy, the next Morning.

"In the mean Time, the Enemy had poſted their *Left* Wing towards "*Blaugies*, having before them the Woods of *Blaugies* and *Sart*; their "*Centre* was before *Erquennes* and *Tainieres*, and their *Right* Wing had, in "Flank, the Wood of *Janſart*. The open Ground, between the two "Woods, was about three Thouſand Paces broad: An Intrenchment was "thrown up acroſs it; and before that Intrenchment was a Village covered "ſtrongly by Hedges and Ditches: And the Woods, on both Wings were "felled and intrenched, and Cannons were poſted in the Avenues.

"THE Enemy having made this Diſpoſition, our whole Army, which "faced them, at a ſmall Diſtance, moved towards them the Eleventh, in "the Morning early. The Signal was given, by firing fifty Cannon, for "attacking the Enemy at once, on all Sides: That is to ſay, General *Schuylemburgh*, with the Troops from *Tournay*, was drawn up to the *Right* of "the Wood of *Sart*; the Infantry of the Prince of *Savoy*'s Army, along the "great Road, which paſſes through that Wood; and General *Lottum*, with "part of the Foot of the *Right* Wing, to the *Left* of the ſame Wood: The "Reſt of the Infantry of that Wing, conſiſting chiefly of *Hanoverians*, had, "in Front, the Lines, in the Opening between the Village, and the ſaid "Wood. The Infantry of the *States*, commanded by the Prince of *Naſſau*, “ſome Battalions excepted, who attack'd the Wood of *Janſart*, had, in Front, the Lines between the Village and that Wood. The Horſe of the whole were poſted behind the Foot, to ſupport and ſecond them, where the Ground would permit.

“AT the Signal, all moved together, and began the Attacks with incredible Bravery; and with ſuch Succeſs, at the Wood of *Sart*, that, after an Hour's Reſiſtance, the Enemy, at all the three Attacks, were driven out of the Wood, and out of their Intrenchments. On the *Left*, between the Village and the Wood of *Janſart*, the Fight laſted longer; and our Men there, having three Intrenchments before them, forced the two firſt, but were repulſed at the Attack of the third, by the great Fire of the Enemy. However, they rally'd again; and the *Right* Wing having, in the mean While, made themſelves Maſters of the Wood of *Sart*, and coming to flank the Intrenchments between the two Woods, the Enemy quitted thoſe Intrenchments. This gave the Horſe Opportunity to break into the ſaid Intrenchments; and though the firſt Squadrons, which enter'd, were repulſed, yet all the Cavalry broke through at laſt, and advancing into the Plain, there charged the Enemy's Horſe; whereupon, the whole Army fell into Diſorder: In the mean Time, our *Left* Wing had made themſelves Maſters of the Intrenchments in the Wood of *Janſart*, which was facilitated by ſome of our Squadrons falling upon the Enemy's Flank there.

“THE Enemy's Troops being thus brought into Diſorder, their Infantry were entirely put to the Rout on all Sides; leaving behind them their Cannon, and what elſe they had there, and made off to the Plain of *Bavay*. During the whole Action, the Prince of *Savoy*, who was ſlightly wounded in the Head, in the Beginning of the Fight, with the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Count *Tilly*, were continually at the Head of their Troops, and in the hotteſt of the Fire, leading the Men on, as faſt as they came off. The Field-Deputies, alſo, animated the Troops all the While, by their Preſence, and Monſieur *Goſlinga* had a Horſe ſhot under him. All the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers, ſhewed as great Reſolution, Daring, and Firmneſs, in this bloody Battle, as ever was ſeen, or can be expected from valiant Men. The Fight was very obſtinate, from half an Hour paſt Eight in the Morning, till half an Hour paſt Two in the Afternoon; and the Enemy were poſted to ſuch vaſt Advantage, that when the Battle was over, it ſtruck us with Amazement, to think how we could ſurmount ſuch Difficulties. Great Numbers fell on both Sides; but it is impoſſible as yet, to have any exact Account of the Kill'd and Wounded, *&c.* In the mean While, it is certain, all the Enemy's Infantry are ruined. How many Priſoners, Cannon, Colours, Standards, Kettle-Drums, *&c.* are taken, was not known when I came away; but the Number muſt neceſſarily be great, and the Particulars will be ſent by the ſucceeding Poſts: Thus much, however, is certain, that this Victory is as glorious, as any that has been obtained this War, and ſufficient Thanks can never be returned the ALMIGHTY for the ſame.”

WE ſhall now give our Readers a ſecond Letter from the Field-Deputies to the *States-General*, which contains yet other Particulars, that ought not to be paſſed over in Silence.

HIGH *and* MIGHTY LORDS,

A ſecond Letter from the Field-Deputies to the *States-General*.

“WE have as yet had only the Honour to congratulate your *High Mightineſſes*, on the moſt Glorious Victory obtained over the Enemy, by the Troops of the *States*, and thoſe of the *High Allies*, without being able to give any Particulars of that important Action. The Enemy were forced to retire, with as much Precipitation, as Conſternation, behind *Queſnoy*; where, according to our Advices, they are now actually aſſembling their Army. Our Cavalry purſu'd them as far as *Bavay*, where,

" and in the Places adjacent, they made all their wounded Men Priſoners of War; beſides thoſe who were found in the Field of Battle; of whom Liſts ſhall be made, which we will do ourſelves the Honour to tranſmit to your *High Mightineſſes*. The greateſt Part of the Troops of the *French* King's Houſhold were deſtroy'd; and we have taken a good Number of Colours and Standards; amongſt others, the firſt Standard, called *la Cornette Blanche*, with fifteen Pieces of Cannon, or more. The Marſhal *de Villars* is dangerouſly wounded in the Knee, or Thigh, by a Muſket-Shot. The Number of the Enemy that are ſlain, wounded, or taken Priſoners, cannot be yet known; neither can we yet give an Account of the Loſs of the Troops of the *State*; your *High Mightineſſes* muſt needs be ſenſible, that the Enemy could not be forced from three Intrenchments, one within another, and well provided with Cannon, without conſiderable Loſs: However, the Glory and Honour the Troops of your *High Mightineſſes* have gained in this Battle, with an incomparable Valour, which the Prince of *Savoy*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* own, they cannot ſufficiently praiſe, will render the Name of your *High Mightineſſes* Forces immortal. It has not been poſſible hitherto, to make out any Liſt of the Officers, and Soldiers, killed or wounded, becauſe ſeveral of the latter die every Day. In the mean While, we beſeech your *High Mightineſſes* to give us Leave to repreſent to you, with the greateſt Reſpect, how neceſſary it will be, for retrieving the Loſs we have ſuſtained, that your *High Mighneſſes* ſhould earneſtly recommend to the *States* of the reſpective Provinces, to have all poſſible Regard, in the filling up the Vacancies of the Head Officers, and Subalterns, that have been killed, to the proviſional Nomination, to be made by the Generals, and the reſpective Colonels. We are perſuaded, that we need not repreſent to your *High Mightineſſes* the Conſequences thereof, it being, in our Opinion, the only Means for preſerving Glory and Emulation amongſt ſuch valiant Troops: We ſubjoin here the Diſpoſition we have made, in Concert with the Generals, on its receiving the Approbation of your *High Mightineſſes*, for exchanging the greateſt Part of the Regiments that were in the Battle, for thoſe that are, at preſent, in their reſpective Garriſons. To-morrow being appointed for a Thankſgiving-Day, on which the uſual Salvo's are to be made, we flatter ourſelves, that your *High Mightineſſes* will not take it ill, ſhould we cauſe the ſaid Solemnity to be obſerved in *Tournay*, that Day Seven-night. We remain, *&c.*"

Signed,

From the Camp before Mons,
September 14, 1709.

J. V. Randwyck.
W. Hooſt.
S. V. Goſlinga.
P. J. Vegelin Van Klaerbergen.

GENERAL Count *Tilly*, likewiſe, wrote two Letters, one of the Eleventh, to their *High Mightineſſes*, and the other, of the Sixteenth, to Mr. Secretary *Fagel*, which gave a particular Account of this Glorious Action; but to avoid Repetition, we ſhall mention only two or three Circumſtances, which are omitted in the former Letters.

HE ſays, 1. "That not long before the Battle, the Marſhal *de Villars* received his laſt Reinforcements, *viz.* the Body under Monſieur *d'Artagnan*, which had encamped between *Bethune* and *la Baſſée*, joined by all the Infantry that could be drawn out of the Garriſons of *Ypres*, *Aire*, and other Places on that Side; ſo that he was greatly ſuperior to the *Allies*, both in Battalions and Squadrons:

Extracts of two Letters, from Count *Tilly* to the *States-General*, and Secretary *Fagel*

2. "THAT the Fire was, indeed, very violent every where; but more eſpecially at the Attack of the Infantry of the *States*, who ſuffered conſiderably, by Reaſon of the treble Intrenchments which were on that Side; ſo that it was impoſſible to carry them, notwithſtanding the good Conduct and Bravery of the Prince of *Naſſau*, and the Reſolution of

“ the Officers and Soldiers, who may all be ſaid to have diſtinguiſhed them-
“ ſelves; the laſt Battalions, who ſupported, advancing with the ſame
“ Courage, as thoſe who had ſuffered firſt. The Infantry of the *Right*
“ Wing, *continues he*, made, alſo, all imaginable Efforts, and ſoon poſſeſs'd
“ themſelves of ſome Poſts; but were ſtopp'd by other Intrenchments, where
“ the Fire continued very hot, till about Two in the Afternoon, when the
“ Fire of our Infantry began to be ſuperior, *&c.*

3. “ THE Enemy, *ſays he farther, in his Letter of the Sixteenth*, con-
“ tinued their Retreat; one of their Brigades of Foot retired towards
“ *Conde*; and three others arrived, the next Day, before *Valenciennes*, at
“ the Time when the Gates are uſually opened. The Day before, the
“ Prince of *Liege* cauſed *Te Deum* to be ſung in *Valenciennes*, believing the
“ Enemy had gained the Victory, but was ſoon undeceived. Great Part
“ of the Infantry of their *Right* Wing retired towards *Maubeuge*; but the
“ Groſs of their Horſe and Foot, who were in the main Body of the
“ Army, having paſs'd the Defiles of *Amfroidpre*, halted between *Warnies*
“ and *Comines*, and the ſame Night paſs'd the Rivulet of *Renelle*, encamping
“ their *Right* at *Queſnoy*, and extending their *Left* towards *Valenciennes*,
“ along *Quirimin*, and *Simeon*; and they ſtill remain in the ſame Poſts.
“ The Marſhal *de Villars* finding himſelf very ill of the Wound he received
“ in his Knee, the Marſhal *de Boufflers*, who was with their Army in the
“ Battle, has taken upon him the Command thereof.

WE ſhould now proceed to give our Readers a Letter or two, written on the other Side of the Queſtion; but ſhall beg Leave firſt to mention an Incident relating to this Battle, which will not only give Light to one Circumſtance thereof, but afford us an Opportunity of doing Juſtice to a Gentleman of great Worth, *viz.* Lieutenant-General *Rantzau*, afterwards Count *Rantzau*.

Aſperſions caſt on the Conduct of Lieutenant-General *Rantzau*.

A Report was ſpread in the Army, and accordingly ſpread from thence to the *Hague*, “ That this General Officer had refuſed to march with the Battalions
“ of *Hanover*, to the Aſſiſtance of the Troops of the *States*, though his
“ Highneſs the Prince of *Naſſau-Friezland* had ſent him his Order ſo to do;
“ and that this Refuſal was the only Cauſe of the great Loſs ſuſtained by the
“ *Dutch* Infantry.” This coming to the Lieutenant-General's Ears, he wrote the following Letter to the Baron *de Bulau*, General in Chief of the *Elector* of *Hanover*'s Forces in *Flanders*, to clear himſelf from that baſe and diſhonourable Aſperſion.

From which he clears himſelf.

“ I CANNOT, *ſays he, after having premiſed the Report*, forbear to expoſe
“ to all the World the Falſity of that Calumny; and, in order thereunto,
“ ſhall give an exact Account of every Thing that happened at my Poſt,
“ from the Beginning of the Battle to the End thereof, and of my Conduct
“ therein, with the four Battalions of *Hanover*. His Highneſs, the Prince
“ of *Naſſau-Friezland*, may remember, that in the Morning, a little be-
“ fore the Battle begun, when I had the Honour to meet him, he asked
“ me, what were my Orders? And that I anſwer'd, I had received none, but
“ expected that he ſhould order me, whether I ſhould regulate myſelf ac-
“ cording to my *Right*, or my *Left*. Thereupon, his Highneſs told me,
“ that, in all Appearance, it was to the *Right*, and that I ſhould do well
“ to regulate myſelf accordingly. That very Inſtant, the Major of the
“ Brigade brought me the Diſpoſition of the Attack on the *Right*. Not
“ long after, obſerving that the Troops of the *States* attack'd, a ſecond
“ Time, the Enemy's Intrenchments, and that they met with very great
“ Difficulties, I ſent the Battalions of *Gauvain*, and *Tecklenburgh*, to their Aſ-
“ ſiſtance, *without being required ſo to do, by any Body*, with which the
“ Forces of the *States* penetrated into the Intrenchments, and forced them
“ to quit it. There it was that thoſe two Battalions had all their Officers
“ either kill'd or wounded, excepting one Enſign in *Gauvain*'s Batta-
“ lion, and Captain *Limburg*, with a Captain-Lieutenant, in that of *Teck-*
“ *lenburgh*.

"NOTWITHSTANDING thoſe Troops had forced the Intrenchments, the Enemy continued to make a great Fire from their Line, which was before me; upon which, I cauſed the other two Battalions, that were with me, to make a Motion on the *Right*, to endeavour, if poſſible, to diſlodge the Enemy from that Poſt. At that Inſtant, Monſieur *Goſlinga* came full Gallop to me, and asked whether I would not advance? Whereupon, I anſwered, that he might ſee I was advancing, and deſired him to order the *Pruſſians*, on my *Right*, to make the ſame Motion, and march forwards, as I was doing, becauſe I was not able to maintain my Ground, with only two Battalions. Monſieur *Goſlinga* ſtopt a Moment, and went away with Precipitation, becauſe the Enemy had forced our *Left* to abandon the Intrenchments. I maintained, however, the Poſt I had gained in advancing, notwithſtanding the great Fire the Enemy made upon me, from a Hollow Way, by which the Regiment of *du Breuil* had above forty Men kill'd in the firſt Diſcharge. In the mean Time, Prince *Eugene* ſent me Orders twice, by his *Aid de Camp*, to return to my former Poſt, which I did accordingly. Soon after, that Prince, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, paſs'd by my Poſt, towards the *Left*; and Monſieur *de Vinck*, a a Lieutenant-General, brought me Orders from them, not to quit the Poſt where we were, till my Lord Duke himſelf ſhould order us to march. We continued there, accordingly, till all the Horſe and Foot of the *Right* advanced; and then we did the ſame, puſhing on the Enemy, and drove them from the Hollow Way, where they ſtill made a Stand, till at laſt the Battle ended.

"THE Loſs of the four Battalions, I had with me, will appear, by examining the Liſts; which will ſhew, that they have ſuffered very near as much as the other Battalions, which were commanded for the Attack. And ſince they have written from the *Hague*, that the Prince of *Friezland* ſent to me, to deſire ſome Supplies, to ſupport the Troops of the *States*, I declare it is a notorious Falſity. That Prince may have given ſuch Orders to ſomebody, but I will maintain it, that no one ever mentioned a Word of it to me. Wherefore, I only deſire they would tell me the Name of the Perſon, who was appointed to bring me that Order, and ſee whether he will dare to ſay he delivered it to me. The Want of this Circumſtance will ſhew the Injuſtice and Wrong they have done me, in publiſhing ſuch Calumnies at the *Hague*. By this Means, I ſhall diſcover the Author of thoſe Impoſtures, and look upon him as the vileſt, and moſt diſhoneſt of all Men, for having endeavoured, by a falſe Report, to blacken both my Reputation, and that of thoſe Battalions.

"I HAVE Reaſon to flatter myſelf with the Hopes, that your Excellency, who commands in Chief the Troops of his *Electoral* Highneſs, will not ſuffer them to be unjuſtly run down; but that, on the Contrary, you will give a full Account of this Affair to my Lord Duke, and deſire him to order it to be examined into; that all the Generals may judge, whether the leaſt Fault can be laid, either upon thoſe Troops, or myſelf, on this Occaſion."

I am, &c.

THIS Letter, which Monſieur *de Bothmar*, his *Electoral* Highneſs's Envoy Extraordinary at the *Hague*, communicated to the Miniſters of the Congreſs, together with the Declaration, which the Prince of *Naſſau-Friezland*, and other Generals, made thereupon, convinced the World of the Malice of thoſe, who were the Raiſers of that falſe Report.

WE ſhall now give our Readers ſome Letters, written by the *French* Officers, on Occaſion of this memorable Battle; and ſhall begin with two from the Marſhal *de Boufflers* to his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty; one written on the Day of the Battle, and the other two Days after that. The prodigious Vanity, and Flattery, which runs through the whole, will make theſe Pieces pretty ſingular to an *Engliſh* Reader, though it is nothing but what is very natural to a *Frenchman*; however, notwithſtanding the Truth is ſo prodigiouſly diſguiſed in theſe Letters, any one may plainly ſee the Advantage the *Confederate* Army had over that of the Enemy; and the greater the Reſiſtance on that Side was, which the Marſhal extols above the Skies, the greater was the Glory of the *Allies*, in ſurmounting ſuch vaſt Difficulties, and obtaining a compleat Victory, in ſpite of ſo much Conduct and Bravery: As to what he pretends, of the great Superiority which the *Confederate* Troops had in Number, it is notoriouſly falſe.

I.

A Letter from the Marſhal *de Boufflers* to the *French* King.

SIR, *From the Camp at* Queſnoy, Septemb. 11, 1709.

“THE Marſhal *de Villars* has received To-day a conſiderable Wound, but the Chirurgeons ſay there is no Danger. It is a great Affliction to me, Sir, that I am unfortunately obliged to ſend you the News of *the Loſs of another Battle*; but I can aſſure your Majeſty, never was *Misfortune* attended with *more Glory*. All your Majeſty's Troops have acquired the greateſt Reputation, both for their Bravery, Reſolution, and Obſtinacy; not yielding at laſt, but to the Enemy's Superiority, (*in Courage, not in Number)* and having all done perfect Wonders. All the Marſhal *de Villars*'s Diſpoſitions were entirely good, and the beſt that could be made by the moſt accompliſh'd and experienc'd General. He behaved himſelf, in the Action, with all imaginable Bravery and Vigour; and beſides his good Example, gave all poſſible good Orders; but his Courage, and Neglect of himſelf, occaſioned his Wound, which proved very prejudicial to the Affair of this *unfortunate* Day.

“HE did me the Honour to intruſt me with the *Right*, and himſelf took Care of the *Left*. We repulſed the Enemy above three or four Times, at both Attacks, with incredible Bravery, on the Part of the Troops; but the *Centre* being ſomewhat expoſed, we were forced to carry Men to the *Left*, where they were very much wanted; and the Enemy march'd ſo many Horſe and Foot againſt the *Centre*, where there were none but Horſe to oppoſe them, that we were obliged to yield to their infinitely ſuperior Number, and their *prodigious Efforts*; not till after having charged them, however, at leaſt, ſix Times, with the braveſt Horſe, and with the greateſt Vigour, puſh'd, and broke two or three of the Enemy's Lines; who had been entirely beaten, had it not been for the Infantry; by the Help whereof they rallied, and ſo returned upon our new-raiſed Cavalry. I can aſſure your Majeſty, that the Enemy's Loſs is three Times greater than ours; and that they can reap no other *Advantage* by this *unfortunate Action*, than *gaining the Field of Battle*. And, I think, I may alſo aſſure your Majeſty, that this ill Succeſs will not coſt you an Inch of Ground; but that, on the Contrary, whenever your Majeſty ſhall think fit to make Peace, the Enemy will have ſome Reſpect for your Troops, and perhaps be more tractable, as elate as they are with Advantages, owing to their good Fortune, which may hereafter change Sides. I cannot now give your Majeſty any Particulars of the Action, but will endeavour to ſend them To-morrow, or next Day. I can only aſſure your Majeſty, that all the General Officers did their Duty perfectly well, and with the greateſt Bravery and Ability; but Monſieur *d'Artagnan*, who commanded the *Right* of the Foot, diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in a particular Manner, both by his Valour, and his good Orders. He had three Horſes killed under him, and received four Cuts upon his Cuiraſs. The Duke *de Guiche*, who was alſo on the *Right*, a little forwarder than Monſieur *d'Artagnan*, behaved himſelf, likewiſe, with all poſſible Bravery and Experience, and received a Musket-ſhot in his Leg. The Marquis *d'Hautefort*, and Monſieur *de la Frazilliere*, who were alſo on the *Right*, and in Monſieur *d'Artagnan*'s Rear, exerted the ſame Valour and Capacity. Monſieur *de Gaſſion*, who commanded the *Right* Wing of the Horſe, did Wonders at the Head of your Majeſty's Houſhold; and ſhew'd, on this Occaſion, both his Courage and Ability; having puſh'd and defeated, more "than once, two or three of the Enemy's Lines, Sword in Hand. The *Gens d'Armes*, Light-Horſe, Muſketeers, and Horſe-Grenadiers, did alſo Wonders. The Prince *de Rohan*, and Monſieur *de Vidame*, did all that could be expected from Perſons of the greateſt Valour. The Marquis *de la Valiere* was every where, and charged with all poſſible Bravery, at all the different Onſets. The Cavalry behaved themſelves very well, and all the Troops, as well as the Infantry, ſtood with an incredible Bravery, one of the briskeſt Cannonades that ever was: All the Foot did Wonders, and ſignalized themſelves highly.

"THE Chevalier *de St. George* behaved himſelf, during the whole Action, with all poſſible Bravery, and Fire. I ſay nothing of your Majeſty's *Left*, becauſe I was not there; but I am certain, that all the General Officers, and all the Troops, animated by the Marſhal *de Villars*'s Preſence, and Example, behaved themſelves with all poſſible Courage.

"I HOPE the whole Army will be re-aſſembled To-morrow, behind the Rivulet of *Renelle*, between *Queſnoy* and *Valenciennes*; and I believe I may tell your Majeſty, that it will be very conſiderable, and in a Condition to diſpute the Ground with the Enemy. Never was a Retreat, after ſo long, bloody, and obſtinate a Fight, made with more Order, and Boldneſs.

"I DO not believe the Enemy took twenty Men from us; ſo that all the Priſoners they have, were made ſo in the Action: Neither do I believe we have loſt any Standards, or Colours, or at leaſt but very few; and I am told, we have ſome of the Enemy's. They followed us in *Battalia*, and in very good Order, as far as the Defile of *Givri*; but with Reſpect, not daring to attack us. (*Very probable indeed!*) The Diſorder I am in, thro' Fatigue, Wearineſs, and Pain, and the Orders I muſt give out for the Army, and the Country, not permitting me to write to your Majeſty a longer Account of this *unfortunate*, but Glorious Action, I will endeavour to make up the Defect To-morrow.

"I HAVE forgotten, perhaps, to ſpecify to your Majeſty ſome other Men, and Troops, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves as much as thoſe already mentioned; but ſhall endeavour to make it up To-morrow, or next Day; for they deſerve your Majeſty's Eſteem, as much as the others.

"MONSIEUR *de St. Helaire* play'd the Artillery perfectly well, and behaved himſelf with all poſſible Courage and Vigour, during the whole Action, which began at Seven in the Morning, and did not end till Two in the Afternoon. Some Priſoners ſaid, that Prince *Eugene* received a conſiderable Wound, but this is not certain. I ſend herewith the Names of the principal General Officers, who, as I am told, are killed or wounded; but I believe there are ſeveral others, of whom we are not yet informed.

"I HEARTILY wiſh your Majeſty may be ſatisfy'd with my Zeal, and good Intentions; I did all that poſſibly I could, to produce *more Happy Effects*.

I am,

SIR, *&c.*

The Marſhal *de Boufflers*.

P. S. OFFICERS KILLED. Meſſieurs *de Chemerault*, *Palavicini*, *de Beuil*, *de Croy*, and *Staremberg*.

"WOUNDED. The Marſhal *de Villars*, ſhot in the Knee; the Duke *de Guiche*, in the Leg; Monſieur *Albergotti*, in the Thigh; Monſieur *de Courcillon*'s Thigh cut off. Meſſieurs *d'Angenes*, *de St. Aignan*, *de Zele*, and *de Gondrin*."

THIS Liſt of Officers kill'd and wounded, is but a very ſmall Part of that which was printed at the *Hague*, by *Paul Scheltus*, Printer in Ordinary to the *States*, which contains ſeveral Hundreds, with their Names and Poſts, too tedious to be inſerted here.

TWO Days after, the Marſhal *de Boufflers* wrote this ſecond Letter to his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty.

A ſecond Letter from the Marſhal *de Boufflers* to the *French* King.

II.

SIR,

"YOUR Majeſty may have ſeen, by my Letter of the Eleventh Inſtant, the *unfortunate Iſſue* of the *Action*, which happen'd that Day; and with how much *Glory* for your Majeſty's *Troops*, and *Arms*, that *Misfortune* was attended. I may, in Truth, aſſure you, Sir, that the Glory of that Day is beyond whatever I have ſaid, or can ſay to your Majeſty; but you will learn it, even from the Accounts of the Enemy themſelves, who can never ſufficiently extol, and cry up, the Intrepidity, Valour, Courage, and Obſtinacy of your Majeſty's Troops, whereof they have ſeverely felt the Effects. Inſtead of owning they have been well beaten, they only acknowledge they have bought the Field of Battle too dear, which the infinitely ſuperiour Number of their Troops forced us to yield to them. In ſhort, the *continued Series of Misfortunes*, which has for ſome Years attended you Majeſty's Arms, *had ſo much humbled the* French *Nation, that a Man was, in a manner, aſhamed to own himſelf a* Frenchman: But I dare aſſure your Majeſty, that the *French* Name was never more in Eſteem, nor *perhaps* more dreaded, (this *perhaps* is *ſeaſonable enough*) than it is at preſent, through all the *Confederate* Army. Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* own, that, on both Sides, there are above twenty-five or twenty-ſix Thouſand Men kill'd; at leaſt, eighteen or twenty Thouſand were of theirs; as is unanimouſly confirmed to me, not only by all thoſe Officers who were made Priſoners, and afterwards ſent back, with great Courteſy, but by ſeveral Expreſſes I have diſpatch'd to their Army; and even by Mr. *Sheldon*, a Brigadier, who was taken Priſoner near *Boſſu*, doing his Duty with Courage, at the Head of four Hundred Horſe, and who was in their Army during the Action. Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, carried him with them all over the Field of Battle. He tells us, it was dreadful to ſee ſuch a vaſt Number of dead Bodies, (which, he ſays, amounted to fifteen or ſixteen Thouſand) though many of them had already been buried. They ſpeak with Admiration of the Beauty of our Retreat, of its good Diſpoſition, and the Boldneſs with which it was made. They ſay, that in this Action they diſcovered the Traces of the antient *French*, and find they only want to be well led on. (*An excellent Compliment upon himſelf, who was their Leader on that Occaſion!*) The Enemy had a Hundred and ſixty-two Battalions, and three Hundred Squadrons, with a Hundred and twenty Pieces of Cannon; ſo that they were ſuperiour to us by forty Cannon, and forty-two Battalions. The Duke of *Marlborough*, and the other General Officers, told Mr. *Sheldon*, they hoped this Action would ſoon produce a Peace; and he ſays, he has heard ſeveral *Engliſh* Officers, talking in their own Language, highly commend the Courage that appeared on our Side, on this Occaſion; inſomuch, that they ſaid, ſince the *French* have recovered their Bravery, we will now be Friends again. Mr. *Sheldon*, who will forthwith repair to *Verſailles*, may have the Honour to acquaint your Majeſty with divers other Particulars, both of what he has ſeen, and of what he has been told by the Duke of *Marlborough*, who is his great Friend.

"THE ſaid Duke offered Mr. *Sheldon* whatever Money he ſhould deſire, to aſſiſt our wounded Priſoners; but he would accept only of fifty Piſtoles, which he diſtributed as Occaſion required. Prince *Eugene* declares, that of all the Actions he has ſeen, never any one was ſo ſharp, ſo bloody, nor ſo obſtinate as this. Above all Things, they beſtow infinite Praiſes on the Charges made by your Majeſty's *Houſhold Troops*; which, indeed, are beyond human Nature, and above all Expreſſion.

"THE Enemy's Army marched Yeſterday, in the Afternoon, towards *Mons*, which they are going to beſiege. They reckon this Enterprize will employ them till the latter End of this Month; and that they ſhall not undertake any Thing more, after this Conqueſt; both by Reaſon of the advanced Seaſon, and becauſe all their Infantry were defeated, and cut off in this Battle. (*How came they then to conquer?*)

"I COULD not get the Account of the *Number of the Kill'd and Wounded on our Side*; I only know that it is *very conſiderable*; which it is very difficult to avoid, in ſuch terrible, long, and obſtinate Actions. It coſt us a great deal; and we cannot help lamenting, with Concern, the Loſs of ſo many Men of Merit; but it muſt be reckoned as a great Victory, that we have retrieved, and re-eſtabliſhed the Honour of the whole Nation.

"YOUR Majeſty's whole Army is re-aſſembled between *Queſnoy* and *Valenciennes*, incamped in very good Order, on a Line, and *very well diſpoſed to begin another Action*, if your Majeſty's Service ſhould require it. (*Why then did they not relieve* Mons?) And inſtead of being diſheartened, I can aſſure your Majeſty, that they look more *daring* than before. The Front of the Camp ſtretches near three Leagues, and is certainly very capable of commanding Reſpect: As Men, who were thought dead, come in daily, for which Reaſon I could not get an exact Account of the Kill'd, Wounded, or Priſoners, nor conſequently of the Employments that are vacant, I cannot have the Honour of propoſing any Thing to your Majeſty, in Favour of any Body; nor even of giving you an Account of the moſt diſtinguiſh'd Actions, till I am better acquainted with the Whole, which will be as ſoon as poſſible.

"THE Marſhal *de Villars* has pitch'd on the Marquis *de Nangis*, to carry to your Majeſty the Enemy's Colours and Standards, which have been gathered up, (*not taken by Force*) and which already amount to a pretty good Number. The ſaid Marquis ſeemed ſomething loth (*well he might*) to accept this Commiſſion, *by Reaſon of the Misfortune we had, to loſe the Field of Battle*; but this Battle, and our Retreat, have ſo much the *Air of a Victory*, and the Enemy's *prodigious Loſs*, looks ſo like a Defeat, that I have perſuaded him to gratify Monſieur *de Villars*'s Deſire. Nor is any Body capable of giving your Majeſty a better Account, than the ſaid Monſieur *de Nangis*. Though he fought only at the *Left* Wing, as he had an entire Knowledge of the general Diſpoſition before the Action, his great Parts, and military Genius, make him form true Notions, both of what he has ſeen, and of what has been related to him by credible Perſons.

"I HAVE hereto ſubjoined an Account of the Quarters, which I am told the Enemy are to take before *Mons*; as ſoon as I ſhall have certain Intelligence of their new Poſture, and Diſpoſition, I *may*, perhaps, *advance nearer them*, to ſtreighten them in their Subſiſtence. I have likewiſe ſubjoined hereto a Letter, which Monſieur *de Grimaldi*, Governor of *Mons*, writes to the Marſhal *de Villars*, by which your Majeſty will ſee he acquaints him, that *the Enemy*'s Left Wing, *which was engaged with our* Right, *was entirely defeated*." (And yet that very *Right Wing* run away.)

"IT is certain, that the Enemy ſuffered extremely in this *unfortunate*, but *glorious* Action."

Some Remarks on theſe Letters.

IT is hard to ſay, whether theſe Letters contain moſt Inſtances of *Vanity*, nd *Flattery*, or of *Inconſiſtencies*; we have juſt hinted at ſome few; but hey are too palpable to need any Illuſtration; we ſhall, therefore, only aſk, *f the* French *Officers and Soldiers performed ſuch Wonders, as even ſurpaſs uman Nature*, (as Marſhal *de Boufflers* is pleaſed to ſay) *what muſt the fficers and Soldiers of the* Confederate *Army have performed, who ſubdued eſe ſupernatural Gentlemen, and drove them from the* Field *of* Battle, *their rtify'd Camp, and treble Intrenchments? Sure they muſt have been ſomething ore than ſupernatural!* And as for the pretended Superiority, in Number, of the *Confederate* Troops, it is notoriouſly falſe in Fact; and ſuppoſing it to be Truth, and that they had been twice the Number, the Advantages of the Enemy's Camp, both with Regard to the Situation, and the Fortifications of it, rendered the Attempt infinitely hazardous, and the Glory of the Victory never to be equalled. In the Marſhal's Account, therefore, of this Action, we muſt make ſome Allowance for the Vivacity of a *French* Genius, and the Neceſſity he lay under of blinding the old King his Maſter, and concealing his Loſs. And, indeed, he trifles ſo egregiouſly with him, that it is difficult to account for his Want of Reſpect for his Sovereign; unleſs, we will ſuppoſe, he believed his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty in the State of Dotage, and that the moſt palpable Falſities would go down with him, when covered with glavering Flattery.

THE Abſurdity of theſe Letters was admirably expoſed, the egregious Vanity therein finely ridiculed, and the Whole prettily epitomized, by the Author of the *Tatler*, as follows.

Monſieur *de Boufflers* Letter epitomized by the *Tatler*.

SIR,

" THIS is to let your Majeſty underſtand, that, to your *immortal Honour*, " and the *Deſtruction* of the *Confederates*, your Troops have loſt another " Battle. ARTAGNAN did *Wonders*, ROHAN perform'd *Miracles*, GUICHE " did *Wonders*, GASSION perform'd *Miracles*; the whole Army *diſtinguiſhed* themſelves, and every Body did *Wonders*. And to conclude the *Wonders* of the Day, I can aſſure your Majeſty, that though you have *loſt the Field of Battle*, you have not *loſt an Inch of Ground*. The Enemy " marched behind us *with Reſpect*, and we *ran away* from them, as *bold* as " *Lions*."

MONSIEUR *de Villars* wrote to the King his Maſter much in the ſame Strain, though in different Terms; and they agreed perfectly well, in ſaying a great many fine Things of one another; but through all theſe Encomiums mutually beſtowed upon each other, it viſibly appeared, that there was a Miſunderſtanding between them at the Bottom, and that they judged very differently of the Merit of the Action. Monſieur *de Boufflers* attributed great Part of it to himſelf, on account of his handſome Retreat; whereby, as he inſinuated, he ſaved the *French* Army from an entire Defeat; which ſeems very probable. Monſieur *de Villars* did not lay ſo much Streſs on this Circumſtance, but gave broad Hints, that if he had not been wounded, and obliged to quit the Field, *Victory*, which, according to him, declared, for a long Time, in Favour of the *French*, would have continued on that Side: To confirm this, he adds, " Your Majeſty's Troops are more intrepid, and more ready to go upon any Enterprize now, than they wer " before the Action. They deſire no better, than to face the Enemy again " and as I hope to be very ſoon able to get on Horſe-back, if your Majeſt " pleaſes to give me Orders, I ſhall endeavour to convince your Enemies " that the great Quantity of Blood they have ſhed, is but as ſo much Fire " which animates your Troops to a ſecond Engagement." Notwithſtanding this *Gaſconade* of the Marſhal's, which ſhews his exceſſive Vanity, an Self-ſufficiency, we cannot help thinking, that the Duke of *Berwick* ſpok much more reaſonably of the Matter; when being ſent, by the Court o *France*, to *Flanders*, (upon the Marſhal *de Villars*'s offering to relieve *Mons* by another Battle, and Monſieur *de Boufflers*'s oppoſing ſuch a raſh Attempt to ſee which of the two Generals was in the Right; and having been upo the Spot where the Battle was fought, and being ſurprized at the extraordinary Intrenchments he found there, he declared, *That ſince the* French *ha been beaten in that Poſt, it would be the higheſt Preſumption, and Raſhneſs, t venture an Engagement in the open Field.*

WE ſhall now add two more Letters upon the ſame Head, one of whic is particularly remarkable; as it was written by an Officer of Diſtinction i the *French* Army, and yet makes a candid and ingenuous Confeſſion of th ſuperiour Courage and Conduct of the *Confederate* Generals, and the

Troops; a Thing very unuſual in a *Frenchman*; the other comes from an Officer in the *Confederate* Army, and takes Notice of one Circumſtance not mentioned by any other; which may enable us to account for the Report that was ſpread, that the *Allies* loſt more Men than the Enemy: Inſomuch, that both theſe Letters taken together, ſeem to give a better Deſcription of this famous Battle, and to ſet Matters in a truer Light, than any other Relations, that ever were yet publiſhed.

From the Camp between Queſnoy, *and* Valenciennes, Sept. 17. 1709.

A remakable Letter from an Officer of Diſtinction in the *French* Army.

SIR,

“IT was the Eleventh Inſtant, between ſeven and eight a-Clock in the Morning, when the *Confederate* Army attack'd ours, with *ſo much Fury*, that, for a hundred Years paſt, there has not been a bloodier Action than was fought that Day; inſomuch, that it will be memorable to all ſucceeding Ages.

“THE *Engliſh* began the Attack by the Wood of *Sart*, which we had *fill'd with Foot*, and *fortified perfectly well with Barricades of fell'd Trees*; but they met not with ſuch a Reſiſtance as ought to have been made; ſince the Iſſue of the Day depended, in a great Meaſure, upon the Succeſs of that Attack. However, few of thoſe who ſuſtained it eſcaped; for the Enemy were *ſo fierce*, and *Blood-thirſty*, that they *cut in Pieces whatever came in their Way*; and even *dead Bodies*, when they could find *no more living*, on which to *vent their Fury*.

“THE *Dutch* were not ſo *fortunate*, on our *Right*, becauſe all our Infantry there *did Wonders*; and were not *forced*, till after they had *defended their Intrenchments*, for full *five Hours*, with a *moſt violent Fire*. It is certain, the Enemy *ſuffered extremely* on that Side, being *repulſed*, and *broken* ſeveral Times; and there it was, that *heroick Actions were performed on both Sides*.

“NEITHER the *Advantage* of the Ground, nor *three Intrenchments*, one within another, were able to *diſhearten* our *dreadful Enemies*, whom we *ſaw advancing*, *all expoſed* to our *hotteſt Fire*, not like *Men*, but *Devils*; nor were *Diſcharges* of *twenty Pieces of Cannon*, fired *directly*, at once, *into their Battalions*, able to *break* them, altho' they carried off whole Ranks.

“VALOUR *ſhined* on our Side, as much as poſſible; the Generals did not *ſpare* themſelves, but gave a good Example to the Troops, by a *moſt extraordinary Obſtinacy*, in not *yielding* the *Victory*; which we thought entirely ours, when a great Body of the Enemy's Cavalry, which was poſted againſt the *Centre* of our Army, was broken and routed by the King's *Houſhold Troops*: But the Enemy's *Generals* having *put themſelves at their Head*, *led them on* again to the Charge, with *ſo much Fury*, that they ſoon after broke our *Centre*, at the very ſame Time that our *Right* began to *yield* to the *Efforts* of the *Enemy*'s *Left*, and ours were driven from their Intrenchments in the Woods. Hereupon, *Victory declared againſt us, and we were forced to yield to ſuch terrible Efforts*. Never were our Troops ſeen *better animated* to do their Duty, nor Diſpoſitions better ordered, and contrived, than thoſe made by the Marſhals *de Boufflers*, and *de Villars*; but when GOD *does not fight for Men*, All *is to no Purpoſe*.

“THE King ought to be ſatisfied with his Troops on this Occaſion. The Enemy, undoubtedly, loſt beſt Part of their Infantry; and ours *ſuffered extremely*. We reckon, that we loſt, *at leaſt*, *ſeven Thouſand Dead, on the Field of Battle, and we have above ten Thouſand wounded*.

“WE cannot yet dive into the true Reaſon, why the Enemy were not more eager in purſuing us; but it is believed it muſt be the Loſs of their Infantry. We certainly *made* one of the *fineſt Retreats*, that ever was known in the Memory of Man before a *Victorious Army*; but then it is certain, alſo, that the Enemy *gave us all the Time requiſite* for it, and purſued us only for Form-ſake.

“THIS was, however, *contrary* both to our *Expectation*, and Apprehenſion; ſince, as I have ſaid before, when the Enemy broke us in the *Centre*, between the two Woods, our Army was divided; the *Right* not being able to join the *Left*, becauſe the Enemy formed themſelves immediately as far as the Hedges of *Taiſnieres*; and it was with Reaſon we feared, that the *Left* would be ſurrounded, becauſe it was broken. It was not above half an Hour paſt Two, when the Battle ended, and the Enemy had ſtill good Part of the Day left; but we made a pretty good Uſe of our Time, ſince, before the Sun was down, we had paſs'd *Bavay*, and were conſequently out of Danger.

“We then perceived that our *Left* were not purſued, any more than we on the *Right*, and that the Enemy were *entirely ſatisfied with the Field of Battle*. In the mean While, we ſaw all their Horſe, on the Riſing Grounds of *Taiſnieres*, in the Form of a *Creſcent*, and we were ſtill ignorant of their Deſign towards Five a-Clock; but having ſent out for Intelligence, we had Advice that they halted there. This News, indeed, gave us a great Deal of Joy, ſince it, likewiſe, afforded us Time to breathe.

“The Enemy have taken no other Priſoners, but the Wounded that could not follow, and thoſe who, being ſpent, retired to *Bavay*. We reckon twelve Hundred *Officers wounded, amongſt whom, are many of Diſtiction*. The Marſhal *de Villars*, who acquired much *Glory* in this Action, by his extraordinary Bravery, will have much ado to recover; but *Guiche*, *Albergotti*, and ſeveral others, are ſafe.

“The Troops of the *King's Houſhold have loſt ſeveral Standards, and a Pair of Kettle-Drums*; it is certain, however, *that they have performed* all *that could be expected from* them. The EUGENES, *and the* MARLBOROUGHS, ought to be *very well ſatisfied with us*, during that Day; for till then, they had not met with a *Reſiſtance worthy of them*. They may ſay, *with Juſtice*, that *nothing can ſtand before them*. And, indeed, what will be able to *ſtem the rapid Courſe* of *thoſe two Heroes, if an* Army of *one Hundred Thouſand Men of* the *beſt Troops, poſted between two Woods, trebly intrenched*, and *performing their Duty*, as well as *any brave Men* could, were *not able* to *ſtop* them *one Day*? Will you not *own then* with me, that they *ſurpaſs all the Heroes* of *former Ages*?”

A NOBLE Teſtimony from the Mouth of an Enemy!

Another remarkable Letter from an Officer in the *Confederate* Army

SIR,

“I SEND you, herewith, a Letter, (*meaning the foregoing*) which you may communicate to your Friends, who will, undoubtedly, be glad to ſee it, after the other Letters, and Relations, which have already been publiſhed. It was written by a Perſon of Note, and Merit, who holds *a conſiderable Rank in the* French *Army, to his Friend, a Man of Diſtinction, ſo that we may depend upon all he ſays to our Advantage*. As for the *Enemy's Loſs*, it is, at leaſt, *as great* as he makes it; and thoſe who would have perſuaded you to believe, that *we loſt Abundance of Men more* than the *French*, are certainly very much miſtaken: For they make their Computation from the Liſts that have been publiſh'd of the Loſs of ſome Regiments; and infer from thence, that if the other Bodies have ſuffered in Proportion, our Loſs muſt be greater than was ſaid at firſt. But you will find by the *true Liſt*, which I ſend you here incloſed, that the Loſs of the other Troops is not anſwerable to that of the *Dutch* Battalions, which were in our *Left*; and even of *thoſe*, there were *more killed* and *wounded* in the *Liſts*, than ever were ſo *in Reality*; the Officers never failing to *take Advantage* of ſuch an *Opportunity*, to *add to* their *Number*, becauſe the *States* allow them a certain Sum of Money for each Man killed and wounded: Wherefore, they ſet down, in their Liſts, all the Men that are wanting in each Company, or have deſerted, ſince the laſt Review. This made Prince *Eugene* ſay, very ingenuouſly, *It was odd enough to ſee ſeveral Regiments, which wanted many Men before the Battle, appear to have been compleated*. Therefore, Sir, you may deduct a full fourth Part of the Killed in ſeveral Bodies, without Fear of being miſtaken; and you may "reſt aſſured, that moſt of the Wounded are hurt but ſlightly. I ſend you, herewith, the general Liſt of both, in the whole Infantry of the Army; and as for the Cavalry, they have ſuffered ſo little, that it is not worth the While to make out a Liſt of them." I remain,

SIR, *&c.*

	Killed.	*Wounded.*
Colonels	16	20
Lieutenant-Colonels	16	27
Majors	9	36
Captains	79	238
Subalterns	172	541
Sergeants, Corporals, and Private Men	5258	11944
	5550	12806
		5550
Total of both Kill'd and Wounded		18356

WE ſhall ſum up our Account of this Action, in the Words of Biſhop *Burnet*, who gives the beſt Abridgment of it that we have ſeen.

Biſhop *Burnet*'s Account of this Action.

"AFTER this Siege (*viz.* that of *Tournay*) was over, *Mons* was inveſted, and the Troops march'd thither, as ſoon as they had levell'd their Trenches about *Tournay*; but the Court of *France* reſolved to venture a Battle, rather than to look on, and ſee ſo important a Place taken from them. *Boufflers* was ſent from Court, to join with *Villars* in the Execution of this Deſign. They poſſeſs'd themſelves of a Wood, and intrenched themſelves ſo ſtrongly, that in ſome Places three Intrenchments were caſt up, one within another. The Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, ſaw plainly, it was not poſſible to carry on the Siege of *Mons*, whilſt the *French* Army lay ſo near it; ſo it was neceſſary to diſlodge them. The Attempt was bold, and they ſaw the Execution would be difficult, and would coſt them many Men. This was the ſharpeſt Action during the whole War, and laſted the longeſt. The *French* were poſted ſo advantageouſly, that our Men were often repulſed; and indeed, the Enemy maintained their Ground better, and ſhew'd more Courage, than had appeared in the Courſe of the War: Yet, in the Concluſion, they were driven from all their Poſts, and the Action ended in a *Compleat Victory.* The Number of the Slain was almoſt equal, on both Sides, about twelve Thouſand on a Side. *We took five Hundred Officers Priſoners*, beſides *many Cannon, Standards*, and *Colours*. *Villars* was diſabled by ſome Wounds he received, ſo *Boufflers* made the Retreat in good Order. The Military Men have always talk'd of this, as the ſharpeſt Action in the whole War, not without reflecting on the Generals, for beginning ſo deſperate an Attack. The *French* thought it a Sort of Victory, that they had animated their Men, to fight ſo well, behind Intrenchments, and to repulſe our Men ſo often, and with ſo great Loſs. They retired to *Valenciennes*, and ſecured themſelves by caſting up ſtrong Lines, while they left our Army, to carry on the Siege of *Mons*, without offering to give them the leaſt Diſturbance."

An Obſervation of Monſieur *Rouſſet*'s, on the Battle of *Malplacquet*.

To this we ſhall add an Obſervation of Monſieur *Rouſſet*'s wherewith we ſhall conclude. "In the Opinion of the whole World, (*ſays this Officer and Author, who was then upon the Spot*) our Generals were guilty of an irreparable Fault, in not attacking the Ninth, but waiting for twenty-ſix Battalions, and a few Squadrons; whilſt, by giving the Enemy Time to intrench themſelves, which was what was infallibly to be expected, from a General ſo accuſtomed to it as the Marſhal *de Villars*, we weakened our-

“ ſelves, in Proportion as the Enemy fortify'd themſelves: Beſides giving him Time to penetrate into our Diſpoſition, to recal ſeveral Detachments which did not join him till the Tenth, and to render all thoſe Places impenetrable, through which alone our Troops could break into the Plain. In the Council of War, which was held the Ninth, the Deputies of the *States-General* were of Opinion, that the Siege of *Mons* ought to be undertaken immediately, without giving the Enemy Battle; but that if they ſhould advance to attack us, we ought not to retreat; and moſt of the Generals were of the ſame Opinion. But Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, were for attacking the Enemy, before they began the Siege; and they brought over the Deputies to be of the ſame Mind; but then, both the latter and the Duke of *Marlborough*, inſiſted on the Attack's being made immediately, not to give the Marſhal *de Villars* Time to fortify his Camp: However, Prince *Eugene*, was not to be diſſuaded, from the Reſolution he had taken, to wait for the Detachment from *Tournay*. A fatal Delay, which occaſioned the total Deſtruction of the whole Body of the *Dutch* Infantry; which alone loſt near ten Thouſand Men, amongſt whom were above ſeven Hundred Officers, at the Attack of the Intrenchments.”

And of Monſieur *du Mont.*

MONSIEUR *du Mont*, likewiſe, ſays; It was a Miſfortune to the *Allies*, that they did not give Battle the Ninth; for then probably, the Victory would have been more compleat, and have been obtained with leſs Blood-ſhed. The Enemy were then on the other Side the Plain; there was Room to have come at them thro' the Openings. They had not had Time to intrench themſelves; and the Advantages of the Ground would have been almoſt equal on both Sides. But when the *Allies* were got to theſe Openings, they were forced to make a Halt, to wait the coming up of the *Engliſh*, who were gone to forage, and did not return till Night.

And of Father *Daniel.*

THERE is one Thing particularly remarkable in this Battle, which is ſo uncommon, that we ſhall hardly ever find it parallel'd; we mean, that the Conquerors ſhould loſe as many, if not more Men, than the Conquered, and yet keep the Field of Battle, with all the Marks and Trophies of the moſt compleat Victory. Father *Daniel*, who is not the moſt impartial of Hiſtorians, pretends, that the *Confederates* loſt thirty Thouſand Men, in this Action, and the *French* but twenty Thouſand; and that the latter retreated quietly, and without Interruption to *Queſnoy*, carrying with them thirty-two Standards and Colours. This does not agree very well, with the other Circumſtances of this Action; but if it had been true, it would have been juſ the Caſe of the *Spaniards*, after a Battle loſt, by *Charles* V. if we may believe *Sandoval*, his Hiſtorian, who has put in the Title of one of his Chapters; *The Victorious* Spaniards *fly*.

THE Retreat of the *French*, after this memorable Defeat, having no left the *Allies* a free Paſſage to the important City of *Mons*, the Capital o *Hainault*, and lately the Reſidence of the *Elector* of *Bavaria*; the *Confederate* Generals reſolved not to end the Campaign without reducing it. Accordingly, Monſieur *Vegelin*, one of the Deputies of the *States*, togethe with Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, went on the Eighteenth of *Septembe* N. S. to haſten the March of the Artillery, and Ammunition-Waggons, deſigned for that Enterprize; and a great Number of Horſes were ſent fro the Army, to aſſiſt in bringing the ſame to the Camp; and the Nineteent the Duke of *Marlborough* removed his Quarters to the Caſtle of *Havre*.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, having taken the neceſſar Meaſures, to ſecure the March of the Artillery, named the Prince of *Orang* to have the Direction of the Siege, (though Monſieur *Rouſſet*, who we a pretty ſure is miſtaken, ſays it was Prince *Eugene*) and appointed the Generals who were to command under him: His Highneſs gave an Account the Diſpoſitions made therein, and the Progreſs thereof, till the Twenty ſeventh, in the two following Letters to the *States-General*, which wi ſhew Monſieur *Rouſſet*'s egregious Miſtake.

HIG

HIGH *and* MIGHTY LORDS,

Letter from the Prince of *Orange* to the *States-General.*

“I RECEIVED, with due Reſpect, your *High Mightineſſes* Letter, of the Sixteenth Inſtant, wherein you expreſs your Approbation of my Conduct, in the Battle of *Taiſnieres*, or *Malplacquet*; and as this Declaration is very acceptable to me, ſo it ſhall animate me, for the future, not to regard any Pains or Trouble, but ever to ſacrifice my Life, in the Service of your *High Mightineſſes*, in Hopes to deſerve your Favour and Affection more and more.

“THE Siege of *Mons* being reſolved upon, I have the Honour to command it; and under me, of the Infantry, the Lieutenant-Generals *Plettendorff*, *Rantzau*, and *Dhona*; the Major-Generals, the Lord *North and Gray*, with Meſſieurs *Sacken*, *Els*, *Ammama*, and *Ivoy*; and the Brigadiers, *Evans*, the Earl of *Orrery*, and Meſſieurs *Weecks*, *Horſt*, *Rechteren*, and *Ockinga*. Of the Cavalry, Lieutenant-General *Schuylemburgh*; the Major-Generals *Stain*, *Chanclos*, and *Cheus*; and the Brigadiers *Fabrice*, and *Hunderbein*.

“MOST Part of the thirty Battalions, and as many Squadrons, appointed for the Siege, being arrived in the Camp, I repaired hither, on the twentieth Inſtant; and the Schemes of the Directors of the Approaches, with Regard to the Attacks, being approved on; it was reſolved, with the Advice of the Field-Deputies of your *High Mightineſſes*, and the Princes of *Savoy* and *Marlborough*, to open the Trenches, To-morrow Night; if every Thing requiſite and neceſſary for that Purpoſe be ready in two ſeveral Places; *viz.* at the Gate of *Bertamont*, where the chief Attack will be, and at the Gate of *Havre*. This Evening, one Hundred Soldiers, and one Hundred Workmen, are ordered to poſſeſs themſelves of a Mill, on the *Trouille*, and thereby to cut off the Enemy's Proviſions on that Side. The *Sieur Dru de Caſtillon*, Captain of the Regiment of *Guethem*, and a Peaſant, who offered himſelf voluntarily, have been ordered to drain the Inundations, between *St. Ghiſlain* and *Mons*; to execute which, one Hundred and fifty Pioneers, with a ſufficient Guard, are commanded to ſupport them; and they are to begin that Work To-morrow.

“THIRTY Squadrons, under the Command of a Lieutenant-General, two Major-Generals, and two Brigadiers, have been ordered to guard the Artillery hither; which is to ſet out from *Bruſſels* To-morrow: And all the other Poſts are aſſigned to the commanding Officers, for their better Security.

“IN the mean Time, nothing is omitted for making the neceſſary Preparations, to continue this important Siege, with good Succeſs, &c.

From the Camp before Mons,
September 23, 1709.

Sign'd,
J. W. F. *Prince of* Orange *and* Naſſau.

The other Letter was as follows.

HIGH *and* MIGHTY LORDS,

A ſecond Letter from the Prince of *Orange* to the *States-General.*

“I DID myſelf the Honour, on the Twenty-third, to give your *High Mightineſſes* an Account of my Arrival in this Camp, and what had been done till then, in the Reparations for carrying on this Siege.

“THE Perſons who were ordered to drain the Inundations, between *Conde* and *Mons*, put their Orders in Execution ſo ſucceſsfully, that the Water is already fallen above ſix Foot, on one Side.

“THE Deſign of cutting off the Mills on the *Trouille*, has, likewiſe, been attended with good Succeſs; the Garriſon therein, conſiſting of twenty-four Men, under the Command of an Officer, ſurrendering Priſoners of War, without any Reſiſtance; whereupon, a Beginning was made, to draw off the Water, on that Side likewiſe.

" LAST Night, at half an Hour after Nine, the Trenches were opened
" at the Attack of *Bertamont*, with all the Succeſs imaginable. A Parallel
" of five Hundred and fifty Foot was drawn before the Horn-work of that
" Gate, with a Line of Communication, from the Village of *Hyron*, to the
" Parallel aforeſaid; and another was begun from the Height of the Road
" of *Bavay*; but the Time falling ſhort, it could not be joined to the other.
" We had, on this Occaſion, three Men killed; and one Major, one Cap-
" tain, one Subaltern, one Engineer, and fifty-four common Soldiers wound-
" ed. At the Attack of the Gate of *Havre*, Engineer *de Boeffe* ran a Pa-
" rallel along the Foot of the *Glacis*; but an unforeſeen Accident made him
" unable to draw a Communication with his Line on the *Rear*; which was
" the Reaſon that it could not certainly be known, what Number were
" killed and wounded on that Side. I was only informed, that Lieutenant-
" General *Cadogan*, with his *Aid de Camp*, and another Officer, who ad-
" vanced too near were wounded.

" THE Engineer *Rietquetſeler*, with three Hundred Soldiers, one Hun-
" dred Pioneers, four Pieces of Cannon, and neceſſary Ammunition and
" Faſcines, were ordered to make themſelves Maſters of the Redoubt of
" *Nimy*; but the Men, and other Requiſites, not being ready Time enough,
" laſt Night, that Deſign was deferred till To-morrow Morning, *&c.*"

From the Camp before Mons, *Sign'd*,
September 26, 1709. J. W. F. *Prince of* Orange *and* Naſſau.

P. S. " After the concluding of theſe, I received Advice, that the Re-
" doubt of *Nimy* had been forced this Day; and that two Pieces of Cannon,
" twenty-five Men, an Officer, and a Subaltern, had been found therein.
" This Afternoon, the Enemy made a Sally upon our Trenches, at the At-
" tack of *Havre*, with three Hundred Men; on which Occaſion, about
" ſixty Men, of *Hill*'s Regiment, were killed and wounded; but being
" ſuſtained by the Regiment of Prince *Albert*, the Enemy were obliged to
" retire, with ſome Loſs."

The Siege carry'd on with Vigour.

ON the Twenty-ſeventh, Lieutenant-General *Wilks* joined the Army, with five Battalions, and ten Squadrons, from *Duillemont*. The two Days following, the Beſiegers carried on their Approaches, as much as the Badneſs of the Weather would permit, and finiſhed their Batteries. On the Thirtieth, another Convoy of Ammunition and Artillery, being arrived, thirty-two Pieces of Cannon were brought to the Batteries, at the Attack o the Gate of *Bertamont*, and ſixteen to thoſe at the Gate of *Havre*. It is remarkable, that the *Allies* made no Lines of Circumvallation at this Siege a plain Sign they were no ways apprehenſive of the Enemy; neither di they think them ſo formidable, as the Marſhal *de Villars* endeavoured t perſuade the King his Maſter they were.

THE Firſt of *October*, purſuant to the Diſpoſition made the Night before Major-General *Ivoy* advanced in the Morning, with a Detachment, to attac the Horn-work, and the Redoubt, without the Park-Gate; which covered th Mills, where the Beſieged uſed to grind their Corn. In this Service, fou Cannon, and two *Hawbitzers* were employed; which had not fired abov three Rounds, when the Enemy ſeeing the *Confederates*, who had marche a conſiderable Way, up to the Waiſt in Water, ready to make an Aſſaul yielded themſelves Priſoners of War, to the Number of fifty-four Me one Captain, and two Lieutenants; but the Officers were permitted to re turn into the Town.

BY the Taking of theſe Works, wherein the Beſiegers found forty Sack of Meal, two Pieces of Cannon, and ſome Ammunition, they becam Maſters of a Sluice, which was of great Uſe for letting out the Water and, the ſame Day, they began to fire from twenty-ſix Pieces of Canno The Second, nothing paſs'd of any Moment. The Third, the Weathe being grown fair, the Beſiegers obliged the Enemy to quit a ſmall Redoub on the *Right* of the Gate of *Havre*; and continued their Approaches, with very little Loſs, at both Attacks, till the Eighth; when they were not above ten Paces from the *Counterſcarp* of the Horn-work, at the Gate of *Havre*. They attack'd it, therefore, that very Day, and after half an Hour's Reſiſtance, lodged themſelves on the *Cover'd-Way*; with the Loſs of only ſixty Men killed and wounded, and amongſt the latter, Colonel *O Hara*, of the *Engliſh* Artillery, and Captain *Petit* of the Guards. They perfected their Approaches, lodg'd themſelves on the *Cover'd-Way* of the Horn-work, at the Gate of *Bertamont*, and began to batter the Front of that Work, from two Batteries, of twelve Pieces of Cannon each.

FROM the Eighth to the Sixteenth, nothing happened worthy of Notice, only that the Beſiegers continued to bombard the Place. On the Sixteenth, in the Morning, four Hundred Grenadiers, ſuſtained by five Hundred Fuſileers, and ſeven Hundred Workmen, attack'd the ſecond *Counterſcarp* of the Horn-work, at the Gate of *Havre*; which the Enemy quitted, after a ſhort Reſiſtance, and the *Allies* made a good Lodgment thereupon; and removed their Batteries to the Paliſſades, in order to batter the Horn-work in Breach. At Seven in the Morning, they began to attack the Horn-work of *Bertamont*, with a great Diſcharge of Bombs, and Grenades; whereby the Enemy were ſo much annoy'd, that when the Beſiegers had mounted the Breach, they found, to their great Amazement, that the Beſieged had abandoned both the Ravelin, and the Horn-work; and they lodged themſelves therein, with very little Loſs. They took, at the ſame Time, a little Out-work, on the *Right* of the Horn-work, without loſing one Man; and made a Lieutenant, and fifteen Soldiers, Priſoners therein.

The Garriſon of *Mons* beat a Parley.

ON the Eighteenth, they began to remove the Batteries, into the Horn-work, at the Attack of *Bertamont*, in order to batter the Baſtions; and continued to work on them, with all poſſible Diligence. The Nineteenth, in the Morning, their Batteries began to fire, upon the Front of the Horn-work, at the Gate of *Havre*, and continued to do ſo, with very good Succeſs, till the Twentieth, about Noon; when the Breaches being almoſt practicable, and the Beſiegers making Preparations for an Aſſault, they were prevented by the Garriſon's beating a Parley, and hanging out white Flags, at both Attacks, to ſignify their Deſire to capitulate. Hereupon, Hoſtages were exchanged, and the Enemy having ſent out Monſieur *de Sonnegar*, a Major-General, Monſieur *de Grimaldi*, a Brigadier, and Monſieur *Lellier*; the *Allies*, on their Side, ſent into the Town, Major-General *Ranck*, Brigadier *Ockinga*, and Colonel *Alberti*.

THE *French* Hoſtages having dined with the Prince of *Naſſau*, near the Attack of *Bertamont* went in the Afternoon, to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Quarters, where Prince *Eugene* was at the ſame Time; and having delivered in their Propoſals, conſiſting of twenty-two Articles, returned into the Town, in the Evening, with his Grace, and the Prince's Anſwer. They came out again next Morning; and after ſome Debates, accepted ſuch Terms, as the *Confederate* Generals thought fit to grant them; whereby they were allowed to march out, with all other Marks of Honour, but without Cannon, or Mortars.

They ſurrender.

THE Articles were ſigned about Ten at Night, at Prince *Eugene*'s Quarers, by his Highneſs the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Field-Deputies of he *States-General*, on one Side, and by Monſieur *de Grimaldi*, Governor of he Town, on the other; immediately after which, five Hundred of the *Confederate* Troops, took Poſſeſſion of the Gate of *Nimy*. The Reduction f this important Place, after the memorable and bloody Battle of *Mallacquet*, was a plain Demonſtration, that the *Allies* obtained ſomething ore Subſtantial, at that Battle, than the bare Name of a *Victory*; ſince e Enemy, who had ventured an Engagement, purely to prevent the Siege f that Town, did not dare make the leaſt Motion to relieve it: Notwithanding the Aſſurances given to his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty, by the Marſhals *Villars*, and *Boufflers*, that he would not loſe an Inch of Ground by that

Action; and their Boaſts of advancing to fight the *Confederate* Army, if his Majeſty's Service required it.

ON the Twenty-third, the Garriſon march'd out, with all the Marks of Honour allowed them by the Capitulation; beſides which, the *Confederate* Generals granted them two Pieces of Cannon, and one Mortar, by way of Compliment. The whole did not exceed one Thouſand five Hundred Men, according to Monſieur *Rouſſet*, (Mr. *Lediard* ſays one Thouſand) the Reſt being either ſick or wounded, and a great Number of *Walloons*, and others, having ſtaid behind, in the Town, to inliſt themſelves in the Service of the *Allies*. Count *Dohna*, who was appointed to command in that Place, march'd in, at the ſame Time, with a Detachment of Troops, which were to be in Garriſon there, during the Winter; and the Duke of *Aremberg* was named Governor, and High-Bailiff of the Province of *Hainault*, in the Room of the Duke *de Croy*, who was in the King of *France*'s Intereſt. Of the *Iriſh* Troops, employ'd in this Service, Colonel *Hill* received a Hurt in his Side; Colonel *Clayton* was dangerouſly wounded in the Eye; and Colonel *Foxton*, and Major *Mortimer* were killed.

A Remark of Monſieur *Rouſſet*'s on this Siege.

MONSIEUR *Rouſſet* ſays, "the Campaign ended by the Conqueſt of this Place, which had only been undertaken by the *Confederates*, to ſhew the Falſity of the Report ſpread by the Enemy, that the Loſs the *Allies* had ſuſtained at *Malplacquet*, had rendered them unable to attempt any Thing; and that they had paid dear for the Gain of the Field of Battle, which had coſt them ſo many fine Troops, and brave Officers, as made it impoſſible for them to reduce *Mons*: The Succeſs of this Siege ſhew'd how much they were miſtaken." We may add, that the not making any Line of Circumvallation at it, a Thing very unuſual, ſhew how little the *Allies* were apprehenſive of them, or rather, how much they deſpiſed them.

THE Seaſon being now ſo far advanced, that it would not admit of any farther Undertaking, the Winter-Quarters were ſettled; and the Twenty-ſixth the Army paſſed the *Haiſne*, and came to *Thiuries*, where they ſtaid next Day; which was celebrated as a Thankſgiving to *Almighty God* for the Reduction of *Mons*. The Twenty-eighth, the Troops ſeparated, in order to march into their reſpective Winter-Quarters; the *Britiſh* to *Ghent*, the *Danes* to *Bruges*; the *Pruſſians* to the *Maeſe*; and the Reſt to *Bruſſels*, *Louvain*, and other Parts. This done, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, ſet out for *Bruſſels*, from whence they proceeded ſoon after to the *Hague*.

The following Medals were ſtruck on Occaſion of the Reduction of *Mons*.

Medals ſtruck on this Occaſion.

1. ON the *Face*, was the *Queen*'s Buſto, with her Titles, as uſual. On the *Reverſe*, the City of *Mons*, and *Victory* flying over, with a Crown of *Laurel* in her Right-Hand, and a *Palm* Branch in her Left, with this Inſcription:

Montibus in Hannovia *Captis.*
That is, *Mons* in *Hainault* taken.

And in the *Exergue*, the Date of the Year, M.DCC.IX.

2. ON the *Face*, was a *Buſto* of her Majeſty's Titles, as uſual. On the *Reverſe*, a Monument of Trophies, at the Foot of which are two Figures, repreſenting *Mars*, and *Hercules*, leaning on two Shields, one whereof, repreſents the Battle of *Malplacquet*; and the other the Reduction of *Mons*. Over them, in the Frame, as it were, of a Picture, is repreſented the Siege of *Tournay*; with *Fame* hovering over all, with expanded Wings, and publiſhing theſe Heroick Deeds, with the Sound of Trumpet. Around it was this Inſcription:

Turris, *Caſtra*, Montes *Victi*.

Which Mr. *Lediard* renders,

Tournay, the Camp of *Taiſnieres*, and *Mons* won.

Though, we muſt confeſs, we cannot ſee how the Word *Turris* can be apply'd particularly to *Tournay*, any more than any other Town that has a Caſtle; or, indeed, to any Fort, or Caſtle whatſoever. In the *Exergue* was;

Victoria pacifera. M.DCC.IX. Victory productive of Peace. 1709.

AND on Occaſion of the *French* endeavouring ſo artfully to conceal the Loſs they ſuſtained at *Malplacquet*, and repreſenting the *Allies* as having loſt three for one, they ſtruck the following Medals.

ON the *Face*, is repreſented a *Monarch*, holding out the Shield of *Pallas*, as fondly believing it capable of rendering him invincible, and endeavouring, in vain, to skreen himſelf, thereby, from the Thunder hurled at him by a *Nymph*. This *Nymph*, who is deſigned to repreſent the Armies of the *Allies*, leans on a Bundle of Arrows, the Emblem of *Union* and *Strength*. Between theſe two Figures, is a third, of a Nymph in Chains, crowned with a Mural Crown, to repreſent the City of *Mons*; and over all theſe is this Inſcription:

Nec Caſtra, nec Munimenta.

Neither Camps, nor Intrenchments can skreen you.

And in the *Exergue*;

Poſtſcennium Autumni. The Autumnal Poſtſcene.

To underſtand this, the Reader muſt call to mind, that the *Poſtſcene* is the hind Part of the Stage, whither the Actors retire, after the Play, to diveſt themſelves of their borrow'd Shapes, and appear in their natural Forms. This Motto, therefore, alluding to the Repreſentation above it, is as much as to ſay, *This is the true State of Affairs*: And as the Reduction of *Mons* was the laſt Scene of this Year's Tragedy, we may from thence form a right Judgment of what preceded, and be throughly convinced of the true Circumſtances of Things, ſtript of the Tinſel, and falſe Colours, with which the *French* endeavoured to cloath them.

THE *Reverſe* repreſents the *Coloſſus* of *Rhodes*, that *enormous Statue* of the *Sun*, the Symbol of *France*, which was reckoned one of the Wonders of the World, with the following Inſcription:

Mole ruit ſuâ. Its own Bulk occaſions its Fall.

This is farther explained in the *Exergue*, in the following Words:

Montes Hannoviæ, Gallia *Labente*, *Recuperati*. XXIII Octob. M.DCC.IX.

Mons in *Hainault* retaken, *France* being upon the Decline, Octob. 23, 1709.

Of which no greater Signs could be, than theſe ſucceſſive Loſſes, which the *French* endeavoured ſo induſtriouſly to conceal.

To prevent any Surprize from the *French*, during the Winter, the following Generals were ordered to ſtay in *Flanders* and the adjacent Countries, viz. In the Conqueſts, in *Flanders*, the Earl of *Albemarle*, General; Lieutenant-General *Murray*, and Major-General *Chanclos*. At *Bruſſels*, the Lieutenant-Generals *Dompre*, Prince *William* of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, the Prince of *Auvergne*, *Villate*, and *Vander-Beck*; the Major-Generals *Keppel*, *Rank*, *Schmettau*, and Quarter-Maſter-General *Ivoy*. At *Mons*, Lieutenant-General *Dohna*, and the Major-Generals *Els* and *Hamilton*. At *Liege*, General Count *Tilly*, Lieutenant-Generals *Dopff*, *la Lecq*, and *Heyden*; and the Major-

The Stations appointed for the *Confederate* Generals, during the Winter, to prevent any Surprize from the Enemy.

Generals *Du Portail*, and the Prince of *Wirtemberg*. At *Mechlin*, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, General; and the Earl of *Athlone*, Lieutenant-General. At *Louvain*, Lieutenant-General *Hompeſch*, and Major-General *Slippenbach*: And at *Maeſeyck*, Lieutenant-General *Wittinghoff*.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* having written to the *States-General*, to congratulate them on the Reduction of *Mons*, and acquaint them that the Seaſon would not allow of beſieging *Manbeuge*, as was intended, their *High Mightineſſes* returned his Grace the following Anſwer.

SIR,

" NOTWITHSTANDING we were already informed, by our Deputies, of " the taking of *Mons*, and the Reduction of the Province of *Hainault*, the " Letter, wherein your Highneſs congratulates Us on that happy Succeſs, " has not been the leſs acceptable to Us. We look upon this Conqueſt, as " one of the Fruits of the laſt Victory, and of your Labours; and we re" joice the more thereat, becauſe, beſides its own Importance, it muſt con" vince all the World, that the *Advantage*, as well as the *Glory*, of the laſt " Battle, remains on the Side of the *Allies*. We congratulate your High" neſs thereupon, with all our Hearts. If the Seaſon would permit Us to " go as far as your good Will, we might certainly promiſe ourſelves, that " the Bravery of your Highneſs would procure us new Advantages, before " the End of the Campaign; but ſince the advanced Seaſon of the Year " will not allow of any farther Action, this muſt be deferred till next " Spring; unleſs the Enemy ſhould prefer Peace to War, upon more equi" table Conditions, than they have hitherto propoſed." We are, with much Eſteem, and truly,

SIR,

Yours, &c.

The States-General *of the* United
Provinces *of the* Netherlands.

Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* arrive at the *Hague*, and confer with the *States-Deputies*.

HIS Grace having ſettled the Diviſion of the Winter-Quarters, ſet out, as we have obſerved above, for the *Hague*, where he arrived the Third of *November*; as did Prince *Eugene*, on the Seventh; and on the Twelfth, their Highneſſes had a long Conference with ſeveral Deputies of the *States*, in which Prince *Eugene*, who ſpoke firſt, made the following Remonſtrance.

" THAT though there was great Reaſon to hope, that the glorious Vic" tory, and other great Advantages, obtained the laſt Campaign, would in" duce the Enemy to comply, next Winter, with ſuch Terms, as might ſe" cure a good and laſting Peace, to prevent thereby the Continuance of the " War, and ſave the great Charges they muſt be at, to bring their Army " into the Field the next Campaign; yet as this was ſtill uncertain, there " was an abſolute Neceſſity for taking, in Time, and without any Delay, " the proper Meaſures for being early in the Field the next Spring, in order " to act with more Vigour than ever. That above all Things, it was re" quiſite to make ſufficient Magazines, of Forage, Corn, Meal, and other " Neceſſaries, in the moſt convenient Frontier Places; to the End, that the " Troops might be aſſembled, ſubſiſted, and put in a Condition to act, " even before there was Graſs upon the Ground; and that a ſufficient Num" ber of Waggons be provided, for tranſporting to the Army Bread, and " other Neceſſaries; the Troops having been more than once in great " Streights, the laſt Campaign; and having been ſome Days without Bread, " for want of Waggons; of which the Field-Deputies of their *High Migh" tineſſes* had been Witneſſes. That Magazines were indiſputably neceſſary, " to prevent the Enemy's being in the Field before them in the Spring; " and that they might take ſuch advantageous Poſts, as might enable the " *Allies* to penetrate into the *French* Territories, without being put to the " Neceſſity of hazarding a dangerous Battle, and attacking them in their " ſtrong Intrenchments. That it was alſo requiſite to have double the

" Number of Waggons they had before, for tranſporting Bread, and other " Neceſſaries, from the Frontier Places to the Army; becauſe, otherwiſe, " they could not advance to any Diſtance from the ſaid Frontiers, and penetrate into the Dominions of *France*, let how fair an Opportunity ſoever " offer for ſo doing; and leſs ſtill, at preſent, than before, becauſe the Enemy's Territories afforded no Proviſion for the Subſiſtence of an Army. " That, therefore, he earneſtly recommended theſe two Articles, of Magazines and Waggons, as two Things, without which they could not hope " to obtain the Advantages, which might be expected from the next Campaign, in Caſe they ſhould be obliged to continue the War. His Highneſs concluded, with deſiring them, that the Contracts for furniſhing the " *Imperial* and *Palatine* Troops with Bread and Forage, might be performed, " and executed, without any Delay, for the Prevention of any Inconveniencies, and Diſorders."

THE Duke of *Marlborough* ſpoke next, on the ſame Heads, and recommended to them, with the utmoſt Earneſtneſs, to take Care of the Articles relating to the Magazines, and Waggons; adding, " That being obliged to go for " *England*, he ſhould leave, at the *Hague*, Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*; " who was impower'd to ſettle, with the *Council of State*, the Contracts for " the Subſiſtence of the *Imperial* and *Palatine* Troops; as alſo all other Affairs, which were to be regulated, in Concert, between *Great Britain* and " the *States*. His Grace repreſented, afterwards, the abſolute Neceſſity of " recruiting, and re-eſtabliſhing the Forces, with all poſſible Speed, and renewing the Capitulation with ſuch Troops, as could not continue in " their Service, without a new Agreement; concluding, that it was alſo " highly neceſſary, to regulate, in Time, the Rout of the *Heſſian* Troops, " that were to march into their own Country, to the End they might return, without any Delay, as ſoon as Occaſion ſhould require."

THE Subject of this Conference having been reported to the Aſſembly of the *States-General*, their *High Mightineſſes* reſolved to concur in every Thing that was, or ſhould be propoſed, for making the utmoſt Efforts, the next Campaign, in order to bring the War to the deſired Concluſion.

Other Conferences between the *Confederate* Miniſters.

THE *Confederate* Miniſters had ſeveral other Conferences together, wherein it was warmly inſiſted on, on the Part of *England* and *Holland*, that ſince the *Empire* made ſuch great Demands upon *France*, as the reſtoring of the three Biſhopricks of *Metz*, *Toul*, and *Verdun*, with all *Alſace*, and *Franche Comte*, her Members ought to furniſh their *full Quota's* towards this neceſſary War. To this Prince *Eugene* anſwer'd:

" THAT the *Emperor* thought this Propoſal ſo reaſonable, that he would " readily take any Meaſures, in Concert with his *Allies*, to compel the reſpective States, and Princes of the *Empire*, to the punctual Performance " of their Duty, and Engagements; it being well known to all the World, " that his *Imperial* Majeſty was not wanting, in ſetting a good Example; " ſince he furniſhed ſeveral Thouſands of Men, and conſiderable Sums of " Money, more than his *Quota*." The *Confederate* Miniſters alſo took into Conſideration, the proper Means to put an End to the War in the *North*; or, at leaſt, to prevent its ſpreading into the *Empire*, and affecting the *Grand Alliance* in any manner.

France makes new Advances to obtain a Peace.

THE Campaign in the *Netherlands* was no ſooner over, than the *French* Court thought fit to make new Advances towards ſetting again on Foot a Negotiation for a Peace. With this View, *Signior Foſcarini*, the *Venetian* Ambaſſador, who came to *Holland*, about this Time, took a Turn to *Amſterdam*, to feel the Pulſes of the *Burgomaſters* of that City. On the other Hand, Monſieur *Pettecum*, Reſident of the Duke of *Holſtein* at the *Hague*, who had been employ'd the laſt Winter, under Hand, in the Negotiation of Peace; and had ever ſince continued a Correſpondence with the Marquis *de Torcy*, made ſome new Overtures, on the Part of *France*, and deſired Paſſes, for their Miniſters to come to the *Hague*. The *Imperial*, *Britiſh*, and *Dutch*

Miniſters, having taken this Matter into Conſideration; and a Report of their Conference having been made to the Aſſembly of the *States-General*; their *High Mightineſſes* refuſed to grant Paſſes, but conſented to Monſieur *Pettecum*'s going to the *French* Court, purſuant to their Deſire, to know what farther Offers they had to make. The Reſident, accordingly, ſet out for *Paris*, about the Middle of *November*; as did, not many Days after, Prince *Eugene* for *Vienna*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* for *London*.

MONSIEUR *Pettecum* was received, at the Court of *France*, with more Reſpect, than was due to a Miniſter of ſuch an inferiour Rank; and even with an affected Oſtentation, to make the murmuring, and half-famiſh'd People believe, that Peace was near: And not without ſome vain inſinuations, that he was ſent by the *Allies* themſelves, to make Advances for that End; though nothing is more certain, than that he had no ſuch Power, or Directions given him by any of them. He conferr'd, for ſome Days, with the Marquis *de Torcy*, and the other *French* Miniſters; and having received a Preſent for the Trouble and Expences of his Journey, he returned to the *Hague*, with the Anſwer, and Propoſals, of the Court of *France*.

A vigorous Reſolution taken thereupon by the *States-General*.

THESE Propoſals having been examined by the *Heer Van Welderen*, and other Deputies of the *States-General*, and a Report thereof made to their Aſſembly, they were unanimouſly rejected with Diſdain. Whereupon, a vigorous Reſolution was taken, on the Fourteenth of *December*; in which, amongſt other Things, they concluded, "That, for ſeveral Reaſons therein inſerted, the Anſwer brought by the *Sieur Pettecum*, was not ſatisfactory; and that the *Preliminary* Articles ought to be inſiſted on; eſpecially as there had been no Difficulty raiſed on the Part of *France*, but only about the thirty-ſeventh Article; and it was the general Opinion, that an Expedient might be found, to give Satisfaction to all Parties. That the *Sieur Pettecum* being returned, not only without any ſuch Expedient, but with an Anſwer, wherein there is not the leaſt Notice taken of the Propoſals made before; wherein *France* recedes entirely from the Foundations, which were agreed by mutual Conſent; and with a Propoſal to enter into a formal Negotiation of Peace, without ſettling and adjuſting any Thing before-hand, contrary to the Declaration made on the Part of *France*, even by their laſt Letters, *viz.* That all the *Preliminary* Articles ſhould remain firm, as they were ſettled, only with ſuch Alterations, in the Terms of Execution, which the Courſe of Time had made neceſſary, except only the thirty-ſeventh Article, nothing could be concluded, *But that the Enemy were not ſincerely diſpoſed, to agree to a good and ſafe Peace; and that little Regard was to be had, to the Aſſurances of their good Intentions, and Inclinations, in that Reſpect; ſince the Effects agreed ſo little with their Words: But rather, that all was concerted, and deſigned, to ſow, if poſſible, Miſtruſts, and Jealouſies, between the* States *and their* Allies, *whilſt they were reſolved to continue the War, as it appeared by all publick Advices*, &c. That, therefore, it would be neceſſary, above all Things, to uſe their utmoſt Efforts, without the leaſt Delay, or Loſs of Time, to get in a Readineſs all that was requiſite for beginning the next Campaign early, before the Enemy were in a Condition to take the Field; and for puſhing on the ſame with Vigour. That, for the End and Purpoſe aforeſaid, Letters ſhould be written to the *Emperor*, to the *Diet* of the *Empire* at *Ratisbon*, the *Confederate* Circles, the *Electors* and Princes of the *Empire*, and to her *Britannick* Majeſty, and the Duke of *Savoy*; and that their *Imperial* and *Britannick* Majeſties ſhould be deſired, to permit Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, to return thither very early in the Spring; at leaſt, before the End of *February*; in order to confer about the Operations of the War, and concert, in Time, the neceſſary Meaſures for the Campaign."

ACCORDING to this vigorous Reſolution, the *States-General* wrote Letters to all their *Allies*; and particularly one to the *Queen* of *Great Britain*, dated the Twenty-ſeventh of *January*, which ended with the following Words, greatly to the Honour of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

They write to the *Queen* of *Great Britain.*

“We have another Requeſt to add, which is, that your Majeſty would be pleaſed to ſend over hither betimes, the Prince and Duke of *Marlborough*; and, if poſſible, before the End of *February, that we may have the Benefit of the wiſe Councils of that Great General*, in *concerting*, in due Time, the Operations for the next Campaign, as well as *reap the Advantages of his incomparable Valour*, in the *Execution* thereof.” We remain, &c.

This was the Language, in which the *States*, who had had ſuch vaſt *Experience* of him, always ſpoke of this *Great Man*; and we may ſee, by the *Queen*'s Anſwer to this Letter, which, for Connexion-ſake, we ſhall inſert here; though, otherwiſe, it belongs more properly to the next Year; that her Majeſty, then, had the ſame good Opinion of his Grace, however ſhe came to alter it ſo ſtrangely, not many Years after, without any apparent Reaſon.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

High *and* Mighty Lords,

“Our *Good Friends*, *Allies*, and *Confederates*; We have ſeen, by your Letter of the Twenty-ſeventh of this Month, the Reaſons which have moved you, to deſire us to ſend back the Duke of *Marlborough*, as ſoon as poſſible. We agree with you, that there is a Neceſſity of taking all poſſible Precautions againſt the Deſigns of the Enemy; and as *We, Ourſelves, are entirely ſatisfied of the Capacity and ſignal Services of the ſaid Duke of* Marlborough, We are very glad to find, that your Sentiments, with Regard to him, agree ſo perfectly with ours. We have, therefore, in Conformity to your Deſire, immediately ordered him to be ready to return to *Holland*, as ſoon as it may be neceſſary; and he will not fail to be with you, within the Time you have propoſed, to *concert*, with you, the *neceſſary Meaſures*, and to *put them in Execution*, with his *accuſtomed Prudence and Vigour*. To conclude, We pray God to have you, *High and Mighty Lords*, our *good Friends*, *Allies*, and *Confederates*, in his holy Keeping.”

Written, at our Court, at St. James's,
the 31ſt of Jan. *of the Year* 1710-11,
and of our Reign, the Ninth.

Your very good Friend, &c.

She writes to the Diet of *Ratiſbon.*

It being evident, that the Court of *France* aimed at nothing more than to gain Time, and amuſe the *Allies* with a ſpecious Negotiation, the *Queen* of *Great Britain* reſolved, likewiſe, to exhort all her *Allies* to a vigorous Proſecution of the War; particularly thoſe, who, during the whole Courſe of it, had been moſt backward in ſeconding her Majeſty's extraordinary Efforts; and accordingly, on the Twenty-ſixth of *December*, ſhe wrote to that Lethargick Body, the *general Diet of the Empire*, aſſembled at *Ratiſbon*.

The State of Affairs in *Spain*, and *Portugal.*

Being now come to the Concluſion of the memorable Year 1709, we ſhall give a ſuccinct Account, purſuant to the Method we have obſerved hitherto, of what was done this Campaign, in other Parts of *Europe*: And firſt, then, in *Spain*, the Summer paſs'd over, without any conſiderable Action; though there was, indeed, an Engagement on the Frontiers of *Portugal*, wherein the *Portugueſe* behaved themſelves very ill, and accordingly were beaten. This occaſioned the Loſs of three Regiments, chiefly *Engliſhmen*, who were taken Priſoners, together with their Officers; amongſt whom were Major-General *Sankey*, the Earl of *Barrimore*, and Brigadier *Pierce*. The *Spaniards*, however, did not purſue the Advantage they gained by this Action; for being apprehenſive, that our Fleet had a Deſign upon ſome Part of their *Southern* Coaſt, they were forced to draw their Troops from the Frontiers of *Portugal*, to defend their own Coaſts; though we gave them no Diſturbance on that Side.

In the mean While, the King of *France*, to carry on a Shew of an Inclination for Peace, withdrew his Troops out of *Spain*; but, at the ſame Time, took Care to encourage the *Spaniſh Grandees*, to ſupport his Grandſon: And ſince it was viſible, that either the *Spaniards*, or the *Allies*, were to be deceived by him, it was much more reaſonable to believe, that the *Allies*, and not the *Spaniards*, were to feel the Effects of his fraudulent Proceedings. The *French* General *Beſons*, who commanded in *Arragon*, had Orders, indeed, not to venture a Battle; for that would have been to act too groſs and open a Part, to be any Way palliated; but he continued all this Summer commanding their Armies.

IN *Catalonia*, *Staremberg*, after he had received Reinforcements from *Italy*, advanced towards the *Segra*; and having amuſed the Enemy for ſome Days, he paſſed that River. The *Spaniards* deſigned to have given him Battle; but *Beſons* refuſed to engage: This provoked the *Spaniards* ſo much, that King *Philip*, after having written to Monſieur *Beſons*, thought it neceſſary to leave *Madrid*, and go to the Army; upon which, *Beſons* produced his Orders, from the King of *France*, to avoid coming to any Engagement, with which he ſeemed greatly mortified. *Staremberg* advanced, took *Balaguer*, and made the Garriſon Priſoners of War; with which the Campaign ended on that Side.

In *Dauphine*.

NOTHING of Importance happened on the Side of *Dauphine*: The *Emperor* continued ſtill to refuſe complying with the Duke of *Savoy*'s Demands, about ſome Territories in the Dutchy of *Milan*, which were to have been delivered to him; wherefore, he would not make the Campaign in Perſon, and his Troops kept on the Defenſive. On the other Hand, tho' the *French* ſaw they ſhould be attack'd but faintly, they were too weak to do any Thing more, than to cover their own Country.

And in the *North*.

THE *Northern* Affairs not having any immediate Connexion with thoſe of the *Grand Alliance*, in which the Duke of *Marlborough* was principally concerned, we have only mentioned them, on Occaſion of his Grace's Journey into *Saxony*, in the Year 1707. But the fatal Turn of thoſe Affairs, to the Diſadvantage of the King of *Sweden*, which happened this Year, being, as it were, the Conſequence of thoſe Counſels, and Meaſures, which were thought to have been concerted, when his Grace was there, and wherein he was believed to have had no ſmall Hand, we ſhall juſt hint at them. That great, but unfortunate Monarch, having reſolved to invade *Muſcovy*, and being elate with the Succeſs he had met with in *Poland*, thinking to dethrone the *Czar*, with the ſame Eaſe as he had *Auguſtus*, engaged himſelf ſo far in the *Ukraine*, that there was no Poſſibility of retreating; and this brought his Affairs to ſuch a low Ebb, that he was never able to retrieve them, till Death put a Stop to his Career.

The Battle of *Pultowa*.

HE had a great Body of *Coſſacks* to join him, who were eaſily drawn to revolt from the *Czar*; and he had met with great Misfortunes, at the End of the foregoing Year; but nothing could divert him from his Deſigns againſt *Muſcovy*: He paſs'd the *Nieper*, and beſieged *Pultowa*. The *Czar* marched to raiſe the Siege, with an Army much ſuperiour in Number to that of *Sweden*; but the intrepid King of *Sweden*, who had not yet forgotten the Battle of *Narva*, where he triumph'd over a greater Superiority, reſolved to venture on a Battle; wherein he received ſuch a total Defeat, that he loſt both his Camp, his Artillery, and his Baggage: A great Part of his Army got off, for the preſent; but being cloſely purſued by the *Muſcovites*, and having neither Bread nor Ammunition, they were all made Priſoners of War. His *Swediſh* Majeſty himſelf, with a ſmall Number about him, paſſed the *Nieper*, and got into the *Turkiſh* Dominions, where he ſettled, and was under a ſort of voluntary, though unavoidable Confinement, at a Town of *Moldavia*, called *Bender*. This Day, ſo fatal to the King of *Sweden*, was as auſpicious to King *Auguſtus*, whom it ſet again on the Throne of *Poland*; and freed the *Allies* from all Apprehenſions of this enterprizing Prince's intermeddling for the future between them and the common Enemy, to the Support of the latter.

The fatal Conſequences thereof to the King of *Sweden*.

ON this Occaſion, the *Czar* gave the Duke of *Marlborough* a very ſingular Inſtance of his Eſteem for him; by ſending a Captain of his own Guards, expreſsly to acquaint his Grace with this ſignal Victory.

HAVING thus taken a View of the moſt material Tranſactions abroad, during this Year, we ſhall now mention ſuch domeſtick Occurrences, as relate to this Hiſtory, and happened in the ſame Space of Time.

UPON Advice of the glorious Action, and compleat Victory at *Malplacquet*, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of the City of *London*, in their Formalities, waited on the *Queen* at *Windſor*, on the Tenth of *September*, with an Addreſs of Congratulation, on that Account, the Beginning whereof was as follows.

The City of *London*'s Addreſs to the *Queen*, on the Victory at *Malplacquet*.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

“IN all Humility, we preſume, it cannot but be acceptable to your Majeſty, to receive the repeated and hearty Congratulations of your moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, upon ſuch ſignal and reiterated Inſtances of the *Divine Goodneſs*, ſhower'd down on your Sacred Head, in bleſſing *the juſt Arms of your Majeſty*, and your *Allies*, under the *auſpicious Conduct of thoſe renowned Generals the Duke of* Marlborough, *and the Prince of* Savoy, *with ſuch ſurprizing and uninterrupted Succeſſes.*

“SCARCE had we enjoyed the Satisfaction we received, upon the News of the Reduction of the ſtrong and important City of *Tournay*; but we were *moſt agreeably ſurprized*, with the Account of a *Glorious* and *Compleat Victory over the whole* French *Army*, notwithſtanding the Advantage of the Ground, and Obſtinacy of the Enemy, not to have been overcome, but by *the perſonal Courage of your Great General*, &c.”

ON the Seventeenth of the ſame Month, the Lord Mayor, and the Reſt of her Majeſty's Commiſſioners of Lieutenancy, for the City of *London*, preſented an humble Addreſs to her Majeſty, on the ſame Occaſion, the following Paragraphs whereof may be worth our Readers Notice.

MOST DREAD SOVEREIGN,

“WE think ourſelves infinitely happy, that we have Leave, once more, to approach your Royal Perſon, to expreſs (as well as the Exceſs thereof will give us Leave) our unfeigned Joy for, and humbly to congratulate your Majeſty upon *the great and ſurprizing Progreſs, made by the victorious Armies of your Majeſty, and your* Allies, *led on by thoſe conſummate Generals, the Duke of* Marlborough, *and the Prince of* Savoy, towards the Glorious End propoſed by your Majeſty, an honourable and laſting Peace.

NONE but ſuch *daring Troops, covetous of Glory, and animated by the Example of your undaunted General*, after a *fatiguing Siege, ſo gloriouſly finiſhed*, could have been induced ſo *ſpeedily*, and *chearfully*, to have *encounter'd*, and ſo *bravely overcome*, the *ſeeming* unſurmountable *Difficulties*, ſtanding *between them* and *Victory*.

“BUT to *ſuch Armies, ſo conducted*, in *ſuch a Cauſe*, and under the auſpicious Influences of *ſuch a Princeſs*, nothing is *impoſſible*, &c.”

ON the Third of *October*, her Majeſty, in Council, order'd a Proclamation to be iſſued, for a general and publick Thankſgiving to be obſerved on the Twenty-ſecond of *November*, for the Signal and Glorious Succeſs of her Majeſty's Arms, and thoſe of her *Allies*, this Campaign.

The Duke of *Marlborough* arrives at *St. James's*

ON the Eighth of *November*, the Duke of *Marlborough* landed at *Aldborough* in *Suffolk*, from *Holland*, and on the Tenth his Grace came to *St. James's*.

ON the Fifteenth, the *Parliament* met; and the *Queen* going to the *Houſe of Peers*, and ſending for the *Commons* up, her Majeſty made a Gracious

Speech to *both Houſes*; wherein, amongſt other Things, ſhe took Notice of the *late Glorious Campaign, and the Great and Important Succeſs thereof.*

The *Commons* vote his Grace Thanks.

THE firſt Thing the *Commons* did, on the firſt Day of their ſitting, after they had voted an Addreſs to her Majeſty, was the coming to this unanimous Reſolution, *That the late Victory, obtained by his Grace the Duke of* Marlborough, *and the other great and important Succeſſes of the laſt Campaign, were ſo remarkable, that the* Houſe *thought themſelves obliged to teſtify how ſenſible they were of the Honour and Advantage, which this Kingdom, and the whole* Confederacy, *had received by his eminent Services.* And that, Mr. *Comptroller*, Mr. Secretary *Boyle*, Mr. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Mr. *Onſlow*, Lord *Coningsby*, Mr. *Neville*, Lord *William Powlet*, Mr. *Craggs*, Mr. *Compton*, Mr. *Walpole*, Mr. *Dolben*, Sir *Charles Hedges*, Lord *Lumley*, and Sir *Charles Cox*, *ſhould attend his Grace, and give him the Thanks of the Houſe, and congratulate him on his Return in Safety to* Great Britain. Accordingly the Committee appointed by the *Commons*, having waited on his Grace, on the Twenty-ſecond of *November*, with this Reſolution, he was pleaſed to make the following Anſwer.

“ IT *is a very great Satisfaction to me, that the* Houſe of Commons *are* “ *pleaſed to take ſo much Notice of my Endeavours, to ſerve my* Queen *and my* “ *Country.*

“ *I cannot be juſt to all the Officers and Soldiers, who have ſerved with me,* “ *unleſs I take this Occaſion to aſſure you, that their Zeal and Affection for the* “ *Service, is equal to the Courage and Bravery they have ſhewn, during the* “ *whole War.*”

BOTH the *Lords*, and the *Commons*, took Occaſion, in their Addreſſes to her Majeſty, to ſhew the Senſe they had of the great Services performed by Grace. The *Lords* ſay, in theirs, “ The laſt Campaign was ſo very Glo- “ rious, whether we conſider the Strength of the Towns which were taken, “ or the Difficulty and Importance of the Victory which was obtained, that “ we beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty upon the continued Succeſs of “ your Arms, and thoſe of your *Allies*, under your General the Duke of “ *Marlborough*, whoſe Conduct is worthy of the chief Command, in ſo juſt “ a War, and whoſe Valour is equal to the Bravery of his Troops.”

AND the *Commons*, in their Addreſs, ſay, “ We beg Leave to congratu- “ late your Majeſty upon the continued Succeſſes of the laſt Campaign, “ particularly the Victory obtained near *Mons*, by the Troops of your Ma- “ jeſty, and thoſe of the *Allies*, under the Command of the Duke of “ *Marlborough*. A Victory ſo remarkable in all its Circumſtances, as muſt “ convince your Enemies, that the Courage and Reſolution of your Troops, “ conducted by ſo great a General, are ſuperiour to the greateſt Difficul- “ ties.” They likewiſe take Notice, how much they were obliged by theſe glorious Succeſſes, to expreſs their Senſe of *the Honour and Advantages, which this Kingdom, and the whole Confederacy, had received by his eminent Services.*

The *Lords* alſo order the Thanks of the *Houſe* to be given him

THE *Houſe of Lords*, having ordered the Lord *High Chancellor* to return Thanks to the Duke of *Marlborough*, for his eminent Services in the laſt Campaign; his Lordſhip, at his Grace's firſt Appearance in that Auguſt Aſſembly, this Seſſion, diſcharged his Commiſſion, in a Speech to the following Effect.

“ THAT he was commanded by the *Lords*, to give his Grace the Thanks “ of that Houſe, for his continued and eminent Services to her Majeſty, “ and the Publick, during the laſt Campaign: Of which nothing greater “ could be ſaid, than what her Majeſty (who always ſpeaks with the ut- “ moſt Certainty and Exactneſs) had declared from the Throne, *That it* “ *had been, at leaſt, as glorious as any which had preceded it.* But that this “ Repetition of the Thanks of that Auguſt Aſſembly, had this Advantage “ of the former, that it muſt be look'd upon as added to, and ſtanding on

“ the Foundations already laid in the Records of that *Houſe* for the pre-
“ ſerving his Memory freſh to all future Times. So that his Grace had
“ alſo the Satisfaction of ſeeing this everlaſting Monument of his Glory,
“ riſe every Year much higher. (*To which his Lordſhip added his Wiſhes*)
“ That God might continue, in a wonderful Manner, to preſerve ſo inva-
“ luable a Life, that he might not only add to that Structure, but finiſh
“ all, with the Beauties and Ornaments of an honourable and laſting
“ Peace.”

To which his Grace reply'd, with his uſual Modeſty, and Self-Denial.

His Grace's Anſwer.

“ I look upon it as the greateſt Mark of Honour I could receive, that “ your Lordſhips are pleaſed to take Notice of my Endeavours, to ſerve the “ *Queen*, and my Country. I beg Leave to do Juſtice to all the Officers, and “ Soldiers, who have ſerved with me. It is not poſſible for Men to ſhew more “ Zeal for her Majeſty's Service, or greater Bravery, than they have done.”

These great Acknowledgments, from *both Houſes* of *Parliament*, which the Duke of *Marlborough* had the Satisfaction to meet with, almoſt every Year, for ſo many Years together, were ſo glorious, and ſo far exceeding the Examples of former Reigns, that it is no Wonder it moved the Spleen of many Perſons; who having no Hopes of ever attaining to ſo high a Pitch of Honour, and Reputation, could not forbear looking on his Grace's Glory with envious Eyes, the Effects of which we ſhall now ſoon ſee.

In the mean While, the *Parliament* had not ſat a full Month, before they had granted all the neceſſary Sums for the Service of the enſuing Year, amounting, in all, to 6,384,266 *l.* 7 *s.* A vaſt Sum indeed! But as it was afterwards objected againſt the Duke of *Marlborough*, that he carry'd on the War in *Flanders* at a greater Expence than was neceſſary, and it has not, perhaps, been ſo well diſtinguiſhed by ſome, what Part of this, and other immenſe Sums raiſed upon the Publick, were employ'd for this Service, and what for others, it may not be foreign to our Purpoſe to obſerve, in this Place; that not quite one fourth Part of the Supply granted this Year, went towards the Charge of ſupporting the War in *Flanders*; notwithſtanding that was the only Side, on which it was carried on with any great Succeſs, and where we moſt diſtreſſed the Enemy.

1710.

We ſhall begin our Relation of the Tranſactions of this Year, with ſome farther Account of Occurrences at Home, and eſpecially in *Parliament*, as far as thev had any Regard to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

The *Houſe of Commons* having been informed, by Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, a Member of their *Houſe*, of the Advances made by *France*, towards the renewing a Negotiation of *Peace*; and that the *States-General* were inclined to grant Paſſes to the *French Plenipotentiaries*, to come to *Holland* for that Purpoſe; they reſolved to preſent an Addreſs to her Majeſty, *that ſhe would be pleaſed to ſend the Duke of* Marlborough *forthwith into* Holland. This Addreſs having been drawn up by a Committee, reported to the *Houſe*, and agreed to, was ſent to the *Lords* for their Concurrence; and their *Lordſhips* having readily joined in it, *both Houſes* preſented the ſaid Addreſs to her Majeſty, which was as follows.

Addreſs of *both Houſes* of *Parliament*, to deſire his Grace might be ſent to *Holland*, to aſſiſt at the Negotiations of *Peace*.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

“ We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the *Lords Spiritual*, and *Temporal*, and *Commons*, in *Parliament* aſſembled, having Reaſons ‘ to believe, that the Negotiations of Peace will ſuddenly be renewed in ‘ *Holland*; and being juſtly apprehenſive of the crafty and inſinuating Deſigns ‘ of our Enemy, either to create Diviſions amongſt our *Allies*, or by amu- ‘ ſing them with deceitful Expectations of Peace, to retard their Prepara- ‘ tions of War; do think ourſelves bound in Duty, moſt humbly to repre- ‘ ſent to your Majeſty, of how great Importance we conceive it is, to the

“ Intereſt of the *Common-Cauſe*, that the Duke of *Marlborough* ſhould be
“ abroad at this Juncture.

“ We cannot but take this Opportunity, to expreſs *our Senſe of the great*
“ *and unparallel'd Services of the Duke of* Marlborough; and with all ima-
“ ginable Duty, to applaud your Majeſty's great Wiſdom; in having ho-
“ noured the ſame Perſon with the *great Characters of General, and Plenipo-*
“ *tentiary*, who, in our humble Opinion, *is moſt capable of diſ harging two*
“ *ſuch important Truſts.*

“ We therefore make it our humble Requeſt to your Majeſty, that you
“ would be pleaſed to order the Duke of *Marlborough*'s immediate Depar-
“ ture for *Holland*, where his Preſence will be equally neceſſary, to aſſiſt
“ at the Negotiations of Peace, and to haſten the Preparations for an early
“ Campaign; which will moſt effectually diſappoint the Artifices of our
“ Enemies, and procure a ſafe and honourable *Peace*, for your Majeſty, and
“ your *Allies*.”

To this Addreſs, her Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

My Lords *and* Gentlemen,

The *Queen*'s Anſwer.

“ I am *ſo ſenſible of the Neceſſity of the Duke of* Marlborough's *Preſence*
“ *in* Holland, *at this critical Juncture, that I have already given the neceſſary*
“ *Directions for his immediate Departure; and I am very glad to find, by this*
“ *Addreſs, that you concur with me, in a juſt Senſe of the Duke of* Marlbo-
“ rough's *eminent Services.*”

Accordingly, purſuant to her Majeſty's Promiſe, both to the *States*, and to her *Parliament*, his Grace ſet out, the very next Day, for *Harwich*; and landed in *Holland* the Seventh of *March*, N. S. after a very difficult Paſſage; having been three Days at Sea, and lain rolling about three Leagues off Shore, from Seven in the Morning, till Two in the Afternoon. But, as this great Man, amongſt his other Virtues, was particularly famous for his Serenity of Mind, and Command of Temper, ſo, on this Occaſion, he was obſerved not to be in the leaſt uneaſy. But before we proceed to give an Account of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Proceedings at the *Hague*, we believe it will not be amiſs to give ſome farther Account of our Tranſactions at Home, as they were introductive of that great Change in the Miniſtry, which not long afterwards enſued, to the Amazement of all *Europe*; who were all, more or leſs, affected therewith, though in a very different Manner.

Some Days before the Addreſs above-mentioned was drawn up, when the Nation probably were in Expectation of ſome ſuch Thing, and the Change of the Miniſtry, which ſoon after followed, was ſuſpected, the Author of the *Tatler*, ſpeaking of the Glory of the Times, with Relation to *England*, has the following remarkable Paragraph.

A remakable Paſſage in the *Tatler*.

“ If I ſee a General commanding the Forces of his Country, whoſe
“ Victories are not to be parallelled in Hiſtory, and who is as famous for his
“ Negotiations as his Victories; and at the ſame Time, ſee the Manage-
“ ment of a Nation's Treaſury in the Hands of One, who has always
“ diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by a generous Contempt of his own private Wealth,
“ and an exact Frugality of that which belongs to the Publick; I cannot
“ but think a People, under ſuch an Adminiſtration, may promiſe them-
“ ſelves Conqueſt abroad, and Plenty at home. If I were to wiſh for a pro-
“ per Perſon to preſide over the Publick Councils, it ſhould certainly be one,
“ as much admired for his univerſal Knowledge of Men and Things, as for
“ his Eloquence, Courage, and Integrity, in the exerting of ſuch extraor-
“ dinary Talents.”

On the Fifth of *April*, the *Parliament* was prorogued, and ſoon after, the *Queen* took a Step which gave Occaſion to ſevere Reflections. The Duke of

Shrewſbury had left *England*, towards the End of the foregoing Reign, becauſe, as it was ſaid, a warmer Climate was neceſſary for his Health. He ſtaid ſeveral Years at *Rome*, where he became acquainted with a *Roman* Lady; who upon his Return to *England*, followed him to *Augſburgh*, where ſhe overtook him, and declared herſelf a *Proteſtant*: Upon which he married her there, and came back with her to *England* in 1706. A late Author ſays, it was thought, by the Party he moſt favoured, that his leaving *England*, and living ſo long out of it, whilſt we were in ſo much Danger at Home, joined with his Marriage, gave juſt Cauſe of Suſpicion. The Duke of *Marlborough*, however, and the Lord *Godolphin*, lived ſtill in Friendſhip with him, and ſtudied to overcome the Jealouſies ſome had of him. He ſeemed not to be concerned at the Diſtance, in which he was kept from Buſineſs; but a few Days after the *Parliament* was prorogued, the *Queen*, without communicating the Matter to any of her Miniſters, took the Chamberlain's White Staff from the Earl of *Kent*, whom in Recompence, ſhe created a Duke, and gave it to his Grace of *Shrewſbury*. This occaſioned no ſmall Uneaſineſs; it being concluded from thence, that a total Change of the Miniſtry would quickly follow; and it was believed, ſays the ſame Author, that there was a ſecret Underſtanding between that Duke, Mr. *Harley*, and the *new Favourite*.

The Ducheſs of *Marlborough* retires from Court.

THE *Queen*'s Inclination to the latter, and her Alienation from the Ducheſs of *Marlborough*, began now to appear more and more, and broke out upon many, though trivial Occaſions; whereupon, the Ducheſs retired from Court, and was ſeen no more at it, in this Reign. The Duke of *Shrewſbury* gave the Miniſters very poſitive Aſſurances, that his Principles were ſtill the ſame, as they were the laſt Reign, and were not altered in any Reſpect; upon which, he deſired to enter into Conferences with them, but there was now too much Ground for Suſpicion.

IT will be Time now to take a View of what was doing in the mean While in *Holland*, with Regard to the Negotiations for a Peace. Though all Thoughts of a Treaty ſeemed to be at a Stand, towards the latter End of the Year before; yet upon the vigorous Reſolutions taken in *Great Britain*, and *Holland*, for the Continuance of the War, the Court of *France* thought fit to make farther Overtures of Peace. In order, hereunto, on the Second of *January*, the Marquis *de Torcy* ſent another Scheme to Monſieur *Pettecum*, which conſiſted of five Articles, the Subſtance whereof was as follows.

Overtures made by *France* for a Peace.

I. " THAT, immediately after the Signing of the Peace, his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty would acknowledge King *Charles* III. as King of the whole Monarchy of *Spain*; and not only withdraw all the Succours he had given his Grandſon, but alſo not ſend him any Aſſiſtance for the future, and forbid his Subjects liſting among his Troops: As alſo, that he would conſent, that no Part of the Monarchy of *Spain* ſhould ever be united to *France*.

II. " THAT, as for the *Emperor*, and the *Empire*, the King of *France* would reſtore the Town and Citadel of *Straſburgh*; content himſelf with the Poſſeſſion of *Alſace*, according to the literal Senſe of the Treaty of *Munſter*; leave the *Empire* the Town of *Landau*; raze the Fortifications he had cauſed to be built on the *Rhine*, from *Baſil* to *Philipſburgh*; and acknowledge both the King of *Pruſſia*, and the *Elector* of *Hanover*.

III. " THAT, as to *England*, he would acknowledge Queen *Anne*, and the Succeſſion in the *Proteſtant* Line; reſtore *Newfoundland*, and agree to a mutual Reſtitution of all that had been taken in the *Weſt-Indies*, on both Sides; demoliſh the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*, and ruin the Harbour thereof; and conſent to the *Pretender*'s leaving *France*.

IV. " THAT, as to the *States-General*, he would yield to them, for a Barrier, all the Places ſpecify'd in the Twenty-ſecond Article of the *Preliminaries*; and confirm what he had offered to them, with Reſpect to their Trade: And,

V. " As

V. “ As to the Duke of *Savoy*, that he was willing to grant the Demands made for him by the *Allies*; but that he, likewiſe, demanded, that the *Electors* of *Cologn*, and *Bavaria*, ſhould be reſtored to their Eſtates, and Dignities.

Rejected by the *Allies*, and others propoſed.

THESE Propoſals being rejected by the *Allies*, the *French* reſolved to make farther Overtures; and accordingly diſpatch'd a Cabinet Courier to the *Hague*, with a Letter from the Marquis *de Torcy*, to Monſieur *Pettecum*, importing,

“ THAT the *French* King conſented, that the *Preliminaries*, which were concerted the Year before, ſhould be the Foundation of the future Treaty; and had appointed the Marſhal *d'Uxelles*, and the Abbot *de Polignac*, his *Plenipotentiaries*, to treat with the *Allies* about an *Equivalent* for the Thirty-ſeventh Article, relating to the Evacuation of *Spain*; and that the ſaid Miniſters would be ready to meet thoſe of the *Allies*, at *Antwerp*, or any other Place, if the *Allies* would but ſend them the neceſſary Paſſes.

THE Courier arrived at the *Hague*, the Second of *February*, N. S. and his Diſpatches were communicated the ſame Day, by Monſieur *Pettecum*, to the *Grand Penſionary*; who imparted them, likewiſe, the next Day, to the *Plenipotentiaries* of the *Empire*, and the Queen of *Great Britain*. Hereupon, ſeveral Conferences being held, between theſe Miniſters, and the Deputies of the *States-General*, the *French* Courier was ſent back, the Thirteenth of the ſame Month, with an Anſwer from Monſieur *Pettecum*, to the Marquis *de Torcy*'s Letter, the Purport whereof was:

“ THAT the laſt Declaration of the Court of *France*, being couch'd in uncertain and ambiguous Terms, the *Allies* required, that his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty ſhould declare, in plain and expreſs Words, that he conſented to all the *Preliminaries*, except the thirty-ſeventh Article; which done, the *Allies* would ſend Paſſes to his Miniſters, to treat of an *Equivalent*, for the ſaid Article.”

THE *French* Court were not long in reſolving, ſo earneſtly deſirous did they *ſeem* to be of a Peace, at this Time; for on the Twentieth, another Courier arrived at the *Hague*, with a ſatisfactory Anſwer; and on the Twenty-third he was ſent back, with Paſſes for the *French Plenipotentiaries*. There now ſeemed to be ſome Hopes, that the *French* were in Earneſt; however, as the *States* knew by Experience, the ill Effects of ſuffering the *French* Miniſters to come into their Country; where they were continually ſtirring up the People againſt the Government, by their Agents, and repreſenting as if they prolong'd the War without any Neceſſity, they appointed *Gertruydenburgh* to be the Place, to which the *French* Miniſters, ſhould come, to treat with the Deputies, whom they ſhould ſend to meet them. *Antwerp*, indeed, was the Place firſt propoſed, as has been already obſerved; but the *French* now ſeemed averſe to treating there, or in any other Town belonging to the *Spaniſh-Netherlands*; undoubtedly, out of a Compliment to King *Philip*.

Paſſes granted for the *French Plenipotentiaries*

ON the Ninth of *March*, N. S. the *French Plenipotentiaries* arrived at *Antwerp*, where they deſired that Monſieur *Pettecum* might meet them, before they entered into any Conference; but this was refuſed them: Wherefore, they went on board a Yacht, prepared for them at *Moerdyke*; where Meſſieurs *Buys*, and *Vanderduſſen*, the Deputies of the *States* for this Treaty, met them ſoon after, and had a Conference with them. The next Day, they had another, for ſeveral Hours; after which the Deputies ſet out for the *Hague*, to make their Report to their *High Mightineſſes*, and the *French Plenipotentiaries* went to *Gertruydenburgh*.

They arrive at *Gertruydenburgh* and confer with the *Deputies* of the *States*.

MESSIEURS *Buys*, and *Vanderduſſen*, being returned to the *Hague*, on the Eleventh of *March*, where the Duke of *Marlborough* was arrived ſome Days before, they had a Conference the next Morning with his Grace, in the Preſence of the Lord *Townſhend*, Count *Zinzendorf*, the *Grand Penſionary*, and the Deputies of the *States*: There they reported what had paſſed between them, and the *French Plenipotentiaries*; which, however, gave very little Satisfaction. The ſame Day, to prevent any Jealouſies amongſt the other Miniſters of the *Allies*, the Deputies of the *States* communicated to the

Pruſſian Plenipotentiaries, what had been tranſacted at *Moerdyke*. And, the next Day, the ſame was made known, in a more ſolemn Manner, to all the Miniſters of the *Allies*. They were all deſired, at the ſame Time, as there was no great Proſpect of the Treaty's coming to any Thing, to uſe their Intereſt with their reſpective Maſters, that their Troops might be in Readineſs, to begin the Campaign, as early as poſſible; as the moſt effectual Means to force the common Enemy, to accept ſuch Conditions, as might ſecure a ſafe and laſting Peace.

To give a particular Account of the Subject-Matter of Debate, in every Day's Conference, from the Twenty-firſt of *March*, when they began again, to the latter End of *July*, when they entirely broke off, would be too tedious, and detain us too long, from Matters of more Importance, and more immediately belonging to this Hiſtory, whereas this only relates to it indirectly. We ſhall, therefore, only give our Readers a ſuccinct Account of what was propoſed, and inſiſted on, by the Plenipotentiaries on one Side, and the Deputies on the other, without any Regard to Time, or Order.

A Summary of the enſuing Conferences.

THE *French* propoſed, that the Dominions in *Italy*, with the *Iſlands*, ſhould be given to one of the Competitors for the *Spaniſh* Monarchy; but did not name which of them; though it was underſtood to be meant of King *Philip*: The *Deputies* did not abſolutely reject this, but ſhewed, that the *Emperor* would never conſent to part with *Naples*, nor to give the *French* ſuch Footing in *Italy*, of which the *French* ſeem'd likewiſe to be ſenſible. The firſt Conference ended upon the Return of the Courier, whom they had ſent to *Verſailles*. They moved then for another Conference; and upon ſeveral Propoſals, ſeveral Conferences were renewed. The *French* King deſiſted from his Demand of *Naples*, but inſiſted on the Places on the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*; at length, however, they went off from that too, and inſiſted only on *Sicily*, and *Sardinia*. The Partition ſeeming now to be ſettled, the *Deputies* preſſed the *French Plenipotentiaries*, to give them ſolid Aſſurances of King *Philip*'s yielding up *Spain*, and the *Weſt-Indies*; to which, upon Notice firſt given to the Court of *France*, they anſwered, that his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty would enter into Meaſures, with the *Allies*, to force him to it. Hereupon, many Difficulties were ſtarted, about what Troops ſhould be employ'd, what their Number ſhould be, and who ſhould command them; and after all, it appeared, that the putting this in Execution, would be impracticable. It was then propoſed, that the *French* ſhould pay a Sum of Money annually, during the War with *Spain*; but new Difficulties aroſe again upon that Head, both with Reſpect to ſettling the Sum, and ſecuring the Payment. As to the latter, the *French* offered the Bankers of *Paris*; but they were no manner of Security, becauſe they muſt all have been obliged to break, whenever their King had a Mind to have them do ſo. In ſhort, it was evident by all their Proceedings, that they deſigned only to divide the *Allies*, by this Offer of a Partition, to which the *States* conſented; for which the *French* hoped, the Houſe of *Auſtria* would have been enraged againſt them.

THE *French* then demanded of the *Deputies*, an Aſſurance, that no other Articles ſhould be inſiſted on, but thoſe in the *Preliminaries*; but the *Deputies* abſolutely refuſed that; for they had reſerved a Power, by one of the *Preliminaries*, for all the *Allies* to make farther Demands, when a general Treaty ſhould be opened: They ſaid, indeed, that they themſelves would require no more, but they could not pretend to reſtrain the Reſt of the *Allies*, from their juſt Demands. This was another Artifice, to provoke the *Emperor*, and the Duke of *Savoy*; as if the *States* intended to force them to accept of ſuch a Peace, as they ſhould preſcribe. In another Conference, the *States* rejected the Offer of a Sum of Money, for carrying on the War in *Spain*; and therefore, inſiſted on it, that the *French* ſhould explain themſelves, on the Subject of evacuating *Spain*, and the *Weſt-Indies*, in Favour of King *Charles* III. before they could declare their Intentions, with Relation to the Partition; they added, that all farther Conferences would be to no Purpoſe till that was done.

THE *French* were now reſolved to break off the Negotiation; and therefore, thought proper to call this Demand of the *States*, a formal Rupture of the Treaty. Accordingly, upon the Return of an Expreſs, which they had ſent to *Verſailles*, after ſeveral Letters had paſſed between them and Monſieur *Pettecum*, for Decency ſake, they wrote a long Letter to the *Grand Penſionary*, in the Form of a *Maniſeſto*, and ſo returned back to *France*, towards the End of *July*.

THIS is an Abridgment of the Account publiſhed of this Affair, both by our Miniſters, and by thoſe of the *States*. The *French*, on their Side, publiſh'd nothing; for they were unwilling to let the *Spaniards* know, that they ever entered upon any Treaty, for a Partition of their Monarchy, much leſs for evacuating *Spain*. Whether *France* ever deſigned any Thing elſe by this whole Negotiation, than to quiet their own People, and to amuſe, and divide the *Allies*, is ſtill a ſecret; "but if they really intended to have "made a Peace, the Reaſon of their going off from it, *ſays a late Author*, "muſt have been the Account they had of our Diſtractions then in *England*; "which might make them conclude, that we could not be in a Condition "to carry on the War." By theſe Diſtractions, we preſume, that Author means the Diſputes which happened that Winter, upon the Tryal of Dr. *Sacheverel*, whether the *Church* was *in Danger*, or *not*; and the *Change* of the Miniſtry.

Some Remarks upon this Treaty, and its not ſucceeding.

WE have thought it neceſſary to premiſe thus much upon this Head, becauſe the Rupture of this Treaty, amongſt other Things, was afterwards unjuſtly laid at the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Door; he being charged with having broken it off by his Influence, that he might protract the War, for his own private Intereſt: But how unreaſonable it was, even to ſuggeſt this, and much more ſo, to aver it, we ſhall have Occaſion to ſhew more particularly hereafter. In the mean While, as this Treaty was ſpun out to ſo great a Length, and at laſt came to nothing, we ſhall add a few Remarks thereupon. This Treaty was managed, as we have ſhewn above, by the Marſhal *d'Uxelles*, and the Abbé *de Polignac*, one of the moſt conſummate Stateſmen at the *French* Court, who was ſoon after made a Cardinal, on the Part of *France*; and the *Deputies* of the *States*, Meſſieurs *Buys*, and *Vanderduſſen*, on the Part of the *Allies*, without the Intervention of any other Miniſters. Count *Zinzendorf*, indeed, the *Imperial* Miniſter, deſired twice to aſſiſt, and be preſent at theſe Conferences; but it was refuſed by the *Dutch*, which afforded Matter of Speculation. Hereupon, he ſent an Expreſs to Prince *Eugene*, who was then in the Army, to deſire his Advice upon this Head; and his Highneſs counſel'd him, to follow the Example of the *Britiſh* Miniſters; whoſe *Miſtreſs* was ſatisfy'd with leaving it wholly to the Wiſdom and Integrity of the *States-General*. But for what Reaſon this was done, and whether the *Dutch* dealt unfairly with their *Allies*, as many in *England* ſuggeſted, though, we hope, without a Cauſe, we ſhall not pretend to determine. The laſt Conference, which the *French* *Plenipotentiaries*, and the *Deputies* of the *States* had on this Head, broke off with Heats, and Unkindneſs; and Monſieur *Vanderduſſen* having uſed ſome warm Expoſtulations about it, the Abbé *de Polignac* replied in very high Terms; and reproach'd the *Dutch* with Ingratitude to the Crown of *France*, which had been their main Support, upon their Defection from *Spain*.

HAVING premiſed thus much, in Favour of our *Hero*, and the *Dutch*, that we may not be thought partial, we ſhall now add a ſhort Account, of what has been ſaid, on the other Side of the Queſtion. They who imagine the *Dutch* dealt not fairly by us in this Treaty, but broke it off, when it was upon the Point of being concluded, are apt to ask? "How long would "*Spain* have been able to have reſiſted the united Force of the *Allies*, "without the Aſſiſtance of *France*? And could it be ſuppoſed, that King "*Philip* would have refuſed to comply, with what his Grandfather had "ſtipulated for him; and thereby hazarded the loſing even *Sicily*, and "*Sardinia*, as well as his other Dominions? Beſides, the Barrier-Towns, "which were agreed to be delivered up to the *Emperor*, and the *Dutch*, "would have required ſome Years to conquer; and had the *French* been never ſo inſincere, as was pretended, the *Allies* would have gained ſuch an additional Strength thereby, as would have rendered *France* much leſs formidable than it had been. Suppoſing it had been our own Caſe, and the Fortune of War had reduced us to a Neceſſity of abandoning King *Charles*; and the *French* had inſiſted, that the *Allies* ſhould not only ceaſe to aſſiſt him, but ſhould turn their Arms againſt the Prince they had ſet up, would it not have been thought a moſt extravagant Demand? And if it would, was it not much more unreaſonable, to deſire the *French* King, to enter into a War with *Philip*, to whom he was ſo nearly ally'd, by the Ties of Blood, as well as all other Engagements?

"WE had talk'd ſo long, indeed, (*ſaid they*) of the *boundleſs Ambition*, and *exorbitant Power* of *France*, that we affected to have a Dread thereof, even after that Kingdom was reduced ſo low, that our own General gave out, they could not make Head againſt us another Year.

"EVERY Propoſal, that was ſaid to come from *France*, was ſtill condemned, as unreaſonable, before it was examined; and if the Reaſonableneſs thereof, was ſo conſpicuous, that it could not be denied, we were then taught to exclaim againſt their *Inſincerity*.

"IN ſhort, (*continued they*) ſome of the *Powers* ingaged in the *Grand Alliance*, were ſuch *Gainers* by the War, the Charge whereof was born by their Neighbours, that *any Peace* whatever muſt have been to their *Diſadvantage*; and therefore, it is not to be thought ſtrange, if they *talk'd loudly* of the Enemy's *Inſincerity*, and rejected all their Propoſals: The *daily Acquiſition* of *new Dominions*, at the *Expence* of *others*, might poſſibly put ſuch a *Byas* upon their Judgments, that they might, in ſome Meaſure believe what they affirmed."

Remarks made thereon by the *French*.

THE *French*, who retort the *Inſincerity* they are charged with upon the *Dutch*, ſaid, "It was evident they did not act ingenuouſly, becauſe they would not ſuffer the Conferences to be held at the *Hague*. They knew the Populace there, who were impatient for a Peace, would have diſcovered the *Inſincerity* of their *Rulers*; who ſtill remembered the Diſſatisfaction, which appeared in their Faces, upon Monſieur *de Torcy*'s leaving the *Hague*, the Year before; and that they then aſſembled, in a tumultuous Manner, to preſs him not to depart, till a Peace was concluded. For this Reaſon, *ſaid they*, the *Dutch* inſiſted, that the *French Plenipotentiaries* ſhould not come any farther than *Gertruydenburgh*, till the *Preliminaries* were agreed on, which, they very well knew, the *French* could not conſent to; and then they could inſinuate to the People, that it was *France* refuſed a Peace, though very reaſonable Conditions were offered. Till then, the Courts of *Vienna*, and *London*, were accuſed of having raiſed Difficulties, to obſtruct the Concluſion of a Peace; but then the Publick began to be undeceived; and it plainly appeared, that they who were at the Head of the Government in *Holland*, were not ſo weary of the War, as their Subjects. Their Diſingenuity was, likewiſe, viſible, when they propoſed to hold Conferences, which they had not ſo much at Heart, as they would have had it believed. The Pretence of the Intereſt of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, ſerved to countenance the Ambition they had of increaſing their own Power. They were for taking Advantage of the Troubles of *Europe*, and the Misfortunes of *France*, to appropriate to themſelves the Reſt of the *Low-Countries*, and the whole Trade of the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*; that they might be thereby enabled to give Laws to *Europe*. This was the View of the *Dutch*; and they ſhew'd it plain enough, in the Conferences at the *Hague*, and at *Gertruydenburgh*: They opened the Eyes of all the Powers concerned, and even of their own *Allies*."

SUCH were then the Reaſonings of the Partiſans of *France*; and it was obſerved, that from this Time, the *French* were no more ſo deſirous of haſtening the Concluſion of a *Peace*, and that they talk'd of it with more Indifference than before. Whether it was, that they flatter'd themſelves with the Hopes of a Diverſion from the *North*; or whether it was, as a late Author obſerves, that the Diviſions, which began to break out at the Court of *Great Britain*, made them expect ſome happy Revolution in their Favour. However that be, it is certain, as Father *Daniel* remarks, that as Matters went afterwards, the *Allies* had Cauſe to repent of their not accepting the Offers made them at *Gertruydenburgh*; but there is likewiſe all the Reaſon in the World to believe, that they would not have repented, had it not been for ſome unforeſeen Events, which produced a ſtrange Change in the Face of Things; and by raiſing the forlorn Hopes of the *French*, was the Occaſion of the *Allies* loſing the principal Advantages, which they had good Grounds to have promiſed themſelves, from their glorious and unparalelled Succeſſes in the War.

THAT the *French* had ſome Reaſon to flatter themſelves with the Hopes of a Diverſion from the *North*, our Readers may ſee by the following Extract of a Letter, from the Earl of *Stairs* to the Duke of *Marlborough*, dated from *Warſaw*, *March* 29, 1710.

Extract of a Letter from the Lord *Stairs*, to the Duke of *Marlborough*

"IN my Opinion, our chief Attention ſhould be on the Body of *Swediſh* "Troops, which is in *Pomerania*; and to take effectual Meaſures, that they "remain in a State of Inaction: For if the King of *Sweden* ſhould return, "and ſhould happen to reinforce that Body, and ſetting aſide every other "Conſideration, ſhould take it into his Head, to place himſelf, with this "reinforced Body, in the very Heart of the *Empire*; he would not want "Money, and having Money, he would find Means to raiſe as many Men "as he ſhould deſire, of which we have already had Experience. It would "be unneceſſary to ſay any Thing what would be the Conſequence of ſuch "a March. In my Opinion, it would require little more than a Reſolu-"tion; which ſeems, itſelf, to agree pretty well with the Humour of the "King of *Sweden*."

BEFORE we enter into a Relation of the Tranſactions of this Campaign, we ſhall take a farther View of the great Change in the Face of Affairs at Home, that we may afterwards go on with the Tranſactions abroad, without Interruption, to the End of the Year.

The Earl of *Sunderland* diſmiſs'd from being Secretary of State.

THE *Queen*'s Intention to make a Change in her Miniſtry, began now to break out; on the Fourteenth of *June*, ſhe diſmiſſed the Earl of *Sunderland* from the Office of Secretary of State, without aſſigning any Miſbehaviour on his Part, and gave the Seals to the Earl of *Dartmouth*. This cauſed ſome Uneaſineſs, both at Home and Abroad; but her Majeſty, to put a Stop to it, or at leaſt to leſſen it, is ſaid to have told ſome of her Subjects here, and particularly the Governor of the *Bank*, and to have given Orders to her Miniſters abroad, to aſſure the *Allies*, that *ſhe would not make any other Changes*. Some, however, repreſent this otherwiſe, eſpecially with Regard to the *Bank*, and ſay, that Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Governor, *Nathaniel Gould*, Eſq; Deputy-Governor, *Francis Eyles*, Eſq; and Sir *William Scawen*, two of the Directors, thought fit to make their Application to the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Privy Seal, and repreſented to him the Danger that would probably attend a Change of the Miniſtry; upon which his Grace introduced them to the *Queen*; and her Majeſty, having given them a gracious Hearing, was pleaſed to tell them, "That ſhe had reſolved, for ſome "Time, to diſmiſs the Earl of *Sunderland*, for *particular Reaſons of State*; "but that *ſhe had not yet determined to make any other Changes*, and that "*whenever ſhe* did, ſhe would take Care, that the *publick Credit* ſhould "*not ſuffer any Detriment* thereby." This, ſay they, gave Riſe to the Report, that her Majeſty aſſured them, ſhe deſigned not to make any other Alterations. It is added, that ſhe likewiſe ſaid the ſame Thing to the Miniſters of the *Emperor*, and the *States*, who reſided here; upon which, they expreſſed their Joy at this Reſolution, and even proceeded ſo far, as to offer their Advice, that her Majeſty would not diſſolve her *Parliament*, as it was ſurmiſed ſhe would. This, ſays a late Author, was repreſented by thoſe who had never been verſed in the Negotiations of Princes in an Alliance, as a bold intruding into the *Queen*'s Councils; though nothing, adds he, is more common, than for Princes to offer mutual Advices in ſuch Caſes.

Some Reaſons alledg'd for his Removal.

BUT to be a little more particular in this Matter, with Regard to the Removal of the Earl of *Sunderland*, an Author who was his Cotemporary, and is generally thought to have had good Intelligence, obſerves, that ſome ſpecious Pretences were not wanting for it, the moſt plauſible whereof was as follows.

“SOME Time after the Death of the late Earl of *Eſſex*, the *Queen* deſigned to have beſtowed a Regiment of Dragoons, lately commanded by his Lordſhip, on Colonel *Hill*, a Gentleman, who, beſides the Intereſt of Mrs. *Maſham*, his Siſter, had a farther Recommendation to her Majeſty's Favour, as having been Page of Honour to her; and yet more, upon Account of his gallant Behaviour, and good Conduct, at the Battle of *Almanza*, where he contributed very much to the rallying and preſerving the broken Remains of the *Confederate* Infantry. On the other Hand, the Duke of *Marlborough* having promiſed that Regiment to Lieutenant-General *Meredith*; and it being ſuppoſed, that this was a Trial of Power, between his Ducheſs, and the *growing Favourite*, his Grace and his Lady abſented themſelves from Court, and retired, for ſome Days, to the Lodge in *Windſor-Park*. It being given out, that his Grace was ſo diſquieted, that he deſigned to lay down his Command, the chief Lords then in the Miniſtry, conſidering what a vaſt Prejudice the Loſs of ſo great a General, and Politician, would be to the *Common-Cauſe*, made their Application to the *Queen*, to incline her to alter her Reſolution, about the Diſpoſal of the Regiment before-mentioned; but her Majeſty remained fixed in her firſt Choice, and inſiſted on her Prerogative. Mrs. *Maſham*, *continues the ſame Author*, being look'd upon as the ſecret Oppoſer of the old Miniſtry, a Deſign was laid to procure a Vote from the *Houſe of Commons*, to have her removed from her Majeſty's Bed-Chamber, which was to have been made the Twenty-third of *January*; but upon a Hint thereof, it was timely prevented, by Colonel *Hill*'s throwing himſelf at her Majeſty's Feet, and begging he might not be the Occaſion of any Uneaſineſs to her Majeſty, but that ſhe would be graciouſly pleaſed to beſtow the Favour ſhe intended him, upon ſome other Officer. The *Queen* granted his humble Requeſt; and ſending for ſome Lords, and particularly, as it had been ſaid, the Lord *Sunderland*, told them, ſhe would find another Way of rewarding Colonel *Hill*. Her Majeſty, however, reſenting this, and ſome other Matters concurring, from which was ſuggeſted, that ſome Perſons in the Miniſtry endeavoured to ingroſs all the Authority, ſhe reſolved to make ſome Changes, and to begin with the Perſon, who was ſuppoſed to be the chief Promoter of the Deſign, to deprive the *Queen* of Mrs. *Maſham*'s Attendance. The Seals were, hereupon, taken from the Earl of *Sunderland*; but becauſe no formal Neglect, or Error, in the Diſcharge of his Office, could be objected againſt him, and it might appear ungracious, to diſcharge a Nobleman of an unblemiſh'd Character, and ſo near a Relation to the Duke of *Marlborough*, with ſeeming Diſpleaſure, it was thought proper to mitigate his Diſgrace, by a Penſion: But when Word was brought him, that her Majeſty, as a Teſtimony of her Royal Favour, and of her being fully ſatisfied with his Lordſhip's Services, deſigned to preſent him with three Thouſand Pound *per Annum*, to be ſettled upon him for Life, to make up, in ſome meaſure, the Loſs of the Office of Secretary; his Lordſhip, with the Generoſity of an *old Roman*, hardly to be parallel'd in theſe corrupt Times, anſwered, *He was glad her Majeſty thought he had done his Duty, but if he could not have the Honour to ſerve his Country, he would not plunder it.* Before his Lordſhip was removed, the *Queen* was ſome Time in Suſpence, about the Choice of a Perſon to ſucceed him. But the Earl of *Powlet*, to whom the Seals were firſt offered, having declined ſo fatiguing an Employment, the Lord *Dartmouth*, one of the Lords Com-

His Lordſhip refuſes a Penſion.

“ miſſioners of Trade and Plantations, and Son-in-Law to the Earl of *Not-* “ *tingham*, was thought, at this Juncture, a fit Perſon to be Secretary of “ State, into which Office he was ſworn, on the Fifteenth of *June*.”

The *Emperor*, and the *States*, interpoſe in Favour of the *Miniſtry*.

HEREUPON, the *Emperor*, and the *States-General* were apprehenſive, that the Duke of *Marlborough* would either be removed, or ſo far diſguſted, as to lay down his Command; which might prove a great Prejudice to the *Common Cauſe*; wherefore Count *Gallas*, the *Imperial* Miniſter, and Monſieur *Vryberge*, the *Dutch* Envoy, received Inſtructions, to repreſent to the *Queen*, in the moſt reſpectful Manner, what a fatal Influence the Change of the Miniſtry might have on Affairs abroad. In Anſwer to this Remonſtrance; the firſt was told, he might aſſure the *Emperor*, “ That whatever Changes “ the *Queen* deſigned to make, ſhe had reſolved to continue the Duke of “ *Marlborough* in his Employments; and deſired that Prince *Eugene*, and “ the other *Imperial* Generals, and *Plenipotentiaries*, would act with him, “ with the ſame Confidence as before.” The Anſwer, which was given to Monſieur *Vryberge*, was kept a Secret, but it was ſaid, that her Majeſty, notwithſtanding the *Dutch* were ſeverely reflected on, by ſome People, on this Occaſion, that her Majeſty put a favourable Conſtruction upon the Interpoſition of the *States-General*, in Favour of the Miniſtry; looking upon it as the Effect of their Zeal for the *Common-Cauſe*, and the great Confidence they repoſed in the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Valour and Conduct. It was likewiſe alledged, in Excuſe for her Majeſty's *Allies* intermeddling, and giving their Advice on this Head, that there ſeemed to be a parallel Caſe, in the *Queen*'s interpoſing, at the Court of *Vienna*, in Favour of the *Emperor's* *Proteſtant* Subjects, and even in the *Parliament*'s deſiring Application to be made to the *Emperor*, to ſend Prince *Eugene* to command in *Spain*.

The Earl of *Godolphin* diſmiſs'd.

ABOUT two Months after the diſcarding of the Earl of *Sunderland*, viz. on the Eighth of *Auguſt*, her Majeſty diſmiſs'd the Earl of *Godolphin* from his Poſt of Lord High Treaſurer, and the next Day ſhe put the Treaſury in Commiſſion. Earl *Powlet*, for Form-ſake, was the firſt in the Commiſſion; but it was ſoon known, that Mr. *Harley*, who was, at the ſame Time appointed Chancellor, and Under-Treaſurer of the *Exchequer*, was the Perſon who bore the Sway, and had the *Queen*'s Ear; in ſhort, it was viſible he was the Chief Miniſter: And now it appeared plainly, that both a total Change of the *Miniſtry*, and the Diſſolution of the *Parliament* were reſolved on. To enter into an Examination of the Reaſons alledged for and againſt this Step of the *Queen*'s, would carry us too far; wherefore, we ſhall only obſerve, that in *September*, her Majeſty came to Council, and called for a Proclamation to diſſolve the *Parliament*, which Sir *Simon Harcourt*, who had been made Attorney General, in the Room of Sir *James Montague*, who quitted that Poſt, had prepared. When it was read, the Lord *Chancellor* offered to ſpeak; but her Majeſty roſe up, and would admit of no Debate, but ordered the Writs for a new *Parliament* to be prepared. About the ſame Time, the Lord *Sommers* was diſmiſſed, and the Earl of *Rocheſter* made Lord Preſident of the Council in his Room; the Lord Steward's Staff was, likewiſe, taken from the Duke of *Devonſhire*, and given to the Duke of *Buckingham*: Nor was this all, Mr. *Boyle* was removed from being Secretary of State, and Mr. *St. John*, afterwards Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, put in his Stead; as was the Earl of *Derby*, from being Chancellor of the Duchy of *Lancaſter*, who was ſucceeded in that Poſt by the Earl of *Berkeley*.

Several other Noblemen, and Great Men diſcarded.

UPON all theſe Changes, the Lord Chancellor went to Court, on the Twenty-third of *September*, and delivered up the *Great Seal*; but the *Queen* not being prepared for this, was ſomething ſurprized thereat, and not knowing how to diſpoſe thereof, preſs'd his Lordſhip, with unuſual Earneſtneſs, to keep it one Day longer: The next Day, having conſidered thereof with her *Favourites*, Mrs. *Maſham*, and Mr. *Harley*, ſhe received it very readily. At firſt, her Majeſty committed it to the Cuſtody of three Lords Commiſſioners, *viz.* Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Common-Pleas*, and afterwards Lord *Trevor*; *Robert Tracey*, Eſq; a Judge of the ſame Court, and Mr. *Scroop*, Baron of the *Exchequer* in *Scotland*; but it was ſoon after given to Sir *Simon Harcourt*, who was created a Peer. The Earl of *Wharton*, alſo, delivered up his Commiſſion of Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, which was given to the late Duke of *Ormond*; and the Earl of *Oxford*, with ſome of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, withdrew from that Board, and others were ſubſtituted in their Room.

Upon which ſeveral other Great Officers of State reſign their Employments.

Remarks thereupon.

So ſudden, and ſo entire a Change in the *Miniſtry*, as a late Author obſerves, is ſcarce to be parallel'd in our Hiſtory; eſpecially where Men of diſtinguiſhed Abilities had ſerved, both with great Zeal, and uncommon Succeſs; inſomuch, that the Adminiſtration of all Affairs, at Home, and Abroad, was not only without Exception, but had raiſed the Admiration of all *Europe*. This was entirely owing to the great Credit of the *new Favourites* with the *Queen*, and the perſonal Diſguſt ſhe had conceived againſt the *old Ones*. Accordingly, her Majeſty was much delighted with all theſe Changes, and ſeemed to think ſhe was freed from the Chains wherein the *old Miniſtry* had held her, and ſpoke of it to ſeveral Perſons, as a Captivity, under which ſhe had long groaned. The Duke of *Somerſet* had contributed very much to alienate the *old Miniſtry* from the *Queen*'s Favour, and had no ſmall Share in their Diſgrace; but he was ſo much diſpleaſed with the Diſſolution of the *Parliament*, and the new modelling of the *Miniſtry*, that though he continued ſome Time Maſter of the Horſe, he refuſed to ſit any more in Council, and complained openly of the Artifices, which had been uſed, to make him inſtrumental to other People's Deſigns.

THAT the *new Miniſtry* profeſs'd, at leaſt, to act upon true *Engliſh* Principles, our Readers may ſee, by the following Extract of a Letter, from Mr. *Harley* to Sir *Rowland Gwyn*, then at *Hamburgh*, dated *November* 21, 1710.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. *Harley* to Sir *Rowland Gwyn*.

SIR,

"I CAN aſſure you, that the Changes which the *Queen* has made in her "*Miniſtry*, are grounded upon an upright and truly *Engliſh* Principles; "and you will find that thoſe, whom her Majeſty thinks fit, at preſent, to "employ, will ſhew, by their Actions, that they have a very great Zeal "for the Support of the *Grand Alliance*, in all its Branches, to continue "the War, with a View to obtain a firm and honourable Peace, and to ſe"cure, in the moſt effectual Manner, the Succeſſion in the moſt ſerene "Houſe of *Hanover*. Theſe Principles, I am ſure, you approve of, and I "will never loſe the good Opinion you have of me, by neglecting any "Thing that is in my Power, which may contribute to ſuch ſalutary "Ends."

UPON communicating this Letter to a Friend at the Court of *Hanover*, Sir *Rowland Gwyn* adds theſe Remarks.

Sir *Rowland*'s Remarks thereupon.

"THESE are the Principles the *new Miniſtry* declare they will act upon, "and I hope that they will keep up to them; if they do, I think that thoſe "who wiſh well to *England* cannot deſire more, but that they may ap"peaſe the Animoſities, and unite us to conſider our true Intereſt.

"MR. *Harley* is certainly one of the Chief in the preſent Miniſtry, and "has had a very great Influence in the late Change; but the Tree is to be "known by its Fruit, and we ought to hope for the beſt."

HAVING now given a ſuccinct Account of our home Tranſactions, we ſhall now proceed to thoſe abroad. The former Campaign was ſo memorable, both on account of the Importance, Multiplicity, and Variety of its Events, that it afforded great Matter of Speculation to all *Europe*. The famous Victory of *Blaregnies*, *Taiſnieres*, *Mons*, or *Malplacquet*, by all which Names it was called, though beſt known by the latter, the Reduction of *Tournay* and *Mons*, with other ſingular Advantages, obtained over the Common Enemy; and the prodigious Straits to which *France* was reduced, by ſuch a Series of Misfortunes, as had attended their Arms for ſome Years, gave moſt People Reaſon to think, that this Year would have produced ſuch a Peace, as the *Allies* had propoſed themſelves, without any farther Expence of Treaſure and Bloodſhed; but we have already ſeen how they were deceived in their Expectations.

THE main Deſign of the *French*, in the Treaty of *Gertruydenburgh*, which, as we have obſerved above, was probably to create Uneaſineſs, and Jealouſies, amongſt the Subjects of the *Maritime Powers*, who had contributed ſo largely towards the Charges of the War; being eaſily ſeen through by our two diſcerning Generals and Miniſters, Prince *Eugene* and the Duke of *Marlborough*, thoſe Conferences did not delay the Preparations for the Continuance of the War; and therein, at leaſt, the *French* loſt their Aim, in inſincere Negotiations. Hereupon, Prince *Eugene* having come to the *Hague*, on the Twelfth of *April*, and having concerted with the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Deputies of the *States*, the Operations of the next Campaign; for the early opening whereof, great Magazines of dry Forage, and other Neceſſaries had been provided, thoſe two Generals ſet out, on the Fifteenth, for *Tournay*; near which Place, the *Confederate* Troops, which were quartered on the *Maeſe*, in *Brabant*, and in *Flanders*, were ordered to rendezvous.

Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* ſet out for *Tournay*, to open the Campaign.

THE Day before theſe two Generals ſet out from the *Hague*, on their Way to *Tournay*, the Earl of *Albemarle*, Governor of the latter, together with Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, cauſed an Attack to be made on the Caſtle of *Mortaigne*, ſituate at the Confluence of the *Scheld*, and the *Scarpe*, with ſix Veſſels, ſix Pieces of Cannon, and three Hundred Men. This was done with ſo much Succeſs, that, after a ſmall Reſiſtance, the Garriſon, conſiſting of a Captain, four Subalterns, five Sergeants, and ſixty-five private Men, the *French* ſay but fifty in all, ſurrendered Priſoners of War. They found in it but one Ton of Gunpowder, and one Sack of Ammunition Meal. In return, the Enemy, by the Means of the Galliots they had at *Conde*, on which they had planted ſeven or eight Pieces of Cannon, attacked that Poſt, the next Morning, by the Help of a large Detachment of Infantry, under the Chevalier *de Luxembourg*, and retook it, with about ſixty Men, who were left there. But the Earl of *Albemarle*, and General *Cadogan*, conſidering the Importance of that Poſt, reſolved to make themſelves Maſters of it a ſecond Time; and having viewed it, the Sixteenth of *April*, cauſed it to be attack'd again the Eighteenth, by ſix Hundred Men, of the Garriſon of *Tournay*, with ſome Veſſels, and Cannon. The *French* Garriſon, which now conſiſted of four Captains, ſix Lieutenants, ſeveral Sergeants, and two Hundred Grenadiers, were aſſiſted, in the Defence of the Place, by twelve or fifteen *Galliots* from *Conde*. However, the *Confederate* Troops, being ſupported by a Detachment from the Body of Count *Feltz*, and favoured by the Cannon they had planted on the Riſing Grounds of *Mande*, the Enemy were obliged to ſurrender themſelves Priſoners of War; and the *Allies* now left two Hundred Men, with four Pieces of Cannon in the Place.

Mortaigne taken by the *Allies*.

ON the Seventeenth of *April*, N. S. Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, arrived at *Tournay*, after having been complimented, in their Way, at *Antwerp*, by the *States* of *Brabant*. The ſame Day, they began to confer with the Count *de Tilly*, and Monſieur *Claerbergen*, one of the Deputies of the *States*, on the opening of the Campaign.

THE *French* had been fortifying their Lines all the Winter, in order to cover *Doway*, and their other Frontier Towns; and now they were ſo vain, as to call them impregnable. Notwithſtanding this, it was reſolved, in this Conference, that all the Troops, which had their Winter-Quarters in *Flanders*, *Brabant*, and other Places on the hither Side the *Maeſe*, and were now encamped in the Neighbourhood of *Tournay*, ſhould provide themſelves with Bread till the Twenty-third; and ſeveral other neceſſary Diſpoſitions being made, for advancing towards the Enemy's Lines, the Army began their March the Twentieth, at Five in the Afternoon, in two Columns, the *Right* commanded by the Duke of *Marlborough*, to *Pont a Vendin*, and the *Left*, by Prince *Eugene*, to *Pont-Oby*, on the *Deyle*. This March, which was continued all Night, was ſo ſudden, and well regulated, that notwithſtanding the great Preparations the *French* had made, to fortify and defend their Lines; and though the Chevalier *de Luxemburgh* was encamp'd, for that Purpoſe, near *St. Amand*, and the Marſhal *d'Artagnan*, had drawn together about forty Squadrons, and ſixty Battalions, ſome Accounts ſay but thirty Squadrons, near *Lens*, and *Bethune*, yet the next Day, the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, and Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, with a Detachment of fifteen Battalions, and fifty Squadrons, from the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Column, enter'd theſe Lines at *Pont a Vendin*, without any Oppoſition; the few Troops, who guarded that Poſt, being ſurprized, and retiring, at the Approach of the *Confederates*, without firing one Shot. The *French*, not apprehenſive, that the Army of the *Allies* were ſo near them, were moſtly out that Morning, in Queſt of Forage, ſo that their Generals had hardly any Cavalry with them; and this occaſioned, likewiſe, the Loſs of a good Part of their Officers Baggage, their Servants being with the Foragers.

The Enemy retreat before them, with Precipitation.

UPON this almoſt unexpected Succeſs, the whole *Confederate* Army paſs'd the Lines, the *Right*, under the Duke of *Marlborough*, at *Pont a Vendin*, and the *Left* under Prince *Eugene*, at *Couriers*. This ſpread ſuch an Alarm amongſt the Enemy's Troops, which were aſſembled near *Lens*, that they retreated, with all the Expedition they were able, partly towards *Arras*, and partly towards *Doway*. The *Allies* encamped that Night in the Plain of *Lens*, and march'd again very early, on the Twenty-ſecond, to diſlodge the *French*; who having drawn together their Troops near *Vitry*, behind the *Scarpe*, made a Shew of reſolving to diſpute the Paſſage of that River. For this Purpoſe, the Chevalier *de Luxemburgh*, with the Horſe from *Arras* and *Bethune*, had joined the Marſhal *de Monteſquiou*. But though they were poſted very advantageouſly, yet being greatly inferior in Number, and the Soldiers not having recovered from their Surprize and Conſternation, they retired, with great Confuſion, and Precipitation, towards *Cambray*, as ſoon as they ſaw the *Confederate* Troops approach; leaving Part of their Tents and Baggage behind them. Hereupon, the *Allies* having laid their Bridges over the *Scarpe*, the Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel* was detach'd, with twelve Squadrons, to fall on the Enemy's Rear; but they retired ſo faſt, and broke down ſo many Bridges, aſſoon as they had paſſed them, that his Highneſs could overtake but a ſmall Number of them, and thoſe he made Priſoners of War. Theſe reported, that very hard Words had paſſed between the Marſhal *d'Artagnan*, and the Chevalier *de Luxemburgh*; the latter laying the Blame of the *Allies* having paſſed the Lines on the Marſhal, who would not believe they were in a Condition to attempt them; whilſt the Marſhal blamed the former, for not having joined him, as he had Orders to do. The Army, under the Duke of *Marlborough*, paſſed the *Scarpe* that Night, his Grace encamping with his *Right* near *Vitry*, on the ſaid River, his *Left* at *Gouy*, and fixing his Quarters at the Extremity of his *Left*, at *Gouleſſin*. In the mean Time, the Army under Prince *Eugene*, march'd on the other Side the *Scarpe*, between the River and the Canal, in order to inveſt *Doway*, the Siege of which had been reſolved on.

The Siege of *Doway* reſolved on.

ALL the Troops, which were to form the *Confederate* Army, for this Campaign, being now arrived in the Camp, the whole Army conſiſted as follows: The *Right* Wing, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, of forty-five Battalions of Foot, and one Hundred and one Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons; and the *Left*, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*, of one Hundred and ten Battalions of Foot, and one Hundred and ſixty-one Squadrons; amounting in all to one Hundred and fifty-five Battalions, and two Hundred and ſixty-two Squadrons. They had one Hundred and two Pieces of Cannon, twenty Mortars and *Hawbitzers*, and forty *Pontoons*. The Enemy's Army was computed, at the ſame Time, to conſiſt of two Hundred and four Battalions of Foot, and three Hundred and eight Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, having ninety-ſix Pieces of Cannon, ſixteen Mortars and *Hawbitzers*, and thirty-ſix *Pontoons*.

ACCORDING to this Account, the *French* Army were much ſuperior to the *Allies*; but if we will believe their Accounts, the *Confederate* Army conſiſted of one Hundred and thirty-eight Thouſand Men, and was ſuperior to theirs by forty Thouſand. This Computation, however, is too extravagant to gain any Belief. We have already obſerved, that the Siege of *Doway* had been reſolved on; and in the preſent Juncture of Affairs the *Allies* could not have attempted a Conqueſt of more Importance: For it is a large City, ſituated about five Leagues from *Cambray*, on the *Scarpe*; covered the Enemy's Frontiers, and laid the *Spaniſh-Netherlands* open to their Invaſions. For theſe Reaſons, ever ſince the Reign of *Henry* II. the *French* had left no Means untried to get it into their Hands; wherein having at laſt ſucceeded in 1667, and it being confirmed in their Poſſeſſion, by the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle*, they added new, though irregular Works to their Fortifications, at a very great Expence; made it a Place of Arms; erected Magazines, and a Foundery therein; and cut a Canal to unite the *Deyle*, and the *Scarpe*, which gave them an eaſy Entrance into the *Spaniſh* Provinces. Beſides, it was very difficult of Acceſs, on Account of the Moraſſes and Inundations adjoining to it, and had at ſome Diſtance a Fort, called Fort *Scarpe*, which was a regular Pentagon.

The Importance of that Conqueſt.

Strength of the Garriſon.

THE Garriſon was commanded by the Marquis *d'Albergotti*, a Lieutenant-General, and an Officer of approved Valour, conſummate Experience, and indefatigable Vigilance: He had under him, the Marquis *de Dreux*, and Monſieur *Brandele*, a *Swiſs*, Major-Generals; Monſieur *de Pomercuil*, was Governor; Major-General *de Valori* commanded the Engineers, and the Chevalier *de Jancourt*, the Artillery. The Garriſon conſiſted of ſeventeen Battalions; a Company of Cannoneers; a Brigade of Miners and Bombardiers; and two Regiments of Dragoons. In Fort *Scarpe* were three Battalions; ſix Companies of Invalids; and a Detachment of Cannoneers, and Bombardiers. All theſe Troops together amounted to eight Thouſand Men. The *French*, in their Accounts, allow that there was the ſame Number of Battalions, Companies, &c. as we have mentioned, but add, that the Recruits not having joined them, when the Place was inveſted, none of them were compleat; ſo that the Whole amounted to no more than ſeven Thouſand five Hundred Men.

WHAT made the Reduction of *Doway* of yet more Importance, was, that the *Chatelenie* of *Liſle*, whereof Part was ſtill in the Poſſeſſion of the Enemy, would thereby be wholly in the Power of the *Allies*; that *Liſle* itſelf, with *Tournay*, and other Places along the *Scheld*, and the *Lys*, as far as *Ghent*, would be more firmly ſecured; and that a Paſſage would thereby be opened, for tranſporting Neceſſaries from that Province into *Artois*, by Water; which would afford a Conveniency for maintaining numerous Garriſons in thoſe Parts, and an Opportunity for making farther Progreſs into the Enemy's Country.

Preparations for the Siege

PURSUANT, therefore, to the Reſolution taken, General *Cadogan* was detach'd, on the Twenty-third of *April*, in the Morning, to poſt himſel at *Pont a Rache*, or *Pont a Rais*, and other Detachments were made, to open the Communication, over the *Lower Scarpe*, with *Liſle*, and *Tournay*. Herein they met with no great Difficulty; the *Allies* being already Maſters of *Mortaigne*; and the Enemy having quitted *St. Amand*, *Marchiennes*, and the Abbey of *Haſnon*, below *Doway*, and being retired towards *Cambray*, upon the News of the *Confederates* having paſſed the *Scarpe*, at *Vitry*.

THE ſame Day, both Armies made a Motion to inveſt *Doway*; that of Prince *Eugene* extending from *Vitry*, on the *Scarpe*, to *Pont-Oby*, or *Oppy*; and that under the Duke of *Marlborough*, from the other Side of the *Scarpe*, over-againſt *Vitry*, to *Pont a Rache*, on the *Lower Scarpe*. The Twenty-fourth was ſpent in laying Bridges above and below *Doway*, on the *Scarpe*, and the *Canal*; and on the Twenty-fifth, the Beſiegers began to work on the Lines of Circumvallation. Two Days before, an Expreſs was diſpatch'd to haſten the March of the *Heſſians*, *Palatines*, and other Troops, in order to join the *Confederate* Army; and the Deputies of the Province of *Artois* arrived in the Camp, to deſire the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Protection.

ON the Twenty-ſixth, the Lines of Circumvallation were continued, and the *Pruſſian* Troops, under the Prince of *Anhault-Deſſau*, arrived near the Camp. About the ſame Time, Monſieur *Vegelin de Klaerbergen*, Deputy of the *Dutch* Council of State, went to *Tournay*, and *Liſle*, to give the neceſſary Orders, for the ſpeedy tranſporting to the Army, the Forage, Oats, and other Proviſions, both for Man and Horſe. On the Twenty-ſeventh, a Detachment of a Thouſand Foot was ſent from the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, to ſtop the Sluices the Enemy had near *Arleux*, which partly ſupply'd the Inundation about *Doway*; and at the ſame Time, another Detachment was ſent, to cut the Banks of the *Scarpe*, between *Vitry* and *Bioche*, that the Water of that River might run into the adjacent Marſhes.

Motions of both Armies.

ON the Twenty-eighth, the Horſe and Foot of both Armies made ſome Motions, and the Duke of *Marlborough* changed his Quarters to the Abbey of *Flines*: The ſame Day, likewiſe, forty Battalions, and thirty-two Squadrons, under the Command of the Princes of *Anhalt*, and *Naſſau-Friezland*, being deſigned for the Service of the Siege, were drawn out and form'd, and proper Artillery appointed.

ABOUT the ſame Time, the Cavalry under Prince *Eugene* extended themſelves from *Oignies*, over the Canal of *Oby*, to *Belle-Ferriere*, near *Rache*; whilſt the Horſe of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army paſſed the *Scarpe* at *Lelain*, and encamp'd with their *Right*, to the Village of *Rache*; being ſeparated but by a ſhort Interval, from the *Left* of Prince *Eugene*, and extending from thence through the Wood of *Rache*, to *Bouvignies*. The Infantry made a Motion, alſo, at the ſame Time; that under Prince *Eugene* took Poſt from *Pont-Oby* to *Eſquerchien*, and from thence to *Brebieres*, or *Breſſieres*; and the Foot under the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſtretched from thence, through the Villages of *Quincy*, and *Corbekem*, to *Fierin*, over the *Upper Scarpe*; and from thence to *Dechy*, and *Waſieres*, near the *Lower Scarpe*. The Horſe being thus poſted all together on the *Left* of the *Scarpe*, between *Doway* and *Liſle*, that they might ſubſiſt the more conveniently, and for ſecuring their Convoys, the Duke of *Marlborough* thought fit to detach Major-General *Bothmar*, and one Thouſand five Hundred Horſe, with Orders to take Poſt without the *Confederate* Lines, near *Dechy*, and patrole between them, *Bouchain*, and *Cambray*, to watch the Motions of the Enemy on that Side.

ON the Twenty-ninth, all the Horſe and Dragoons in the Army, aſſiſted the Beſiegers in making Faſcines; and they went on in perfecting the Line of Circumvallation, which began at *Dechy*, and ended at *Pont Oby*; Detachments were alſo made for ſecuring the March of the Artillery, from *Liſle* to *Tournay*.

ON the Thirtieth, the Troops were provided with a good Number of Faſcines and Gabions; and the ſame Day the Sluices, which the Enemy had broke down on the *Upper Deyle*, and which the Duke of *Marlborough* had ordered to be repaired, were put into ſuch a Condition, as rendered the River navigable as far as *Oby*: This proved of great Service, for the Tranſportation of Forage, Ammunition, and other Neceſſaries.

The Caſtle of *Pignonville* taken.

ON the Firſt of *May*, N. S. eight Hundred Men were detach'd from Prince *Eugene*'s Army, to attack the Caſtle of *Pignonville*, near Fort *Scarpe*, which would have annoy'd the Beſiegers in their Approaches; and after an Hour's Reſiſtance, the Garriſon, conſiſting of about a hundred Men, ſurrendered Priſoners of War. The ſame Morning, the Duke of *Marlborough* ordered Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, to view the Plains between *Lens*, and *Eſquerchien*; and to mark out a proper Place, for ranging the Army in a Line of Battle, in Caſe the Enemy ſhould attempt to raiſe the Siege. But either through Want of Forage, or other Neceſſaries, the *French* were not yet in a Condition to take the Field; and the Marſhal *d'Artagnan*, having put moſt of his Troops into Garriſons, was retired to *Cambray* with the Reſt; though not without Hopes, that *Doway* would hold out a ſufficient

Time, to give their Forces an Opportunity to aſſemble, in order to relieve the Town. Neither was this Expectation altogether ill-grounded; for the Garriſon conſiſted, as we have obſerved above, of ſeventeen Battalions; ſix Companies of Invalids; and three Squadrons of Dragoons; beſides three other Battalions in Fort *Scarpe*; the whole under the Command of the brave and vigilant General *Albergotti*: But the Enemy did not expect to be inveſted ſo ſoon; wherefore a great Number of Officers were abſent from their reſpective Poſts, ſome of whom were taken, as they endeavoured to get into the Place.

Chateau-Louay taken.

ON the Third of *May*, at Break of Day, the Duke of *Marlborough*, detach'd a Major-General, and ſix Thouſand Men from the Camp, with ſix Pieces of Cannon, and two *Hawbitzers*, to attack *Chateau-Louay*, a little to the *North* of *Doway*, which they took; and the Garriſon, conſiſting of two Hundred and forty Men, ſurrendered Priſoners of War. As they were marching out, ſome looſe Powder, which had been ſcatter'd on the Ground, happened to take Fire, which reaching ſome Barrels of the ſame, that ſtood near, blew up ſeveral Officers and Soldiers, on both Sides.

THE neceſſary Preparations for the Attack of *Doway* being made, forty Battalions were appointed for that Service, under the Command of the Prince of *Anhalt-Deſſau*, and the Prince of *Naſſau-Friezland*, both Generals of the Foot; with four Lieutenant-Generals, *viz.* the Earl of *Orkney*, General *Withers*, the Prince of *Holſtein-Beck*, and Count *Dhona*; who had under them, eight Major-Generals, and as many Brigadiers. *French* Hiſtorians place the Prince of *Anhault-Deſſau*, with half of the General Officers, under the immediate Command of Prince *Eugene*; and the Prince of *Naſſau-Friezland* with the other half, under the immediate Command of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

The Trenches opened before *Doway*.

ON the Night between the fourth and fifth of *May*, N. S. the Trenches were opened at two Attacks, on the *North* Side of the *Scarpe*, between the Gates of *Ocre* and *Eſquerchien*, the Reſt of the Place being covered by Inundations. Four Battalions, and three Thouſand Workmen, were commanded for each Attack; and the Work was begun in ſuch good Order, that the Men were covered, before they were perceived by the Town, which was about Three in the Morning; and all the Fire the Enemy made then, had no other Effect, than to wound one Sergeant, and two private Men, and kill one. The Day before, the Rector of the *Engliſh* College at *Doway*, having obtained Leave of the Duke of *Marlborough* to retire to *Liſle*, during the Siege, was conducted thither with his Students, to the Number of Threeſcore.

ABOUT the ſame Time, the *French* having ſent a Party of a hundred Horſe, from *Bethune*, to get Intelligence of the Army of the *Allies*, a Party of the *Confederates*, which was patroling in the Plains of *Lens*, met with them, and killing fifteen of them at the firſt Diſcharge, made the Reſt Priſoners, with eight Officers, amongſt whom were two Captains.

The Beſieged make a vigorous Sally.

IN the mean While, the Siege was carried on, after the uſual Manner, till the Ninth of *May*; when about Ten at Night, the Beſieged, to the Number of a Thouſand Foot, moſt Grenadiers, and two Hundred Dragoons, made a vigorous Sally, under the Command of the Duke of *Montemar*, a Brigadier, againſt the *Left* Attack, commanded by the Prince of *Naſſau*, put the Workmen, at firſt, into great Diſorder, and levelled ſome Places of the Parallel. Colonel *Sutton*'s Regiment, which was the firſt that ſupported the Pioneers, ſuffered very much, and if we may believe the *French* Accounts, were quite cut in Pieces; but Major-General *Mackartney*, with the other Regiments in the Trenches, coming up to their Relief, the Enemy were repulſed with a conſiderable Loſs, and purſued to their very Counterſcarp. This Action was very hot, inſomuch, that the *Allies* had above three Hundred Men either killed or wounded; and amongſt the latter, Lieutenant-Colonel *Gledhill*, of *Sutton*'s Regiment; who being taken Priſoner, and carried into the Town, was very civilly uſed by the Governor. *French* Accounts ſay, the *Allies* had above four Hundred killed upon the Spot. The Loſs of the Enemy was, however, far greater; the Damage done to the Parallel, was repaired he ſame Night.

The Eighth, at Break of Day, a ſmall Battery of eight Pieces of Cannon, nd four Mortars being ready, at the Prince of *Anhalt*'s Attack, began to lay, with great Fury againſt a little Sconce, in the Moraſs, on the South f the Town, and ſoon diſmounted it; this proved a very good Piece of ervice; for the Enemy before had from thence greatly flank'd the *Right* f the Approaches, on that Side. The ſame Night, the Beſieged made a ſmall Sally, on that Side, likewiſe, but were repulſed with Loſs. The arge Train of Artillery, for the Uſe of the Siege, arrived at the Camp on he Ninth; and the ſame Day, ſeveral Hundred of Waggons, belonging to he Army, were ſent to *Tournay*, to bring Ammunition from thence. On he Eleventh, a Battery was compleated at each Attack, for twenty-four Pieces of Cannon, and eight Mortars. The Approaches were alſo carried on, with ſuch great Application and Succeſs, that, on the Twelfth, the Beſiegers advanced to the firſt Ditch, which the Enemy had made ſince the Reduction of *Tournay*.

A ſmall Sconce taken.

All this While, the Enemy's Troops began to aſſemble in different Bodies, near *Bethune*, *Bapaume*, *Arras*, *Cambray*, *Landrecy*, and behind the River *Somme*; and the Marſhal *de Villars*, whom the *French* Court had appointed to command their Forces in the *Netherlands*, and who had received, at *Paris*, the News of the Trenches being opened before *Doway*, arrived at *Peronne* on the Fourteenth of *May*: Upon which a Report was ſpread, that he deſigned to paſs the *Scheld*, between *Bouchain* and *Denain*, in order to advance towards the *Confederates*, by the Plain of *Oſtrevant*, between the *Scheld* and the *Lower Scarpe*. Hereupon, Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough* went, the Fifteenth in the Morning, to view the Poſt of *Arleux*; as alſo to ſurvey the Ground between that Place and the *Lower Scarpe*; and give Directions for the marking out a Field of Battle, on the Plain towards *Valenciennes*, in Caſe the Enemy ſhould attempt to relieve *Doway*, on that Side.

The Enemy's Forces begin to aſſemble.

On the Fourteenth, about Six in the Morning, the Batteries of the Beſiegers being compleated at both Attacks, and mounted with thirty-eight Pieces of Cannon, and thirty-two Mortars and *Hawbitzers*, they began to play with great Fury on the Enemy's Out-works: But chiefly on the Prince of *Anhalt*'s Side; becauſe the Ground on the other Side was ſo boggy, that they could not carry on the Siege there, with ſo much Regularity and Vigour.

On the Seventeenth of *May* in the Morning, the Beſieged made another Sally, with nine Companies of Grenadiers, towards the *Left* of the *Left* Attack; but Colonel *Preſton*, who commanded there, gave them ſo warm a Reception, that upon the firſt firing of his Men, the Enemy retired in great Confuſion, and left above a Hundred Priſoners.

The Nineteenth, upon Advice that the *French* Forces were in Motion, the Count *de Feltz*, General of the *Imperial* Horſe, and Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, were detach'd, with four Thouſand Men, towards *Arras*; both to view that Poſt, and the Ground thereabouts, and to get Intelligence of the Enemy. When they returned, on the Nineteenth, they reported, that they had ſeen about twenty *French* Squadrons, under the Cannon of *Arras*; and were informed, that all the Infantry in that Place had marched that Morning towards *Dour*, in their *Rout* to *Peronne*. The Twenty-firſt at Night, the Beſieged made another Sally on the *Left*, wherein ſeveral Men were killed on both Sides. The Twenty-ſecond at Night, the Beſiegers on the Prince of *Anhalt*'s Side, attack'd and took a little Horn-work, in the Front of their Approaches, with but little Loſs.

A Horn-Work taken

Notwithstanding their former Diſappointments, the Enemy made a fourth Attempt on the Trenches the Twenty-third at Night; but the Beſiegers, who had Notice thereof, having killed twenty of their Men, at the very firſt Diſcharge, the Reſt retired with Precipitation. The ſame Day, the Marſhal *de Villars* advanced, with a large Body of Horſe, towards the

Front of the *Confederate* Camp, to take a View thereof; but the *Picquet* being ordered out, they retired, on their approaching. The Marſhal *de Villars* had ſet out on the Thirteenth of *May*, for *Peronne*, accompany'd by the *Pretender*, and the Duke of *Bourbon*: He arrived, the ſame Day, at *Cambray*, where, having met the Duke of *Berwick*, Monſieur *Beſons*, the Marſhal *de Monteſquiou*, and the *Bavarian* Marſhal, Count *d'Arco*, they held a grand Council of War; wherein it was reſolved, to draw together the *French* Army immediately, in order to attempt the Relief of *Doway*. Accordingly, the Marſhal *de Villars* ſent Expreſſes to the Reinforcements, which were commanded to join him from the *Upper Rhine*, to march with the utmoſt Diligence; and having drawn all his Troops together, paſſed the *Scheld* the Twenty-ſecond, and encamped, with his *Right*, near *Bouchain*, and his *Left* at *Ribecour*. According to the Marquis *de Quincy*'s Account, the *French* Army then conſiſted of one Hundred and fifty-three Battalions, and two Hundred and ſixty-two Squadrons.

PRINCE *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, having received Intelligence of this Motion of the Enemy's, found it neceſſary to make a new Diſpoſition of all their Forces, except thirty Battalions, which they left at the Siege, and twelve Squadrons at *Pont a Rache*. Accordingly, the Twenty-fourth, all the Cavalry of his Grace's Army marched over the *Scarpe*, and returned to their former Camp near *Goulesſin*, or *Goulexſin*; and the next Day, the Infantry moved the ſame Way; incamping with the *Right* over-againſt *Vitry*, and the *Left* near *Arleux*. At the ſame Time, Prince *Eugene* made a Motion with his Army, and placed his *Right* at *Iſe les Eſquerchien*. In this Situation, they could repair immediately to either of the Fields of Battle already marked out; and Roads were made for the Armies to march in four Columns, either Way, according to the next Motions the Enemy ſhould make: And as the *Scarpe* ſeparated the two Armies, Bridges were laid over that River, in ſeveral Places, for the more eaſy Communication of the Troops.

The main *Counterſcarp* taken by Storm.

THIS Diſpoſition being made, a Council of War was held, wherein it was concluded, that, in Caſe of a Battle, Prince *Eugene* ſhould command the *Right*, conſiſting of *Imperial* Troops; the Duke of *Marlborough* the *Left*, compoſed of the *Engliſh*; and Count *Tilly* in the *Centre*, with the Forces in the Pay of the *States-General*. The ſame Morning, likewiſe, by Break of Day, the Beſiegers ſtormed, and took the main *Counterſcarp*, on the Prince of *Anhalt*'s Side; and began their Bridges over the Ditch, to the main Breach in the Town-Wall: At Night, the Beſieged again made a Sally, but were repulſed with Loſs.

THE ſame Day, alſo, upon Advice that the Enemy were in Motion, the whole Army was ordered to be in a Readineſs to march. The Twenty-ſixth, upon Intelligence, that the Enemy had extended their Line nearer to *Arras*, their *Left* being within a League of that Place, and their *Right* at *Oiſy*, the *Confederate* Generals juſtly concluded, that they had found it impracticable to attack them on the Side of *Arleux*; and that, therefore, their Deſign was to march into the Plain of *Lens*, and try what they could do on that Side. Accordingly, the *French* marched, on the Twenty-eighth, by *Blangies*, *Arras*, and Mount *St. Eloy*. Hereupon, Prince *Eugene* extended the *Right* of his Army to *Henin-Lietard*; and the Duke of *Marlborough* repaſſed the *Scarpe*, with the *Right* Wing of his Army, incamped very near the *Left* of the Prince of *Savoy*, and took up his Quarters at *Eſquerchien*. This Motion brought the two Armies very near the ſtrong Camp, marked out from *Vitry* to *Montigny*, beyond *Henin-Lietard*; having the Village of *Bois Bernard* in *Front*, and that of *Beaumont* in the *Rear*: And for the greater Security thereof, broad and deep Intrenchments were thrown up, flank'd with Redans; ſeveral Redoubts alſo were erected, at four Hundred Paces Diſtance from each other; and Cannon drawn from the Lines of Circumvallation, were mounted upon Batteries, whoſe Shot croſs'd each other, and commanded the whole Extent of the Camp.

The *French* make a Shew of attacking the *Confederates.*

On the Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth, the *French* Army paſs'd the *Scarpe*, over eight Bridges, between *Athies*, and the Abbey of *Avenes*; and encamped with the *Right* at *Roquelincourt*, near *Arras*, and their *Left* at *St. Eloy*, having the Hills before them. As ſoon as they had paſſed the *Scarpe*, the Marſhal *de Villars* cauſed Powder and Ball to be diſtributed to his Troops, together with Bread for four Days; hereupon, the *Dutch* Infantry, which had been left between *Vitry* and *Arleux*, on the other Side of the *Scarpe*, under the Command of Count *Tilly*, were ordered, on the Thirtieth in the Morning, to join the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army; which, by this Time, was reinforced by the *Pruſſians*, *Palatines*, and *Heſſians*, and by ſeveral Detachments, that had been recalled. At the ſame Time, the *Confederates* received Intelligence, that the Marſhal *de Villars* had poſitive Orders, from the Court, to fight; that he had harangued the ſeveral Brigades of his Army, and repreſented to them, that Things were come to ſuch a Paſs, that they muſt either conquer or die; and that for their greater Encouragement, he had ordered the Chaplains of his Army, to give the Troops a general Abſolution. Upon all theſe Advices, the *Allies* had great Reaſon to believe they ſhould be attack'd; and the Expectation of a ſudden Engagement increaſed greatly, when that Morning, about Eight a-Clock, the *French* Army decamping from *Roquelincourt*, and Mount *St. Eloy*, marched in twelve Columns between *Freſne* and *Lens*; and one of their Columns advanced to *Bertricourt*, with all their Generals, to view the Situation of the *Confederate* Army. The Marſhals *de Villars*, and *de Monteſquiou*, were in the *Centre* of the *French* Army, the Marſhal *de Berwick* on the *Right*, and the Marſhal *d'Arco* on the *Left*. In this Manner they encamped, with their *Right* to *Tanpoux*, and their *Left* at *Noyelles*, almoſt within Cannon-ſhot of the Intrenchments of the *Confederates*.

Upon the Approach of the Enemy, the *Confederate* Generals repaired to their reſpective Poſts, and all neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made to receive them. The Cannon were placed on the Avenues leading to the Camp; and the Prince of *Naſſau*, with twenty Battalions from the Siege, and eleven more, from the Intrenchments between *Dechy* and *Fierin*, joined the Grand Army; but the Marſhal *de Villars* did not think his Superiority of ten Thouſand Men ſufficient to Counterballance the Advantage of the Ground, on the Side of the *Confederates*; wherefore, after having continued for ſome Time at *Bertricourt*, within Musket-ſhot of the *Confederate* Camp, he marched back, and joined the *Centre* of his Army between *Lens* and *Freſne*: He alſo made a Motion, ſoon after, towards his *Left*, and encamped between *Noyelles ſous Lens*, and the Riſing Grounds of *St. Laurens*. Here he held a grand Council of War, with all the General Officers; who were unanimouſly of Opinion, that it was impoſſible to force ſo formidable an Army, and ſo well intrenched, without running the Riſque of loſing that of *France*. The Council being over, the Marſhal *de Villars* ordered the *General* to be beat, on the Fourth of *June*, in the Middle of the Day; after having been four Days in the Preſence of the *Allies*, and marched towards *Arras*, where the Baggage had been left. However, he did not remove above a ſmall League from the *Confederates*; poſting his *Right* upon the *Scarpe*, near *Garverelle*, his *Left* towards *Aunay*, and his *Centre* at *Telache*. The Marſhal *de Villars* imagined the *Allies* would have detached ſome Troops from their Intrenchments, to attack him in the *Rear*, and had taken all the neceſſary Precautions to give them a good Reception; but the *Confederate* Generals, who, after the Example of that Great Duke of *Parma*, *Alexander Farneſe*, knew as well how to avoid fighting, as when to engage, were not to be drawn to an Action, when the Enemy ſeemed to ſeek it: And as their only View then was the Reduction of *Doway*, they reſolved not to employ their Forces any otherwiſe, than on the Defenſive. Hereupon, the Duke of *Berwick*, who had only come to *Flanders* to be aſſiſtant to the Marſhal *de Villars*, in Caſe of any Action, finding it was impoſſible to tempt the *Allies* to engage, ſet out, ſoon after, for Court; from whence he went afterwards to *Dauphiné*,

But dare not attempt it.

Dauphiné, to take upon him the Command of the Army, which the King of *France* was to have there.

Continua-tion of the Siege of *Doway*.

THE *Confederate* Generals finding the *French* durſt not attack them, rightly judged, that the Marſhal *de Villars* had no other Deſign, than to keep them in a continual Alarm, and thereby ſpin out the Siege; wherefore, they thought fit to ſend back the Troops, which they had drawn from the Siege; and thoſe under General *Fagel* returned into the Lines, on the other Side the *Scarpe*. To prevent, however, any Surprize from the Enemy, Orders were given to join the ſeveral Redoubts made before the *Front* of the Camp, by an Intrenchment, which reach'd from *Montigny*, at the Extremity of the *Right* of Prince *Eugene*'s Army, to *Vitry*, on the *Scarpe*. On the other Hand, Count *Vehlen*, General of the *Palatines*, was ſent with a Detachment of eight Battalions, and ten Squadrons, to ſecure the Poſt of *Pont a Vendin*, and hinder the Enemy from ſending any Parties into the *Chatelenie* of *Liſle*.

The Be-ſieged make two vigorous Sallies.

THE Communication between that City and *Liſle* being thus ſecured, the Siege of *Doway*, which had been retarded by all theſe Motions, was carried on with all poſſible Application and Vigour; notwithſtanding all the Obſtacles the *Allies* met with in their Approaches, both by Reaſon of the Difficulties of the Ground, and the reſolute Defence of the Garriſon. On the Twenty-ninth of *May*, the Beſieged made another Sally on the *Right* Attack, and penetrated into the Trenches; but they were repulſed, after a bloody Conflict, with the Loſs of about an Hundred Men, and twenty-five Officers. They ſent then to deſire a Ceſſation of Arms, for burying the Dead; but upon a Suſpicion, that their chief Deſign was to make uſe of that Interval to perfect ſome Works, their Requeſt was denied. On the Thirtieth, a Party of the Garriſon of *Fort Scarpe* made a Sally, and advanced towards *Pont a Rache*, with intent to have intercepted the Bread-Waggons of the *Allies*; but Colonel *Caldwell*, who commanded there, with three Hundred Dragoons, vigorouſly repulſed them, notwithſtanding he had the Misfortune to be wounded, in the Purſuit, in one of his Arms. On the laſt of *May*, the Garriſon of the Town made another vigorous Sally; but the Villages of *Dechy*, *Sains*, *Nazieres*, *Fieren*, and *Pont a Rache*; and having taken Part of General *Fagel*'s Equipage, which he had left at *Dechy*, returned into the Town with it, and a great Number of Cattle.

THE Beſieged ſtill went on in defending their Out-works, with the utmoſt Obſtinacy; making frequent Sallies, and ſpringing a great Number of Mines: Notwithſtanding all this, on the Fifth of *June*, the *Confederates* made two Lodgments, on the *Glacis* of the *Counterſcarp*, at the *Right* Attack; as alſo Lodgments on the *Right*, and on the *Left* of the *Left* Attack of the *Counterſcarp* of the *Ravelins*, and fired with great Fury from the Batteries of Cannon, and Mortars, to drive the Enemy from their Traverſes. Nevertheleſs, in the Night between the Fourteenth and Fifteenth, the Beſiegers perfected a Lodgment on the *Cover'd Way*, at the *Right* Attack; and repaired the Damage their Works had received at the *Left*, by the prodigious Number of Bombs, which the Enemy had thrown into them. On the Sixteenth, at Four in the Morning, the Beſiegers began to fire from a Battery of ſeven Pieces of Cannon, againſt the *Ravelins*, and made a Line of Communication at the *Left* Attack. The ſame Night, they, likewiſe, ſprung two Mines at the *Right* Attack, with ſo much Succeſs, that the Enemy abandoned all their Places of Arms, and the Beſiegers made a Lodgment at both the Attacks.

A *Ravelin* taken by Storm.

ON the Seventeenth, they ſtormed a high *Ravelin*, which had very much obſtructed their Advances towards the main Breach; and carried it with very little Loſs. This done, they brought ſeveral Pieces of Cannon upon their Batteries, and fired with ſuch good Succeſs, that the Breaches in the *Ravelins* were judged wide enough to be ſtormed.

The Poſt of *Bioche* taken by the *French*, but abandoned again.

AT the ſame Time, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſuſpecting that the *French* would attempt to ſeize the Poſt of *Bioche*, on the *Scarpe*, about half a League from *Vitry*, went thither in Perſon, with Count *Tilly*, and reinforced the he Troops poſted there, with eighty Men; giving poſitive Orders to the ommanding Officer, to defend himſelf to the laſt Extremity, and aſſuring im, he ſhould be ſupported in Time: Notwithſtanding which, either out f Cowardice, or Treachery, he ſurrendered the Place, that very Night, bout Nine, upon the Approach of the Enemy; and two Captains, with s many Lieutenants, and Enſigns, and a Hundred and fifty Men, were taken riſoners. However, the *French* rightly judging, that they ſhould never be ble to maintain that Poſt, abandoned it the next Morning early, after aving done ſome Damage to the Sluice; which the *Allies* ſoon repaired, pon their taking Poſſeſſion thereof again.

An Interview between the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, and the Marſhal *de Villars*.

THE ſame Morning, the Generals of the *French* Army went, with about two Hundred Officers, to take a View of the Inundation made by the *Allies*, on the ther Side the *Scarpe*, between that River and *Bouchain*: And the hereditary Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel* happening to be there, the Marſhal *de Villars* ent to know, whether his Highneſs would give him Leave to pay his Reſpects to him? The Prince readily gave his Conſent, and advancing, with ome Officers, to meet the Marſhal, told him, he was very glad of the Opportunity of being acquainted with him: Hereupon, they exchanged divers Compliments, and Monſieur *de Villars* preſented the Marſhals *de Berwick*, *e Monteſquiou*, and *d'Arco*, with the Duke of *Bourbon*, and the *Pretender*, o his Highneſs. Upon his preſenting the latter to him, he ſaid to the Prince, *This is the Chevalier* de St. George, and added, with a Smile, *You now*, Sir, *well enough who he is.* After this, Monſieur *de Villars* obſerving ſix Squadrons of Horſe drawn up pretty near, asked his Highneſs why they were here; and being anſwered, that it was in Reſpect, and Civility to him, he eply'd; that he was very well acquainted with thoſe Troops, and alſo with heir Gallantry. The Marſhal then invited his Highneſs to come to his Camp, and honour him with his Company at Dinner; adding, that he ould command his Army to their Arms, and entertain his Highneſs with he Sight of it; but the Prince anſwered, that he could not accept of his Compliment at preſent, but that another Opportunity might offer, when he hould be glad of it; adding, *That it depended on the King of* France *alone, hortly to procure the ſame.* Hereupon, they parted, with mutual Civilities, the Prince returning to his Poſt, and the *French* Generals to their Camp.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, thought themſelves, by this Time, pretty well aſſured, that the *French* would not venture to attack them, in their advantageous Poſt; but they had ſome Reaſon to believe, they intended to continue in their Camp, between *Montauban*, and *Noyelles-ſous-Lens*; though it were only to keep the *Confederates* in a conſtant Alarm; eſpecially as they had thrown up Intrenchments to cover their *Left*. However, having ſuffered very much there, for want of Water, they made a Motion, on the Fourth of *June*, about a League backwards, and encamped with their *Right* at *Pampeux*, and their *Left* at Mount *Vimin*; where they conſumed all the Forage in the Neighbourhood of *Arras*.

Doway continues to make an obſtinate Defence; upon which, Prince *Eugene* forms a Deſign to ſurprize *Ypres*, which miſcarries.

As the Garriſon of *Doway* continued ſtill to defend themſelves, with the utmoſt Obſtinacy, Prince *Eugene*, that he might not be an idle Spectator of the Siege, formed a Deſign to ſurprize *Ypres*: He conſidered, that the Enemy, when they aſſembled their Army, had reinforced it by many Troops drawn out of the Frontier Towns; and that having thereby very much weakened the Garriſons in thoſe Places, the Attempt might be very feaſible: He ſent, therefore, a Detachment from the Army for that Purpoſe, on Pretence of reinforcing the Poſts of *Warneton*, and *Comines*, and ſtrengthening the Garriſons of *Liſle* and *Menin*. The Troops appointed to put this Deſign in Execution, marched from thoſe Places the Ninth of *June*, at Night. About Two in the Morning, the advanced Party, who were to have ſecured the Gate, had it opened to them, as had been before concerted; but they found the Enemy within ſo ready to receive them, that they thought it beſt to retire, and the whole Detachment returned to their former Poſts. On the Twelfth, the Duke of *Marlborough* reviewed the *Britiſh*

Horſe, and Dragoons, which he found compleat, and in excellent good Condition.

By the Sixteenth of *June*, the *Confederate* Troops before *Doway* had lodged themſelves on the *Cover'd-Way*, at both Attacks; obliged the Enemy to abandon all their *Places of Arms*; and made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for ſtorming the *Ravelin*; upon which, the Beſieged made ſeveral Signals of Diſtreſs. The Marſhal *de Villars*, having Intelligence thereof, again gave out, that he was reſolved to attack the *Confederates*, in order to relieve *Doway*: And to make this Pretence paſs muſter the better, he again croſs'd the *Scarpe*, near *Arras*, on the Seventeenth; and returned to the Camp he was in the Twenty-eighth of *May*; with his *Left* towards *Arras*, and his *Right* towards *Oiſy*, near *Arleux*. This Report, however, appeared very improbable; not only becauſe the Duke of *Berwick*, who had come to the *French* Army, on purpoſe to be aſſiſtant to the Marſhal, as we obſerved above, in caſe of an Action, had left it ſuddenly, in order to repair to *Dauphine*; but alſo becauſe the Marſhal had detach'd ſeveral Battalions, to reinforce the Garriſons of thoſe Places, which were moſt likely to be expoſed to the Attempts of the *Confederates*, after the Reduction of *Doway*. However, the Duke of *Marlborough*, with his uſual Vigilance, in order to be ready at all Events, cauſed his Horſe to decamp the ſame Evening; and having paſſed the *Scarpe*, at *Vitry*, took Poſſeſſion of the Camp they had been in before, between *Vitry* and *Arleux*. They were followed, the next Morning, by the Infantry; but Prince *Eugene* ſtaid on the other Side of the *Scarpe*, to guard the Intrenchments; he was ready, nevertheleſs, to have joined his Grace, upon the firſt Motion of the Enemy.

Two *Ravelins* ſtormed, and one taken, after an obſtinate Reſiſtance.

All Things being prepared, as we have obſerved above, to ſtorm the two *Ravelins* at the *Left* Attack, the Troops, commanded for that Service, performed it with Abundance of Bravery; but met with ſo vigorous a Reſiſtance, that great Numbers of Men were killed on both Sides. At laſt, the Beſiegers took Poſt on the *Ravelin* of Earth, above the Breach on the Rampart; but at the other *Ravelin*, which was of Stone-work, they could not lodge themſelves any farther, than on the Top of the Breach; and the Miners found it very difficult to work there, by Reaſon of ſeveral Wool-Packs that were ſet on Fire, and cauſed an intolerable Smother and Stench, by the ſpringing of ſix Mines; *viz.* three *Fougades*, two large Mines, and one at the *Ravelin* on the *Right*; whereby many of the *Confederates* were blown up.

The Twenty-ſecond, at Night, a Detachment of the Beſiegers, ſupported by another from the Grand Army, opened the Trenches before *Fort Scarpe*. The ſame Evening, the Beſieged ſprung two Mines, at the Stone *Ravelin*, on the *Left*; which was ſo far from doing any Detriment, that it proved o Advantage to the Beſiegers; becauſe it gave them an Opportunity to make a good Lodgment there, which they perfected the next Night. The Beſiegers then went on in enlarging their Lodgments, carrying on their Saps, and laying of Bridges, till the Twenty-fourth of *June*, about Three in the Morning; when all the Diſpoſitions being made the Night before, for attacking the two *Ravelins*, at the *Right* Attack, the Prince of *Anhalt* ordered them to be ſtormed. This Attack proved leſs bloody, and more ſucceſsful than the former; for after a ſmall Reſiſtance, the *Allies* lodg'd themſelves on both thoſe *Ravelins*; and began, in the Night, to fill up the mai Ditch, and to make Galleries over it.

The Garriſon of *Doway* beats a Parley.

Things being thus brought to the laſt Extremity, on the Twenty-fift of *June*, at Two a-Clock in the Afternoon, the Garriſon of *Doway* though fit to beat a Parley; and offered to capitulate for the Town only, withou including *Fort Scarpe*, but this was refuſed. After a little farther Conſultation, therefore, they ſent out the following Hoſtages to the two Attacks Monſieur *de Valory*, a Major-General, with a Colonel, and Lieutenan Colonel, to the Prince of *Anhalt*; who, in return, ſent into the Town Majo General *du Trouſſel*, Colonel *Beveren*, and Lieutenant-Colonel *Morewitz* and Monſieur *Brandele*, a Major-General, with a Colonel, and Lieutenan Colone

Colonel, to the Prince of *Naſſau*, at the other Attack; in Exchange for which, his Highneſs ſent into the Town Major-General *Waſſenaer*, with a Colonel, and Lieutenant-Colonel, of the Troops that were in the Trenches.

THE *French* were immediately conducted to the Quarters of the Duke of *Marlborough*, where they were again told, that no Capitulation ſhould be granted to the Town, without including *Fort Scarpe*. Hereupon, they wrote to Monſieur *Albergotti*; and, in the mean Time, Orders were given to the Troops in the Trenches, to hold themſelves in a Readineſs, to renew the Hoſtilities, upon the firſt Order; but the Twenty-ſixth, in the Morning, Monſieur *Albergotti* gave Notice, that he was willing to ſurrender that Fort, at the ſame Time with the Town, but that the ſame not having been attack'd, he demanded, as his Right, to remove all the Proviſions and Ammunition that were therein. This Pretenſion occaſioned a Conference, in the Quarters of Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*; and at laſt, the Capitulation for the Town and Fort was agreed on, by Prince *Eugene*, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Field-Deputies of the *States*, on one Part; and Monſieur *Albergotti* on the other: The Articles were as follows.

The Articles of the Capitulation.

1. " THAT the *Popiſh* Religion ſhould continue there, without Alteration.
2. " THAT the Gate of *Morel* ſhould be delivered up, the Twenty-ſeventh of *June*, to the *Allies*, and the Garriſon ſhould march out the Twenty-ninth.
3. THAT there ſhould be a Ceſſation of Arms during that Time.
4. " THAT none of the *Allies* ſhould come into the Town till the Twenty-ninth.
5. " THAT all Officers, both Military, and Civil, ſhould march out the Twenty-ninth, with the uſual Marks of Honour, ſix Cannon, two Mortar-Pieces, and two Days Proviſion; and ſhould be conducted to *Cambray*.
6. " THAT all the *French* King's Servants ſhould be allowed either to march out, or to ſtay three Months to ſettle their Affairs.
7. " THAT the *Allies* ſhould furniſh a Hundred Waggons, and ſix Hundred Horſes, for the Uſe of the Garriſon.
8. " THAT the Sick and Wounded ſhould be allowed to ſtay where they were, till cured, and ſhould be furniſhed with Carriages when they went out.
9. " THAT the Garriſon ſhould have ſix cover'd Waggons, which ſhould not be viſited.
10. " THAT no Soldier ſhould be taken out of his Rank, as he marched out, except he were a Deſerter; but that any that pleaſed might enter into the Service of the *Allies*.
11. " THAT no Man, in the *French* King's Service, ſhould have his Perſon, or Goods, arreſted for Debt, provided he gave good Security for paying it.
12. " THAT the Garriſon ſhould carry out what Cattle they had paid for.
13. " THAT the Wives and Children of the *French* Officers, ſhould be allowed to ſtay three Months in the City, and ſhould have Paſſports *gratis*.
14. " THAT thoſe who belonged to the King's Works, ſhould have the ſame Liberty.
15. " THAT for ſuch Houſes as had been burnt, or pull'd down by the Garriſon, the Damages ſhould be ſettled, according to the Capitulation of *Liſle*.
16. " THAT no Horſes taken by Parties, and ſold to the Townſmen, ſhould be taken from them.
17. " THAT all Arms, Clothes, and other Things belonging to the Garriſon, ſhould be ſent, in two Months, whither they thought fit, without paying for any Thing but Carriage.

18. “ THAT none of the King's Servants ſhould be detained for his
“ Debts, provided they left Hoſtages.

19. “ THAT upon delivering up the Gate, the Governor ſhould have
“ Paſſports for ſuch Couriers, as he ſhould have a Mind to ſend to the Mar-
“ ſhal *de Villars*, or the King his Maſter.

20. “ THAT the Hoſtages, on both Sides, ſhould be exchanged, on ful-
“ filling this Capitulation.

21. “ THAT the Magiſtrates, and Burghers, ſhould give an Account of
“ all Bonds from the Garriſon to them.

22. “ THAT the Inhabitants ſhould have Liberty to ſtay three Months,
“ or to go where they pleaſed with their Effects.

23. “ THAT all Officers, and Soldiers, taken on both Sides, ſhould be
“ exchanged with thoſe of their own Rank, and an Equivalent given for
“ Lieutenant *Gledhill*, who was to be exchanged for Colonel *St. Mark*.

24. “ THAT what belongs to the Univerſity, Colleges, School, Magi-
“ ſtrates, Revenues, *&c.* ſhould be given an Account of by the *Citizens*;
“ as alſo of what belonged to Monſieur *Huſtin*'s Manufacture. Beſides, it
“ was demanded by the *Allies*, and agreed, that Commiſſary *Bermont* ſhould
“ remain a Hoſtage for the King's Debts, and the Magazines and Mines
“ ſhould be delivered up: That thoſe who had any Effects in *France*,
“ ſhould have Liberty to go and look after them, and all Priſoners in ge-
“ neral ſhould be given up on both Sides: And that the Garriſon of *Fort*
“ *Scarpe* ſhould march out at the ſame Time, with two Cannon, as many
“ cover'd Waggons, twenty others, two Days Proviſion, and leave their
“ Muskets in the Magazine.”

The juſt Encomium of the Governor, and the Garriſon.

PURSUANT to this Capitulation, the *Morel-Gate*, and the Out-Works of *Fort Scarpe*, were delivered up to the *Confederates*, on the Twenty-ſeventh of *June*, N. S. and Commiſſaries were appointed to take Poſſeſſion of the Magazines, and to view the Mines, which were to be diſcovered by the Garriſon. Thus was *Doway* taken, after a moſt obſtinate Defence; and it muſt be obſerved, to the Honour of the Governor *Albergotti*, and the Garriſon, that it was defended as bravely as it was attack'd; and that he did not offer to beat a Parley, till fifty Days after the opening of the Trenches; and that he only ſurrendered then, that he might not ſacrifice the Remainder of thoſe brave Fellows, who had ſeconded him ſo gallantly, in thirty-two Sallies he made during the Siege, wherein he had above three Thouſand Men killed. The *Allies* had about eight Thouſand either killed or wounded.

THE brave Marquis *d'Albergotti* was entertained the ſame Day, by the Prince of *Naſſau-Friezland*, as he was the Twenty-ninth by the Duke of *Marlborough*, who gave an Account of this important Conqueſt to the *States-General*, in the following Letter.

HIGH *and* MIGHTY LORDS,

“ YOUR *High Mightineſſes* will, I hope, be pleaſed to allow me the Ho-
“ nour to congratulate you upon the Surrender of the City of *Doway*, and
“ alſo of *Fort Scarpe*, according to the Articles which your *High Mighti-*
“ *neſſes* will receive from your Deputies. It were to be wiſhed, that this
“ new Conqueſt, with which it has pleaſed GOD to bleſs the Arms of the
“ *Allies*, would induce *France* to conclude a juſt and reaſonable Peace, to
“ the Tranquility of *Europe*. I am, with very great Reſpect,

From the Camp before
Doway, June 27,
1710.

HIGH *and* MIGHTY LORDS,
Your High Mightineſſes
Moſt Humble, and moſt
Obedient Servant,
The Prince, and Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

On the Twenty-ninth in the Morning, the Marquis *d'Albergotti* came out of *Doway*, at the Head of his Garriſon, which was reduced to four Thouſand five Hundred and twenty-ſeven effective Men; and having paſſed by Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, marched to ſome Diſtance, and then came back, and ſtaid with them till all his Troops were gone off. He then dined with the Duke of *Marlborough*, as we obſerved before; which done, he followed his Garriſon, who were conducted to *Cambray*, under an *Eſcorte* of two Hundred and fifty *Dutch* Horſe, of *St. Gravenmoer*'s Regiment. As ſoon as the *French* were departed, one *Saxon*, and five *Dutch* Battalions, marched into the Place; of which Lieutenant-General *Hompeſch* took Poſſeſſion as Governor; as did Brigadier *des Roques*, Engineer-General to the *States*, of *Fort Scarpe*, at the ſame Time, having been appointed Commandant thereof. The Generals going afterwards into the City, to view it, found therein forty Pieces of Braſs Cannon, two Hundred Iron ones, eight Mortar-Pieces, and a good Quantity of Ammunition and Small Arms; but a very ſmall Store of Proviſions.

The next Day, Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, with the Deputies of the *States-General*, went into the Town, in order to take a ſecond View thereof, and were met by the Univerſity in a Body, and complimented ſeverally. That to the Duke of *Marlborough* was made by Meſſire *Adrian Delcourt*, Chancellor of the Univerſity, and Provoſt of *St. Peter*'s College, and was as follows.

Compliment of the Univerſity of *Doway* to the Duke of *Marlborough*

My Lord,

“We come to aſſure your Highneſs of our moſt humble Reſpects, and of the inviolable Fidelity we ſhall obſerve towards our new Sovereign. 'Tis with much Pleaſure, and Juſtice, that we pay you our *Devoirs*. We can never ſufficiently revere a Sovereign Prince of the *Empire*, a Duke, a *Generaliſſimo* of the Armies of *Great Britain*, and a *Hero*, whoſe Victories and Conqueſts have aſtoniſhed the Univerſe. *Germany*, and the *Low-Countries*, my Lord, are the Eye-witneſſes of your Heroick Actions. You have beaten your Enemies at *Hochſtet*, at *Ramillies*, at *Oudenarde*, and at *Blaregnies*; you have forced the Lines in *Germany*, which ſeemed impenetrable; and you have entered others in *Brabant*, by an extraordinary Piece of Conduct, in view of a powerful Army, who gained nothing thereby but Confuſion. You have conquered the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, the *Spaniſh Guelderland*, *Brabant*, *Flanders*, and Part of *Hainault*. You go on from Conqueſt to Conqueſt; and the leaſt Step you advance farther, you ſubdue a whole Kingdom. We do not compare you, my Lord, to the *Heroes* of Antiquity, whoſe great Actions were ſully'd by all ſorts of Vices; you are a *Hero*, Wiſe, Temperate, Juſt, Affable, Generous, and equally averſe to Cruelty and Debauchery. It is no Wonder then, that the *Emperor* has created you a Prince of the *Empire*; that the *Queen* of *Great Britain* has advanced you to the higheſt Honours, and crowned you with repeated Favours; that the *Parliament* have given you all manner of Proofs of their Eſteem and Affection; and that the *French* themſelves, on a thouſand Occaſions, have ſounded forth your Praiſes. We might be expoſed, in a Revolution, to ſome Storms, inconſiſtent with the Peace and Tranquility, which are ſo abſolutely neceſſary to make the Sciences flouriſh. But we ſhall have no Reaſon to have any uneaſy Apprehenſions, if you will be pleaſed to grant us the Favour we moſt humbly requeſt of you, which is your Protection. We ſhall be infinitely obliged to you for it, my Lord, and we will offer up our Prayers to God, for the Queen of *Great Britain*, for your *Highneſs*, and for the happy Iſſue of all your Enterprizes.”

To this handſome Speech, his Grace was pleaſed to give the following Anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

His Grace's Anſwer.

"YOUR Obedience to your new Sovereign, will render you aſſured of the
" Protection of the *Queen* my Miſtreſs, and of her *High Allies*; and you
" no Reaſon to queſtion, but that, on all Occaſions, I will do you all the
" good Offices in my Power, to procure you all the Advantages which can
" be of any Uſe to you, and which may be anſwerable to your beſt Wiſhes;
" ſince the *Allies* have only taken up Arms, to re-eſtabliſh the publick Tran-
" quility, and the Sciences muſt flouriſh of Courſe, by the Return of Peace,
" which they ardently court and deſire."

THE ſame Gentleman made a Compliment of the ſame Nature to Prince *Eugene*, as did the Sieur *Briſſault*, Law-Profeſſor, to the Deputies of the *States*.

THE Reduction of this important Place, undoubtedly, coſt the *Allies* very dear, but becauſe the *French* Writers, who are generally given to *Romancing*, magnify'd their Loſs greatly, the *Confederates* publiſh'd the enſuing *Liſt*.

AN exact *Liſt* of the Killed and Wounded, on the Side of the *Confederates*, at the Siege of *Doway*.

Loſs of the *Allies* at the Siege of *Doway*.

THREE Lieutenant-Colonels; as many Majors; twenty-three Captains; thirty-five Subalterns; one Hundred Sergeants; and one Thouſand eight Hundred and ninety-nine private Men killed: Two Lieutenant-Colonels; four Majors; fifty Captains; one Hundred and fifty-two Subalterns; two Hundred and forty-nine Sergeants; five Thouſand two Hundred and ſixty-ſeven private Men wounded. Of the Artillery, fifty-four killed, and ninety-ſix wounded; Engineers thirteen killed, and thirty-three wounded; Miner twelve killed, and as many wounded. Total killed at both Attacks, tw Thouſand one Hundred and forty-two Officers and Men; and five Thouſan eight Hundred and ſixty-five wounded; in all eight Hundred Officers an Men; which the *French*, and eſpecially the Marquis *de Quincy*, with hi uſual Modeſty and Veracity, magnify to twelve or thirteen Thouſand. The *Engliſh*, in particular, loſt, of Lieutenant-General *Earle*'s Regiment three Sergeants, and ninety-one private Men killed; one Major, two Cap-tains, eight Subalterns, ten Sergeants, and one Hundred ninety-ſeven com-mon Soldiers wounded. Of *Mordaunt*'s Regiment; one Subaltern, ſeve Sergeants, and forty-two private Men killed; and two Captains, five Subal-terns, nine Sergeants, and one Hundred and ſeventy-three Soldiers wounded Of *Sabine*'s Regiment; one Captain, one Subaltern, five Sergeants, and forty nine private Men killed; and two Captains, ſeven Subalterns, ten Sergeant one Hundred thirty-ſeven Soldiers wounded. Of *Primroſe*'s Regiment; on Captain, ſix Sergeants, and twenty-nine private Men killed; and two Cap-tains, ſeven Subalterns, ſix Sergeants, and one Hundred forty-two Soldie wounded. Of *Preſton*'s Regiment; one Captain, three Sergeants, and forty ſeven private Men killed; and one Captain, five Subalterns, eleven Se-geants, and one Hundred ſeventy-five Soldiers wounded. Of *Hamilton* Regiment; one Subaltern, ſix Sergeants, and ſeventy-five Soldiers kille and two Captains, three Subalterns, five Sergeants, and one Hundred an twenty Soldiers wounded. Of *Sutton*'s Regiment; one Major, three Cap-tains, one Subaltern, and one Hundred and ten private Men killed; an one Lieutenant-Colonel, three Captains, four Subalterns, nine Sergeant and one Hundred and four Soldiers wounded. Of *Honeywood*'s Regiment two Subalterns, eight Sergeants, and ſeventy private Men killed; and thre Captains, as many Subalterns, ſix Sergeants, and one Hundred and ſixty four Soldiers wounded. Total of the *Engliſhmen* killed five Hundred an ſeventy, and one Thouſand three Hundred and thirty-nine wounded.

THE following Medal was ſtruck on Occaſion of the *Alies* entering th *French* Lines, and on the Reduction of *Doway*.

A Medal ſtruck on the Reduction of *Doway*.

ON the Face the *Queen*'s *Buſto*, with a Crown of Laurel, and this Inſcription:

ANNA *Auguſta*. That is, *Anne* the Auguſt.

ON the *Reverſe*, was repreſented a *Monumental Pillar*, with *Trophies*, on which *Victory* hangs a *Shield*, crown'd with a *Mural Crown*, wherein are inſcribed theſe Words *Salus Provinciæ*; that is, *the Safety of the Province:* At a Diſtance is a *Man unarmed, and flying before a Woman armed with a Spear, Shield, and Helmet*, like *Pallas*, and meant to repreſent the *Queen*; with this Inſcription:

Vallo Gallorum *Diruto*. That is, The Lines of the *French* being levell'd.

In the *Exergue*;

Et Duaco Capto. M.DCC.X. That is, and *Doway* taken 1710.

Motions of the *Confederate* Armies.

THE *Confederate* Armies continued few Days in their reſpective Camps, near *Doway*; both to give ſome Refreſhment to the Men employ'd in the Siege, and to ſee the Trenches and other Works levell'd; this done, on the Tenth of *June*, N. S. in the Morning, all the detach'd Troops being come into the Line, both Armies march'd from before *Doway*; and that under the Command of the Duke of *Marlborough* encamp'd at *Vitry*, with their *Left* at *Montauban*, and their *Right* at *Telu*; whilſt that under the Conduct of Prince *Eugene*, extended from the *Left* at *Telu*, to the *Right* at the opening of the Plain, between the *Scarpe*, and the *Souchets*. There they were obliged to halt the next Day, till their Baggage and Bread-Waggons came up; which had been kept behind by the Badneſs of the Roads, cauſed by the hard Rains, which had fallen for ſeveral Days ſucceſſively.

ON the Twelfth, the Armies moved from *Vitry*, to the Camp at *Villers-Brulin*, extending from the *Right*, upon the Source of the *Lave*, to the *Souchets*, and having the *Scarpe* before them. By this Situation, their Parties had a free and open Range, to make Excurſions into the Enemies Country, from the *Boulounois* to *Picardy*. The Marſhal *de Villars*, having been rejoined, by the Detachments he had ſent out, under the Command of the Chevalier *de Luxemburgh*, and Monſieur *de Broglio*, and having drawn out the Garriſons of *Conde*, *Queſnoy*, *Valenciennes*, and *Combray*, now would have been the Time for him to have hazarded an Engagement, had he been ſo fond of Fighting, as he pretended to be ſix Weeks before: But, inſtead of expecting the *Confederates* in his Camp, between *Arras*, and *Oiſy*, he retired behind his new Lines, from *Arras*, above the *Crinchon*, towards *Miramont*. The Deſign of the *Confederates* was to have march'd to *Arras*, and to have beſieged it; after which, nothing could have prevented their penetrating to the Heart of *France*, by *Picardy*: But this Situation of the Marſhal *de Villars*, who ſaw their Intent, rendering it impracticable for the *Allies* either to inveſt that Place, or to attack the Enemy, Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, reſolved to employ their victorious Troops, in the Siege of *Bethune*, a ſtrong Town in the Earldom of *Artois*: Accordingly, it was inveſted the Fifteenth of *July*, N. S. by twenty-five Battalions, and eighteen Squadrons.

Bethune inveſted.

THIS Place, which is one of the moſt conſiderable in the Earldom of *Artois*, is ſix Leagues diſtant from *Liſle*, and *Doway*, and five from *Arras*. It fell into the Heads of *France* in 1645; ſince which Time, *Lewis* XIV. had been of a conſiderable Expence on its Fortifications. It had, when the *Allies* beſieged it, ſix Baſtions; an old Caſtle, ſeveral Ravelins, and Half-Moons, and almoſt every where a double *Counterſcarp*. Monſieur *de Puy Vauban*, a Lieutenant-General, and Nephew to the famous Marſhal, and Engineer, Monſieur *de Vauban*, commanded the Garriſon, which conſiſted of nine Thouſand Men; for the Marſhal *de Villars*, having paſſed the *Scarpe*, the Eleventh of *June*, with Intent to cover *Picardy*, had thrown Reinforcements into *Aire*, *Bethune*, St. *Venant*, and *Ypres*, which he left to rely upon their own Strength, whilſt he went and covered *Cambray* on one Side, and *Arras*, and St. *Omers*, on the other. It is pretended, however, that *Bethune* was not ſo well provided with other Neceſſaries for its Defence, as with Men.

The Trenches opened.

ALL the Preparations that were requiſite, having been made for this Siege, the Trenches were opened, between the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth, at one Attack, and on the Twenty-ſeventh at Night, at the other; the latter under the Command of Monſieur *Schuylemburgh*, General of the *Saxon* Troops; and the former, under the Direction of Baron *Fagel*, General of the *Dutch* Infantry. They had under them, the Lieutenat-Generals *Pallandt* and *Fing*; the Major-Generals *Primroſe*, *Crone*, *Vertmuller*, and *Vicouſe*; as alſo four Brigadiers. Lieutenant-General *Wood* commanded the Cavalry. We ſhall not trouble our Readers with a particular Detail of this Siege, which was not attended with any very remarkable Circumſtances; wherefore, we ſhall only take Notice of the moſt Material.

The *French* come out of their Intrenchments, but avoid a Battle.

And throw up new Intrenchments of a vaſt Extent.

ON the Twenty-fourth, the Garriſon made a vigorous Sally, and a Diſpute enſued, wherein about a hundred Men were killed on each Side, and a great many wounded. On the Thirty-firſt, or, as Monſieur *Rouſſet* ſays, on the Thirtieth the Works were ſuſpended for twenty-four Hours, by Reaſon of a Motion made by the Marſhal *de Villars*. After having made a general Review of all his Forces on the Twenty-ſeventh, he ordered them, on the Thirtieth, to march out of their Intrenchments, behind the *Crinchon*, and to advance in eight Columns, as far as *Habar*; which is within a ſmall League of *Aubigny*. As this March was made without Beat of Drum; and as it was poſitively given out, that they would fight the *Confederates*, if they attempted another Siege; it was now believed they would have done ſo, and had a Deſign to have ſurprized them; ſince the *Allies* lying in an open Camp, without any Intrenchments, gave them the faireſt Opportunity ſo to do, that they could have wiſh'd. Wherefore, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, drew up their Army in Order of Battle, and recalled the Prince of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, who was poſted with a ſtrong Detachment, between *Lens*, and *La Baſſee*, to ſecure the Convoys from *Liſle*, and *Tournay*. Theſe Diſpoſitions for a Battle being made, the Duke of *Marlborough* advanced the Firſt of *Auguſt*, at the Head of a Detachment, to *reconnoitre* the *French* Army: But he found the Enemy, inſtead of being ſo ready to fight, were throwing up a new Line, and deep Intrenchments, according to Cuſtom. For the Marſhal *de Villars* finding the *Confederates* prepared to receive him; and being arrived, with the *Right* of his Army, at *Montenencourt*, at the Head of the *Scarpe*, and the *Left* at *Bertancourt*, towards the Head of the *Canche*, immediately ſet his Men at Work, as uſual, upon throwing up deep Intrenchments before his Army, from the Source of the *Canche*, to that of the *Scarpe*; in order to cover, by this Means, all the Country, from the Sea to the *Maeſe*: For the *Canche* ſerved them inſtead of a Line, from the Sea to *Heſdin*; from thence, they had made Intrenchments to the *Scarpe*, which ſerved as a Line to *Arras*; and from thence to *Cogneul*, where that River changes its Name to that of the *Senſette*, which goes as far as *Bouchain*; from thence, the *Scheld* ſerved for a Line as far as *Valenciennes*; where they had Lines thrown up the Year before, by *Queſnoy*, as far as *Maubeuge*; from whence *Sambre* went on as far as *Namur*.

BY this it was evident, that the Marſhal *de Villars* had no Thoughts of raiſing the Siege of *Bethune*; ſince all his Proceedings look'd more like the Behaviour of a Man that was afraid of being attack'd himſelf, than of a General who intended to attack others; wherefore, the *Allies* ſent back the Troops they had recalled from the Siege, which the Generals *Fagel*, and *Schuylemburgh*, puſh'd on with the utmoſt Vigour.

ON the Twenty-fourth of *Auguſt*, the *Right* Wing of Prince *Eugene's* Army, being out a foraging, towards *St. Pol*, near the Enemy's Camp, under a Guard of five Hundred Horſe, and one Thouſand *Daniſh* and *Heſſian* Foot, the Marſhal *de Villars*, who had Notice thereof, the Night before,

fore, detach'd thirty Squadrons, under the Count *de Broglio*, to attack the Foragers; and followed in Perſon, to be an Eye-Witneſs of the Action. The Count *de Broglio*, being arrived on the Mount of *St. Pol*, gave Orders for the Foragers to be attack'd, on that Side, by four Squadrons of Carabineers; whilſt ſome other Squadrons were advancing to attack them another Way: Theſe fell upon three Squadrons of the *Allies*, who gave way; but the Foragers aſſiſting their Guard, beat the *French* back, with great Slaughter. However, as the Enemy grew too numerous, they retired, in very good Order, to the Village of *Ligni St. Flochel*, and ſent an Account thereof to the Camp.

The *French* attack Prince *Eugene*'s Foragers, but are repulſed with great Loſs.

IN the mean While, the Marſhal *de Villars* advanced in Perſon, and having, in a Manner, ſurrounded that Poſt, ſummoned the *Confederate* Infantry to ſurrender; and upon their Refuſal, ordered Part of his Horſe to diſmount, and attack them: But they met with ſo warm a Reception, from the *Daniſh*, and *Heſſian* Foot, who were planted there, that they retreated in great Confuſion. During this, the *Picquet* Guard of the Army advanced; and Prince *Eugene* marching, likewiſe, with Part of his Cavalry, Monſieur *de Villars* thought fit to retire, with great Precipitation; being apprehenſive, that this Skirmiſh would draw him on to a general Battle. In this fruitleſs Attempt, the Enemy had a great many Men killed upon the Spot; beſides a Colonel, twenty other Officers, and three Hundred private Men, who were taken Priſoners, with a Booty of one Hundred and fifty Horſes. Some Accounts make the Loſs of the Enemy to have been near twelve Squadrons, either killed, wounded, taken, or deſerted. The *Allies*, on their Side, loſt only the Major of *Mercy*'s Regiment, two Captains of *Huſſars*, and a few private Men.

Bethune capitulates.

DURING theſe Tranſactions, the Siege of *Bethune* was carried on with all poſſible Vigour; but the Place being render'd ſtrong both by Art, and Nature, and the Garriſon being numerous, Monſieur *de Puy Vauban* made a very gallant Defence, till the Twenty-eighth of *Auguſt*, N. S. when the *Counterſcarp* being taken Sword in Hand; and General *Schuylemburgh* being ready to attack a Ravelin, and a Counter-Guard, in the ſame Manner; the Garriſon being very much weakened, and Proviſion and Ammunition falling ſhort, and a total Want of Ball, and Flints being daily to be apprehended; he beat the *Chamade*, and hung out two Flags; one at the great Breach of the Caſtle, and the other at the Ravelin.

THE Marquis *de Quincy*, relates a very remarkable Diſpute, that happened on that Occaſion, between the two Officers, who commanded at the Siege: As it was of a pretty ſingular Nature, we ſhall give our Readers an Account thereof, not queſtioning, but it will be acceptable to them. It was as follows:

A memorable Diſpute between two Generals of the *Allies*.

“ MONSIEUR *de Puy Vauban*, having hung out a white Flag, at General *Schuylemburgh*'s Attack, where the Breach was made; General *Fagel*, who had carried his Attack no farther than the Paliſſades, took it as a Derogation from his Honour, that the *Chamade* was not likewiſe, beat, on his Side. Wherefore, he gave the Governor to underſtand, that if all the Honour of the Siege was to be given to General *Schuylemburgh*, he ſhould not have any Regard to what was agreed between Monſieur *de Vauban*, and that General; accordingly he continued the Fire, on his Side, notwithſtanding the Suſpenſion of Arms agreed on between the Governor, and Baron *Schuylemburgh*. Hereupon, Monſieur *de Vauban*, and that General, who were in Conference on the *Counterſcarp*, thought this *Punctilio* of Baron *Fagel*'s very extraordinary; and the latter obſerved to the former, that perhaps, Monſieur *Fagel* might doubt of the Reality of this Conqueſt of the *Allies*, unleſs he had the Opportunity of informing the *States-General*, his Maſters, that he had exchanged Hoſtages; that, for his Part, he readily conſented thereto, notwithſtanding Baron *Fagel*'s Behaviour was neither polite, nor conformable to the Laws of War. However, he deſired Monſieur *de Vauban*, to give Baron *Fagel* that Satisfaction; to which the Governor conſented, becauſe he was not in a Condition to

“ take Advantage of this Jealouſy, to defend the Place ſome Time longer,
“ for Want of neceſſary Ammunition.”

The Loſs on both Sides.

THE next Day, Monſieur *de Vauban* ſurrendered the Town on honourable Terms; and on the Thirty-firſt, the Garriſon march'd out with two Pieces of Cannon, and all the other uſual Marks of Honour, in order to be conducted to St. *Omers*; being in all but about one Thouſand ſeven Hundred Men, for they had loſt near two Thouſand in the Defence thereof; though ſome Accounts make their Loſs but about one Thouſand two Hundred. The Loſs of the Beſiegers was computed at three Thouſand ſix Hundred ſixty-five Officers, and private Men killed, and wounded. The *Confederates* put three Battalions into the Town, under the Command of Major-General *Keppel*, Brother to the Earl of *Albemarle*.

THE *French* continuing ſtill to decline an Engagement, the Duke of *Marlborough*, and Prince *Eugene*, reſolved to make the beſt of the remaining Part of the favourable Seaſon, by laying Siege to St. *Venant*, and *Aire*, both at the ſame Time; thereby to ſecure the Navigation of the *Lys*. To this End, the two Armies march'd from their reſpective Camps, of *Villers-Brulin*, and *Rebreuvre*, on the Second of *September*. Prince *Eugene* extended his *Right* to *Etree Blanche*, and *Linghem*, on the little River *Laquette*; and the *Left* of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army to *Divion*, on the *Lave*; his Grace taking up his Quarters in the Caſtle of *Liere*. They ſecured their *Rear* with eighteen Squadrons, ten Battalions, and twelve Pieces of Cannon; inſomuch, that the Marſhal *de Villars* did not think fit to diſturb them. On the Third, a Detachment was made, to ſecure divers Poſts about *Aire*; and General *Dopff*, with Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, at the Head of ſix Hundred Horſe, and two Thouſand Grenadiers, took a View of the Country in that Neighbourhood. In their Way, they made a Captain, a Lieutenant, and about ſeventy private Men Priſoners, in the Caſtle of *Isbergue*; beſides a Captain, and thirty Grenadiers, in the Village of *Lambre*.

St. *Venant*, and *Aire* inveſted.

ON the Fourth, a Detachment of two Thouſand Horſe, under the Command of the Count *de Lagnaſco*, a *Saxon* Lieutenant-General, together with ſix Battalions, march'd from the Camp, to make Bridges over the *Lys*, at St. *Quintin*, paſs'd the River, and block'd up *Aire*, on that Side. The Quarter-Maſters, who followed him, marked out the Camp; and the two Armies march'd the Afternoon, nearer that Place, and encamped with the *Right* of Prince *Eugene*'s to the *Lys*, near *Terouanne*, and the *Left* of the Duke's to *Lillers*; his Grace taking up his Quarters in the Monaſtery of St. *Andre*, and the Prince his, in the Caſtle of *Bleſſel*. On the Fifth, the Troops that were deſign'd for the Siege of St. *Venant*, and *Aire*, according to the Reſolution already taken, march'd from the Camp, and inveſted thoſe two Places, the next Day.

FORTY Battalions were appointed for the Siege of *Aire*; twenty-ſix from the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Army, and fourteen from Prince *Eugene*'s, under the Command of the Prince of *Anhalt-Deſſau*; who had under him four Lieutenant-Generals, eight Major-Generals, and as many Brigadiers: And for the Reduction of St. *Venant*, twenty Battalions, with ſome few Squadrons were ordered, under the Command of the Prince of *Naſſau-Friezland*, who had with him the Lieutenant-Generals *Lauder*, and *Murray*; the Major-Generals *Hamilton*, *Vicouſe*, *Berne*, and *Villegas*; as alſo the Brigadiers *Cronſtrom*, *Rechteren*, *May*, and *Douglas*. Forty-ſix Squadrons of Horſe, under the Command of the Earl of *Albemarle*, one of the Generals of the *Dutch* Cavalry, with two Lieutenant-Generals, four Major-Generals, and as many Brigadiers, were, likewiſe, ordered for the Service of both theſe Sieges.

ON the Eighth, the Quarter-Maſters mark'd out a Field of Battle for the *Confederate* Armies, in Caſe the *French* ſhould make any Attempt to diſturb thoſe Sieges; poſting the *Right* at *Etree-Blanche*, and the *Left* to the Riſing Grounds of *Lillers*; and the next Day, they mark'd out another on the Side of St. *Omers*, for the ſame Purpoſe. During this, the *Confederates* being obliged to fetch their Proviſions and Ammunition, from *Liſle*, *Tournay*, and *Ghent*, the *French* formed the Deſign of ſurprizing a large Convoy, conſiſting of forty Boats, which were coming up the *Lys*, from the latter of thoſe Places, under a Guard of thirteen Hundred Men, Horſe and Foot, commanded by Colonel *Ginckel*, Earl of *Athlone*, who was to have been joined by another Detachment. Three of theſe Boats were laden with Powder, Cannon, and Bombs, and three more with Hay; others were laden with Proviſion; and others again with Merchandize, belonging to private Perſons. Monſieur *le Blanc*, who was the Intendant of *Ypres*, but was afterwards Secretary of War, gave Notice of the Departure of this Convoy to the Count *de Villars*, who then commanded in the Town; whereupon he detached Monſieur *de Ravignan*, with four Thouſand Men, Horſe, Foot, and Dragoons, from that Place, to attack them. On the Nineteenth, he met, and fell upon them, with great Vigour, at *Eloy St. Vive*, not far from *Courtray*. With this ſuperior Force, he defeated the Guard; kill'd about two Hundred Men; took ſix Hundred, with Monſieur *Ginckel* himſelf, Priſoners; blew up ſome Boats laden with Ammunition; ſunk others laden with Cannon-Ball, and Bomb-ſhells, to put a Stop to the Navigation of the River; and then retreated, with ſo much Expedition and Caution, that a Detachment ſent after him by the *Confederates* to cut them off, could not poſſibly come up with him in Time. This Accident did not a little add to the Length of the Sieges, though no Time was loſt to repair the Damage done thereby. The Shock, occaſioned by the blowing up of the Boats laden with Powder, Cannon, Grenades, *&c.* was ſo very terrible, that the whole Village of *St. Eloy Vive* was overthrown, and all the Country round was ſhaken, as if there had been an Earthquake, as far as *St. Quintin*; where the Windows were broken by it; and the River *Lys* was divided into two Streams, quite croſs the Country.

The Enemy defeat a Party of the *Confederates*, and deſtroy a large Convoy.

St. Venant ſurrenders.

St. Venant, a Town in the Earldom of *Artois*, near the Borders of *Flanders*, about four Miles *Eaſt* of *Aire*, twenty-ſix *South* of *Dunkirk*, and as many *North* of *Arras*, proved the eaſieſt of theſe two Sieges; for, notwithſtanding the Approaches were ſo difficult, that they could not break Ground before it till the Sixteenth of *September*, it was then puſh'd on, with ſuch great Vigour, that the Garriſon beat a Parley the Twenty-ninth, and delivered up one of the Gates next Day. They were allowed to march out with all the Marks of Honour, Cannon excepted, and were conducted to *Arras*. The *French* Governor, however, upon his Arrival at *Verſailles*, was committed to the *Baſtille*, as it was ſaid, becauſe he had made ſo poor a Defence. The Sieur *Bruyn*, one of the Engineers of the *States*, who had the Direction of the Siege, was appointed Governor of the Town for the *Allies*: But we ſhall give a more particular Account of this ſhort Siege.

St. Venant, which is almoſt a regular *Hexagon*, is ſituated in the Midſt of Moraſſes, and Inundations, and there is no Acceſs to it but one Way. Brigadier *de Selve* commanded therein, with ſeven Battalions. The firſt Thing the Beſiegers had to do, was to turn off the Waters of the River *Lys*, of the Brook *le Beck*, and another, which made the Inundations. This was done by the Direction of Monſieur *de Bruyn*, who had ſix Engineers under him: But as this was a Work of ſome Time, the *Allies* could not open the Trenches till the Sixteenth in the Evening; however, they then did it, with four Battalions, and two Thouſand Workmen, but one Hundred and fifty Perches from the *Counterſcarp*, a Thing ſcarce ever heard of before. This occaſioned their being the ſooner diſcovered; and having one Hundred and fifty Men kill'd, or wounded. They drew, however, a Parallel, that Night, of one Hundred and eighty Perches, from the Book of *le Beck*, to the high Road to *a Bune*; with the Communications, which were of a large Extent.

THE Night following, they perfected their Works; and as the firſt Parallel was ſo near, they thought a ſecond needleſs; wherefore, they only drew two Saps, on the *Right* and *Left* of the Parallel, towards the Inundation, and before the Ditch of the *Counterſcarp*. In the Night, between the Eighteenth and Nineteenth, the Beſiegers drew a Line of one Hundred and forty Perches, from the *Left* of the Parallel, to the Point of the Ditch, which ſurrounded the Saliant Angle of the *Counterſcarp*; where they made a Lodgment. They began, at the ſame Time, to work on a Battery of ſix

Pieces of Cannon, which play'd on the Place, the Twenty-third in the Morning: The next Night, and the Twenty-ſecond in the Evening, they advanced to the Point of the *Counter-Guard*, which covered the firſt *Counterſcarp*.

In the Night, between the Twenty-ſecond and Twenty-third, the Beſieged made a Sally with ſeven Companies of Grenadiers; who, at firſt, obliged the Workmen to retreat, and overthrew ſome Gabions; but the Soldiers, in the Trenches, ſoon obliged them to retire, in their Turn, with ſome Loſs. This did not diſcourage them, however, from making another Sally, the very next Night, on the Lodgment of the *Counter-Guard*; but they ſucceeded therein, worſe than in the former; the Count *de Beranger*, who commanded it, being kill'd in the Action, together with his *Aid de Camp*. Beſides theſe Efforts, the Beſieged kindled great Fires, which expoſed the Works of the Beſiegers too much, for them to advance very faſt. However, they paſſed the two Ditches, on the Twenty-fifth at Night, and lodged themſelves on the Saliant Angle of the *Counterſcarp*; ſo that a Breach being made in the *Counter-Guard* the Twenty-ſixth, they paſſed the Ditch the Twenty-eighth, and attack'd the *Counter-Guard*, and the Saliant Angle of the ſecond *Counterſcarp*. The Beſieged defended themſelves bravely in both, and repulſed the Beſiegers twice; but, at the third Attack, they made themſelves Maſters of them, with ſome Loſs. Hereupon, the Brigadier found he was now at the laſt Extremity; wherefore he beat the *Chamade*, the next Day, and the Morrow after the Capitulation was ſigned. The Loſs of the *Allies*, in this Siege, was only one Hundred and ſeventy Men kill'd, and ſeven Hundred thirty-one wounded; beſides ſeven Officers kill'd, and thirty-one wounded.

Deſcription of *Aire*.

The Siege of *Aire* coſt more Time, as well as Labour, and the Loſs of a great Number of Men: The Strength of the Place was owing to its Situation, amongſt Moraſſes, and Inundations. It is a large handſome City, lying on the River *Lys*, which paſſes through the Ditch; and is twenty-five Miles *South* of *Dunkirk*; twenty-eight *North-Weſt* of *Arras*, and twenty-ſix *Eaſt* of *Boulogne*. It is a ſort of an Oblong, fortified with eight Baſtions, ten Half-Moons, and two Horn-works. At four Hundred Rods diſtance from the Town, there is a regular Fort, which has five Baſtions, and its large *Glacis* is ſurrounded by an outward Ditch. Beſides, it was defended by a very numerous Garriſon, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Goesbriant*; who had under him the Count *d'Eſtrades*, a Major-General, and ſeven Brigadiers, with a Garriſon of fourteen Battalions, and three Regiments of Dragoons.

The Trenches opened.

The Trenches were opened before the Town on the Twelfth of *September*, N. S. at two Attacks, one on the Side of *St. Quintin*, and the other on the Side of the Village of *Lambre*: On the Twenty-firſt, at Night, the Beſieged made a Sally, with four Hundred Fuſiliers, and two Hundred Workmen; but they were obliged to retreat with the Loſs of forty of their Men, and without being able to effect any Thing. The next Day, there happened a ſharp Skirmiſh, near the Village of *Rebeck*, on the other Side of the *Lys*: The Enemy advanced with a Thouſand Horſe, to beat up the Quarters of the *Confederate* General Officers, on the *Right* of the ſaid Village; but they met with ſo warm a Reception from the Guard, that the *Picquet* having thereby Time given them to come up to their Aſſiſtance, about four Hundred and fifty of the Enemy were killed on the Spot, and twelve Officers, with two Hundred and twenty Troopers, all mounted, were made Priſoners, and three Hundred Horſes taken; and all this was with the Loſs only of forty or fifty Men killed or wounded on the Side of the *Allies*.

On the Twenty-third, the Beſieged attack'd a Redoubt on the *Right*, and made themſelves Maſters thereof with little Reſiſtance, and a very ſmall Loſs. When Monſieur *de Goesbriant* received Notice of this Attack, he was at Table, with a great Number of Officers in his Company; whereupon, he immediately ordered out a Body of Troops, to ſuſtain thoſe in the Redoubt, and moſt of the Officers went with them as Voluntiers: But being obliged to paſs under the Fire of the *Confederate* Batteries, and Parallel, the greateſt Part of them were either killed or wounded, and a Colonel of Dragoons was taken Priſoner. On the Twentieth, the Chevalier *de Luxemburgh* formed a Deſign to ſurprize *Fort Scarpe*; to this End, he marched from *Bouchain*, with a ſtrong Detachment, to *Pont a Rache*; ſent a Hundred Men, in the Night, to *Belleſonties*, near that Fort; and concealed ſome Grenadiers in two Waggons loaden with Hay. Theſe Waggons were, likewiſe, driven by Soldiers, diſguiſed like Peaſants, who were to ſeize the Barrier; and, upon a Signal given, they were to have been ſupported firſt by the others, and then by Monſieur *de Luxemburgh* in Perſon. But, by good Fortune, Lieutenant-General *Hompeſch*, having ſome Suſpicion of the Enemy's Deſign, happened to be gone, at the ſame Time, into the Fort, to give the neceſſary Orders for its Security, and had left his Guard without the Barrier; theſe walking their Horſes, and by meer Chance following the Waggons, the Enemy imagined they were diſcovered, and betook themſelves to their Heels; leaving the Captain, and one of their Men Priſoners.

The Marſhal *de Villars* reſigns the Command of the *French* Army.

THE Day before this happened, the Marſhal *d'Harcourt* arrived in the Enemy's Camp, to whom the Marſhal *de Villars* reſigned the Command of the Army, and ſet out the ſame Day for *France*. The Occaſion of this Change, remains a Secret to this Day; though it was generally believed, that he deſired Leave to go to the Waters of *Bourbon*, for the Recovery of his Health. However, another Reaſon has been aſſigned for it, to which, nevertheleſs, our Author himſelf does not ſeem to give entire Credit; wherefore, we ſhall relate it in his own Words: "I have been ſince informed, ſays "he, that the true Cauſe of the Removal of Marſhal *de Villars* from the "Command, was his having dropped ſome Words, which reflected upon the "Ducheſs of *Burgundy*, the Day he attack'd Prince *Eugene*'s Foragers: And "ſome officious Pick-thank having told the ſame to that Princeſs, ſhe complained thereof to the King of *France*; upon which that Marſhal was ſuddenly recalled. However, I relate this (continues our Author) only as a "private Story, for which I have not yet ſufficient Vouchers; wherefore, I "would not have my Readers rely entirely on the Truth of it."

TO return from whence we have digreſſed; the *Allies*, before *Aire*, having carried on their Approaches towards a Redoubt, which covered the Cauſe-way of *Bethune*, took the ſame, on the Fifth of *October*, Sword in Hand: The ſame Night, they carry'd a Cover'd Way, adjoining to the *Glacis*, and the Horn-work; and on the Eighth, they began to batter the Baſtion of *Arras*. On the Tenth, in the Duſk of the Evening, they attack'd and took a ſmall *Counterſcarp*, in the Front of their Approaches. However, the great Rains, and bad Weather, were no ſmall Hinderance to the carrying on of the Saps, and other Works; and, on the other Hand, by the Fault of the Engineers, the Place was attack'd on the ſtrongeſt Side.

A Lodgment made on the Angle of the *Cover'd-Way*.

FROM the Tenth to the Fifteenth, the *Allies* advanced their Works with great Danger, and Difficulty; that ſame Night, a Detachment was employ'd at the Prince of *Anhalt*'s Attack, to lay the neceſſary Bridges croſs the Bog, from the Corner of the Horn-work to the *Glacis*: This done, they paſſed over to the Paliſſades; and, attacking them with great Fury, beat the Enemy out, and took Poſſeſſion thereof. On the Twentieth, they made a Lodgment on the Angle of the *Cover'd Way*, with the Loſs of three Hundred Men. On the Twenty-firſt at Night, notwithſtanding Abundance of Rain had fallen that Day, they finiſhed five Bridges over the outward Ditch, at the Attack of *St. Quintin*, at the Gate of *Arras*; but in that Action, which was very hot, they had one Hundred and ſixty Men killed and wounded; beſides eighty-two wounded in the Trenches, and thirty-ſix killed. A Major of a Brigade, a Captain, and an Engineer, were likewiſe wounded, and eighteen Men killed, by the blowing up of ſome Powder. At Twelve, at Night, the Prince of *Anhalt* went into the Trenches, to make the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for attacking the *Cover'd Way*, and had his Hat ſtruck off by a Cannon Ball. It was thought proper, however, to put off the Attack to another Day, and go on farther with their Approaches by the Sap.

The Enemy make a vigorous Sally.

ON the Twenty-third, the Enemy ſallied out upon the Beſiegers, with all the Dragoons of the Garriſon; and having levelled ſome of their Works, retired into the Place, with the Loſs of only ſixty Men killed, and twenty-five taken Priſoners; but the Loſs of the Beſiegers was more conſiderable. The ſame Night, the Beſiegers attack'd the main *Counterſcarp*, with unparalelled Vigour, and Fury; and carried it, after about half an Hour's ſharp Reſiſtance; as alſo a Half-Moon, and ſeveral other Out-works in their Front: This done, they immediately raiſed new Batteries, for making the grand Breach in the Wall of the Town. On the Twenty-ſixth, at Night, after a prodigious Fire, and another Sally of the Enemy's, which coſt the Beſiegers many brave Men, amongſt whom, were ſeveral *Pruſſian* Officers of Note, all Hoſtilities ceaſed, on both Sides, at the Attack of the Gate of *Arras*, as if it had been by Conſent: But on the Twenty-ſeventh, in the Morning, the Fire began again, at Nine a-Clock, with as great Fury as ever. On the Twenty-ninth, at Night, a large Detachment attack'd, and took all the remaining Part of the Out-works, in the Front of their Approaches: This done, they immediately began their Bridges acroſs the main Ditch, to the grand Breach, and raiſed freſh Batteries to clear it. By this Time, a Trench of Faſcines and Earth being run through the Moraſs, the two Attacks were joined, and the Beſiegers had then eighty-five Pieces of Cannon, and thirty-ſeven Mortars and *Hawbitzers* mounted.

Another Lodgment made.

ON the Thirtieth, at Night, five Hundred Grenadiers and Fuſiliers, were commanded to ſignalize their Courage, at the Attack of a *Fleche*, on the Side of the *Arras* Gate; but hardly a Hundred came back, to bring the News of their Defeat. However, the *Confederate* Generals were reſolved to carry the Poſt; accordingly, on the Firſt of *November*, they made a good Lodgment for one Hundred and fifty Men, notwithſtanding the obſtinate Reſiſtance of the Enemy, who diſputed every Inch of Ground with great Fury.

ON the Second, at Night, the neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made, for attacking the two Angles of the *Cover'd Way*, and the Place of Arms; and eight Hundred Grenadiers, with four Hundred Fuſiliers, were appointed for that Purpoſe. They attack'd the Enemy with Abundance of Bravery; and notwithſtanding they were twice repulſed, made themſelves Maſters of thoſe Poſts, and lodged themſelves therein; but the Beſieged ſpringing a Mine over-againſt the *Ravelin*, which blew up a Hundred Men, and making a Sally, at the ſame Time, with the greateſt Part of their Garriſon, the Workmen were put into Diſorder, and the Beſiegers were obliged to abandon thoſe Poſts.

ON the Third, they attack'd the Saliant Angle, before the Baſtion of *Thienne*, with the ſame ill Fortune; for the Beſieged made ſo terrible a Fire, that the *Confederates* were forced to give over that Attack. They advanced then by Sap, till the Seventh, when the Enemy quitted the Saliant Angle of the *Counterſcarp*, before the *Ravelin* of the Gate of *Arras*; and the other Saps being ſo far advanced, as to oblige the Enemy to quit that Part of the *Counterſcarp*, whereof they were ſtill poſſeſſed, the Beſiegers erected a Battery, to enlarge and finiſh the Breach in the *Ravelin*.

ON the Eighth, all the Saps being joined, and the Beſieged obſerving that the Bridges were almoſt finiſhed, in order to ſtorm the Place, they thought fit to prevent it, by a timely Capitulation. Accordingly, between Five and Six in the Evening, the Governor, Monſieur *de Goesbriunt*, gave Orders to beat a Parley, and deſired to capitulate. Hereupon, Hoſtages were exchanged, about Ten, the ſame Night, the Beſieged ſending out a Brigadier, a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, and a Major; and the *Allies* ſending into the Town, four Officers of the ſame Rank. The former going to the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Quarters, the next Day, the Capitulation was ſigned, towards the Evening, by his Grace, Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the *States*. The Subſtance of the Articles was:

The Subſtance of the Capitulation

“ That the Gate of *Arras* ſhould be immediately delivered: That all “ Acts of Hoſtility ſhould ceaſe; and Care be taken to prevent any Diſor- “ ders, from the Officers or Soldiers: That the Garriſon ſhould march out, “ the Eleventh, with all the uſual Marks of Honour; four Pieces of Can- “ non, and two Mortars, and be conducted to *St. Omers*: That whereas, “ as many as had deſired it in other Places, had been allowed three Months “ to ſtay in the City, and diſpoſe of their Effects, ſuch of the Inhabitants “ of *Aire*, as had lodged any of their Effects at *St. Omers*, or elſewhere, “ for their better Security, ſhould, if they thought fit, have the ſame Space “ of three Months allowed them, to claim, and recover them: That the “ Sick and Wounded ſhould remain in the Town, till their Recovery: That “ the Garriſon ſhould be allowed ſix cover’d Waggons; that Deſerters “ ſhould be delivered up on both Sides; and Priſoners exchanged: That “ Hoſtages ſhould be left for the Payment of the Debts of the Garriſon; “ and that a faithful Diſcovery ſhould be made of all the Mines, and the “ Keys of the Magazines be delivered up to the *Allies*.”

On the Eleventh, the Field Deputies wrote the following Letter to the *States-General*, to acquaint them with, and congratulate them upon the Reduction of this important Place; which, as it contains ſome Circumſtances, not before-mentioned, we ſhall inſert, for the Benefit of our Readers.

Letter from the Field-Deputies to the *States-General*.

High *and* Mighty Lords, *Aire*, *Novemb.* 11, 1710.

“ After the Garriſon of *Aire* had beat a Parley, on *Saturday* laſt, in “ the Evening, and we, with the Princes, had given Anſwers to the above “ Articles of the Capitulation demanded for the City, and Fort *St. Francis*, “ the Governor made a farther Requeſt Yeſterday, that two Cannon more, “ than he had at firſt demanded, might be granted him; to which the “ Princes have condeſcended. Whereupon, this Day, at Noon, the Capi- “ tulation was ſigned by the Governor; and we have the Honour to ſend it “ herewith to your *High Mightineſſes*, by Captain *Smiſſart*, Adjutant to the “ Major-General, Count *de Naſſau Woudenburgh*; whom, purſuant to your “ *High Mightineſſes* Reſolution, of the Twenty-third of *October*, we have “ made Governor of this *new Conqueſt*; ſo we do ourſelves the Honour of “ congratulating your *High Mightineſſes* upon this happy Concluſion of the “ Campaign, and remain, with all Reſpect,

High and Mighty Lords,
Your High Mightineſſes
Moſt Humble, and
Moſt Obedient Servants,

N. Peſters. J. Tollius.
P. F. Vegelin, Van Klaerbergen.

The Garriſon of *Aire*, at the Sollicitation of the Governor, having been allow’d a Day more than was agreed to by the Capitulation, to provide Carriages, and other Neceſſaries, march’d out the Twelfth of *November* in the Morning. The whole Body, which conſiſted of fifteen Battalions of Foot, and three Squadrons of Dragoons, amounted now to no more than three Thouſand ſix Hundred and twenty-eight Men; their Number being very much diminiſhed by the Loſſes they ſuſtained during the Siege: And beſides thoſe who were killed, there remained above fifteen Hundred wounded in the Town. The Loſs of the *Allies*, at this Siege, was computed at near ſeven Thouſand Officers and private Men killed and wounded.

The Loſs on both Sides.

As ſoon as the Enemy had evacuated the Place, the Count *de Naſſau Woudenburgh*, Son to the late Veldt Marſhal *d’Auverquerque*, took Poſſeſſion thereof, with eight Battalions, which were appointed for a Winter Garriſon; and Men were immediately ſet at work, to level the Trenches, clear the

Breaches, and put the Town in a Poſture of Defence. This done, the *Confederate* Armies broke up from before *Aire*, on the Fifteenth of *November*, N. S. and marched that Day to *Bethune*, the next to *Pont a Vendin*, and ſo on to the Plains of *Liſle*. From thence, the Troops deſigned to quarter in *Tournay*, *Liſle*, and *Doway*, went to their reſpective Garriſons; and the Reſt of the Troops marched towards the ſeveral Places aſſigned for their Winter-Quarters; the Enemy having been gone to theirs ſome Time before.

A Medal ſtruck on this Occaſion.

THE following *Medal* was ſtruck on Occaſion of the latter Succeſſes of this Campaign.

ON the *Face* was the *Queen*'s Buſt, with this Inſcription:

ANNA *Auguſta*.

ON the *Reverſe*, was a Trophy on a Pedeſtal, with this Legend:

Bethuna, Fano Sancti Venantij, & Aria captis.

That is,

Bethune, *St. Venant*, and *Aire* being taken.

In the *Exergue*,

Inſpectant. Gall. Cent. Mill. M.DCC.X.

That is,

Inſpectantibus Gallorum Centum Millibus.

A Hundred Thouſand *French* looking on.

THUS ended the Campaign in the *Netherlands*; which, though not ſo glorious as ſome of the former, was of great Advantage to the *Allies*; who, during the Courſe thereof, had made themſelves Maſters of two Towns of vaſt Importance, *Doway* and *Aire*, though the latter coſt them a little too dear, and almoſt as many Men as *Doway*; beſides two others of leſs Conſequence, *Bethune* and *St. Venant*. On the other Hand, it muſt be confeſſed, that the Enemy, after the ſurprizing of their Lines, gained their chief Point; which was to cover *Arras*, and thereby prevent the *Allies* from penetrating into *Picardy*, which they otherwiſe might have done.

The Duke of *Marlborough* and Prince *Eugene* ſet out for *London* and *Vienna*.

ON the Sixteenth of *November*, Prince *Eugene*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, left the *Confederate* Army, and went the ſame Day to *Tournay*; from whence they proceeded the Tenth to *Ghent*, and the Twentieth to *Bruſſels*. There they removed ſeveral Difficulties, that aroſe about raiſing One Million, five Hundred Thouſand *Guilders*, to ſupply the *Imperial* and *Palatine* Troops with Bread and Forage, during the Winter; which done, they ſet out from thence the Twenty-fifth, and arrived the Twenty-eighth at the *Hague*. The next Day, their Highneſſes were ſeverally complimented by the Foreign Miniſters, and other Perſons of Diſtinction; and having held divers Conferences with the *Grand Penſionary*, the Deputies of the *States* for Foreign Affairs, and the Foreign Miniſters, about the ſeveral Parts of the War, particularly that of *Spain*, Prince *Eugene* ſet out, the Eleventh of *December*, for *Vienna*; as did the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Twenty-third of the ſame Month, for *England*.

State of Affairs in *Spain*

WE ſhall leave his Grace, at preſent, on his Voyage thither, and give a ſuccinct Account of what happened, this Summer, in other Parts. And firſt, as to *Spain*, King *Philip* went to his Army in *Arragon*, and gave it out, that he was reſolved to put all to the Deciſion of a Battle with King *Charles*, who was, likewiſe, come to head his Army. They lay ſo near one another, that King *Philip* cannonaded his Enemy's Camp; but his Men were beaten off with Loſs, and drew away to a greater Diſtance: However, before the End of *July*, there was an Action of great Importance, near *Almenara*. The main Body of King *Philip*'s Horſe, deſigned to have cut off Part of King *Charles*'s Foot, which was ſeparated by the Cavalry, commanded by General *Stanhope*. Hereupon, that General drew his whole Body together; and though he was greatly inferior in Number, he ſent to King *Charles*, and deſired Orders to engage the Enemy; which he did not obtain, without ſome Difficulty, and after ſome reiterated and preſſing Sollicitations As the two Bodies were advancing one againſt another, General *Stanhope* rode at the Head of his *Corps*; and the *Spaniſh* General, ſuppoſed to have been Lieutenant-General *Amenzega*, did the ſame. The two Generals began the Action, and *Stanhope* was ſo fortunate as to kill the *Spaniard*; whereupon his Troops, animated by the Example, and Succeſs of their General, fell on, and broke the *Spaniſh* Horſe ſo entirely, that King *Philip* loſt the beſt Part of his Cavalry in that Action; upon which, he retired towards *Saragoſſa*, but was cloſely followed by King *Charles*. On the Twentieth of *Auguſt*, they came to a general Engagement, which ended in a total Defeat on the Side of the *Spaniards*, by which Means *Arragon* came again into King *Charles*'s Hands. Hereupon, King *Philip* was obliged to abandon *Madrid*; and King *Charles* haſtened thither, but found the *Grandees* had all followed his Antagoniſt. The Inſincerity of the King of *France* appeared now in a clear Light; for, on this Occaſion, he might eaſily have perform'd the Conditions of the Thirty-ſeventh Article of the *Preliminaries*, and have obliged his Grandſon to have evacuated *Spain*; but, inſtead thereof, he ſent him Aſſiſtance. King *Charles* continued in *Caſtille* till the Beginning of *December*; but not being ſufficiently ſupported then, he was forced to return to *Catalonia*, for the Security of that Principality. The Battle of *Brihuega* was fatal to General *Stanhope*, and the *Engliſh* under his Command, who were taken Priſoners; but whether this Miſfortune was owing to any Miſconduct in him, in unadviſedly taking a wrong March, and ſeparating from the *Imperialiſts*, or to the Neglect of General *Staremberg*, in not ſupporting the *Engliſh*, as ſome ſay he might have done, but that he ſacrificed General *Stanhope* to Envy, has been Matter of great Debate, and is too nice a Point for us to determine.

The Battle of *Almenara*.

THE Inſtability of human Proſperity appeared, in a moſt ſurprizing Manner, in this Campaign in *Spain*; both Parties being Conquerors, and both conquered in their Turns; but King *Philip* had certainly the Advantage in the End; whereas King *Charles*'s Affairs, notwithſtanding he had triumph'd once this Summer, in the Capital of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, began to have a very diſmal Aſpect: For, beſides his being now confined within the narrow Bounds of the Principality of *Catalonia*, King *Philip* gained a very material Advantage over him, in having an invincible Demonſtration of the Affection of the *Caſtillians* to his Perſon and Government; inſomuch, that neither his two Defeats at *Almenara*, and *Saragoſſa*, nor his Retreat from *Madrid*, nor the Preſence of King *Charles*, with a veteran, victorious Army, were able to ſhake their Attachment to the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

State of Affairs in *Portugal*.

NOTHING material happened this Year in *Portugal*; except that, about the Beginning of *July*, the Marquis *de Bay*, who then commanded the *Spaniſh* Forces in *Eſtremadura*, made himſelf Maſter of the Town of *Miranda de Duero*, by Surprize; took four Hundred regular Troops and Militia therein; and then formed the Blockade of *Braganza*. But this was abandoned by the Marquis *de Risbourg*, upon the News of the Defeat at *Saragoſſa*; and ſoon after the *Portugueze* took, from the *Spaniards*, *Xeres de-los Cavaleros*, *Barcarota*, *Alcanza*, and *Puebla*; all Places with high-ſounding Names, but of very little Conſequence, being hardly better than Villages.

In *Italy*.

NEITHER did any Thing worthy of Notice happen on the Side of *Piedmont*; the Duke of *Savoy* complaining ſtill of the *Imperial* Court, and therefore refuſing to act vigorouſly. Beſides this, his Royal Highneſs had a very plauſible Pretence for not putting himſelf at the Head of the Army, being at that very Juncture indiſpoſed, as well as his two Sons, the Prince of *Piedmont*, and the Duke of *Aoſta*. Hereupon, the Count *de Thaun* took upon him the Command of the *Confederate* Army, but nothing was done of any Moment.

NEITHER was there any material Alteration in Affairs in the other Parts of *Italy*; for the Diſputes about *Comacchio*, and the actual Recognition of King *Charles*'s Title, being ſtill in the ſame Condition as before, the *Impe-*

rialiſts kept Poſſeſſion of that Place; and the Ambaſſador of the *Emperor*, and his *Catholick* Majeſty, at *Rome*, did not appear in publick with that Character; neither did Signier *Albani*, the *Pope*'s Nephew, aſſume any publick Character at the *Imperial* Court, though he ſtill continued to ſtay at *Vienna*.

On the *Rhine.*

ON the *Rhine*, likewiſe, both Parties being equally unable to enter upon Action, the Campaign paſſed over without any Thing's happening that was any ways material. The *French*, who, in the Winter, threatened the *Empire* with a new Invaſion, were obliged to weaken their Forces on that Side, in order to recover their own Frontiers, and reinforce their Armies in the *Netherlands*; and the *Germans*, through the uſual ill Management of their Affairs, were not in a Condition to improve that fair Opportunity of invading *France*; wherefore both Armies remained in a State of Inaction. The *Elector* of *Hanover* reſenting this, prudently laid down the Command of the Army of the *Empire*, not thinking it fit to hazard his Reputation any longer, upon the Promiſes of ſuch as had ſo groſsly deceived him, in former Campaigns; ſo that Command was given to Count *Grondsfeldt*.

WE muſt not conclude this ſhort Summary of Foreign Affairs, without juſt mentioning the Deſcent on the Coaſt of *Languedoc*, with Intent to make a Diverſion of the Enemy's Forces on that Side, and thereby prevent their joining King *Philip*; becauſe this Deſign was concerted with Major-General *de Seiſſan*, by the Duke of *Marlborough*. And, notwithſtanding that Enterprize was not attended with all the Succeſs, which was at firſt expected from it; yet it had this immediate good Effect, that it hindered the Duke *de Noailles* from joining King *Philip*; and at the ſame Time gave the *Confederate* Troops in the Neighbourhood of *Gironne* an Opportunity of reinforcing King *Charles*: This made Way for the two Victories, which his *Catholick* Majeſty obtained ſoon after, as we have obſerved before.

State of Affairs at Home.

HAVING thus given a conciſe Account of the Tranſactions of this Year abroad, as far as concerned the *Grand Alliance*, we ſhall now proceed to domeſtick Affairs. On the Twenty-fifth of *November*, the *Parliament* met, and it was remarkable, that the *Queen*, in her Speech, recommended the carrying on the War in all Parts, and eſpecially in *Spain*; but not the leaſt Mention was made, as had been uſual, in former Years, of the Succeſs in *Flanders*, or of the Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*. Neither were they ſo much as hinted at in the Addreſſes either of the *Lords*, or *Commons*, which undoubtedly was owing to the Change of the *Miniſtry*. "The *Lords*, " ſays a late Author, made an Addreſs of an odd Compoſition to her Ma-" jeſty, which ſhew'd it was not penn'd by thoſe who had penned their " former Addreſſes: Inſtead of promiſing to do all that was poſſible, they " only promiſed to do all that was reaſonable; which ſeemed to import a " Limitation, as if they had apprehended, that unreaſonable Things might " be ask'd of them, and the Concluſion was in a very cold Strain of Rheto-" rick; for they ended with ſaying, *they had no more to add*. The *Commons*, " (continues the ſame Author) were more hearty in their Addreſs." And another Author ſays, the Addreſs of the *Commons* was univerſally approved; yet, adds he, it had little or no Effect, with Relation to the Publick Funds, which had fallen conſiderably upon the Change of the *Miniſtry*. There was ſtill an Uneaſineſs amongſt the monied Men; eſpecially as they ſeemed now to be under Apprehenſions, that the Duke of *Marlborough* would either be laid aſide, or would reſign his Command. This Jealouſy was increaſed, on the twenty-eighth of *November*, when the Earl of *Scarborough* made a Motion in the *Houſe of Peers*, that the *Thanks of that Houſe might be given to the Duke of* Marlborough, and ſome Objections were made to it, by the Duke of *Argyle*: Upon this, thoſe who were in Intereſt of the Duke of *Marlborough*, being apprehenſive, that if the Queſtion were put, it might be carried in the Negative, they choſe rather to drop the Motion, by ſaying it would be Time enough to ſpeak of that, when his Grace was come Home; whereupon the Houſe adjourned.

Three General Officers turned out.

On the Twelfth of *December*, the Queen nominated *Richard Hill*, Eſq; to be her Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the *United Provinces*, and to the Council of State, appointed for the Government of the *Spaniſh-Netherlands*, in the Room of Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, whom her Majeſty had thought fit to recall from that Employment. About the ſame Time, the Commiſſions of Lieutenant-General *Meredith*, Major-General *Mackartney*, and Brigadier *Honeywood* were ſuperſeeded. An Information was ſaid to have been laid before the *Queen*, that thoſe three Officers, in their Cups, had drank *Damnation, and Confuſion to the* New Miniſtry, *and to thoſe who had* any Hand, *in turning out the* Old; which was underſtood as an Imprecation on *the Queen* herſelf. Some Perſons, who came over, about that Time, from *Flanders*, undertook to extenuate their Crime; and averr'd, that they only *drank a Health to the Duke of* Marlborough, and *Confuſion* to all his Enemies; a Thing uſual in all Armies, though it happened juſt then to be equivocal. Be this as it will, Mr. *Granville*, Secretary at War, was directed to ſignify to them, *that the Queen had no farther Occaſion for their Service; but that out of her gracious Bounty, ſhe was pleaſed to allow them to ſell their reſpective Regiments.* Brigadier *Honeywood*, being then in *London*, her Majeſty's Pleaſure was notify'd to him here; and the Order for ſuſpending the other two, was ſent to the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was then at the *Hague*, and tranſmitted it to them at the *Brill*, where they were ready to embark for *England*.

The general Opinion was, that it was thought neceſſary to make theſe Examples, to keep the Officers of the Army within Bounds; it having been reported, that ſome, out of an Exceſs of Reſpect to the Duke, had been ſo unwary, as to drop doubtful Expreſſions of *ſtanding by their General.* Beſides, it was charged upon the *Old Miniſtry*, in a Pamphlet entituled, *Faults on both Sides*, ſaid to have been countenanced by ſome great Men, that they had formed a Deſign of making a *General for Life*; but what Grounds there were for that Report, we ſhall not pretend to determine. General *Meredith* had ſoon after the farther Mortification, of loſing his Places of Governor of *Tinmouth* Fort, and Gentleman of the Horſe to the *Queen*.

The Duke of *Marlborough* arrives at *London*.

We return now to the Duke of *Marlborough*, whom we left on his Voyage to *England*; wherein meeting with contrary Winds, he did not reach *Solebay*, till the twenty-ſix of *December*, at Five in the Afternoon. His Grace lay that Night at *Chelmsford*, and arrived at *London* the Twenty-eighth. At his Entrance into the City, about Five in the Evening, his Coach was attended with great Numbers of People, with Links and Flambeaux, who by their Acclamations, expreſs'd their Joy at his happy Return. Though the Duke was very ſenſible of the Inſtability and Emptineſs of the Applauſe of the Vulgar, it could not but be ſome Satiſfaction to him, to ſee himſelf ſo welcom'd Home by thoſe, who ſome Months before had been ſo tumultuous, in Favour of a Perſon, who had been the main Occaſion, or rather Pretence, of the late Diſtractions and Alterations, which ſeemed principally intended to reach his neareſt Relations, if not himſelf perſonally. However, his Grace, who was always averſe to Popularity, thought it Prudence, at this Juncture, to avoid the leaſt Shew of it; wherefore, he ordered his Coach, inſtead of going directly to St. *James*'s, to drive to *Montague* Houſe; from whence, after having reſted an Hour or two, he went out, by a private Door. Upon his Arrival at St. *James*'s, he immediately waited on the *Queen*, who gave him a very gracious Reception, and diſcourſed with him about half an Hour; after which, his Grace retired to his Houſe.

Next Morning, the Duke was ſummoned to, and aſſiſted at a Committee of the Privy Council; and that Day, and the Days following, received the Viſits of the Earl of *Rocheſter*, Preſident of the Council, the Earl of *Powlet*, firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, the Secretaries of State, and other Perſons in the Miniſtry. However, it was for ſome Time a Queſtion with the Publick, whether his Grace had any Interview with Mr. *Harley*, who had now the greateſt Share both in the *Queen*'s Confidence, and in the Management of Affairs. They who pretended to have a near Inſight into the

Secrets of the Court, ſeemed fully perſuaded, that her Majeſty had reſolved to remove all Strangeneſs, and Coldneſs that might be between them; and the Event juſtify'd their Conjecture.

His Grace is not thank'd by either of the Houſes of *Parliament.*

In the mean While, the Uncertainty whether the Duke of *Marlborough* would be continued in his Command in *Flanders,* or not, caſt a freſh Damp upon the *Publick Credit.* It was therefore, the general Wiſh and Expectation of the moſt wealthy and ſubſtantial Citizens, that in order to remove that fatal Doubt, his Grace might receive the Thanks, at leaſt, of one of the two *Houſes of Parliament,* if not of both. But his Grace's Friends, in the *Houſe of Peers,* having already failed in one Motion for it, as has been obſerved above, were unwilling to attempt it a ſecond Time; eſpecially, as they found the Majority of the Houſe, inclined to paſs the ſame Compliment on the Earl of *Peterborough:* And as for thoſe who were in the Duke's Intereſt in the *Houſe of Commons,* they found their Number too ſmall to dare to make any freſh Motion. Thus his Grace, inſtead of having the Thanks of either Houſe, had the Mortification, to ſee an invidious and ſcurrilous Letter publiſhed, entituled, *Reaſons why a certain great General, had not the Thanks, of either of the two Houſes of Parliament.*

This, together with ſome dubious Expreſſions, ſaid to have been let fall by the Duke, in the Debates in the *Houſe of Lords,* concerning the Affairs of *Spain,* increaſed the Apprehenſions of many, that his Grace would gratify his private Diſguſt, and lay down his Commiſſion: For it was thought natural for his Reſentment to ſuggeſt, "That he had acquired a ſufficient Stock of Honour and Wealth, to deſpiſe the Frowns of Fortune; That it would be derogatory to his Character, to ſtoop to the Authors of the Diſgrace of his Relations; who, whatever their Pretences might be, would never heartily embrace his Intereſt, nor contribute to the Support of the Glory he had already gained; that the Fate of War being uncertain, the leaſt Diminution of the Proſperity that had hitherto attended the Arms of the *Allies,* might be charged on him as a Crime; whereas, if any Misfortune ſhould befal them, under another General, the Court would have Reaſon to regret the Loſs of ſo proſperous a Commander, and to court him to ſerve again, which would add a freſh Luſtre to his Reputation." But his Grace, who at his Departure from *Holland,* had engaged his Word to the *States-General,* and to Prince *Eugene,* not to abandon the *Common Cauſe,* reſolved to act the Part of a *true Hero,* and a *good Patriot,* we may likewiſe add, of a *conſummate Politician;* he ſacrificed his *private Diſguſts* to the *Publick Welfare,* by concerting Meaſures with the *New Miniſtry,* with the ſame hearty Zeal as he had with the *Old.* He prudently conſidered, that the preſerving his Command in *Flanders,* was the moſt effectual Means to maintain his Credit abroad, and to retrieve his Intereſt at Home. In Effect, it is pretty evident, from the whole Tenor of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Behaviour, that he never entertained a Thought, of laying down his Command of the Army; and the following Letters, which tho' dated ſome Weeks before, may properly enough be inſerted here, prove it beyond all Contradiction, and ſhew how much he had the Good of the *Common Cauſe* at Heart.

A Letter from his Grace, to a Gentleman very much in his late Majeſty's good Graces at *Hanover.*

Sir,

"Poor Mr. *Cardonnel* being Sick, I muſt aſk your Pardon for writing in *Engliſh,* but I would not defer any longer the returning you my Thanks for your obliging Letter of the Fifth, and aſſuring you, at the ſame Time, the Satisfaction I take in the good Choice the *Elector* has made of Monſieur *Bothmar.* Our Conjuncture in *England* is ſo very extraordinary, that it will require not only his Diligence, but his utmoſt Prudence. I pray God every Thing may end for the beſt; but our diſmal Aſpect ſeems rather favourable to *France,* than to ourſelves. I am, with Truth,

Sir,

August 18, 1710. *Your faithful Servant,*

Marlborough.

Sir,

Tranſlation of another from the ſame to the ſame.

SIR,

" I HAVE received from the Hands of Monſieur *de St. Laurent*, the Letter you was pleaſed to write to me the Twenty-ninth paſt; by which I ſee the *Elector* deſigns that Monſieur *de Bothmar* ſhall make a Tour to the Army, to confer with me, before he goes to *England*; which I look upon, as in Duty bound, to be a particular Mark of his *Electoral* Highneſs's Goodneſs, and the Confidence he is pleaſed to place in me; and I beg of you to aſſure his Highneſs, and his Miniſters, that I ſhall not make an ill Uſe of this Truſt, and that whatever I ſhall ſay to him, ſhall be with no other View, but to the Intereſt of the moſt Serene *Electoral* Houſe, and that of *England*, which are inſeparable; and as becomes a faithful and moſt devoted Servant, as I have had the Honour lately to teſtify to his *Electoral* Highneſs myſelf. Before the Concluſion of the Month, I ſhall take Care to lodge a Paſſport at the *Hague*, that Monſieur *de Bothmar* may purſue his Journey, with the greater Safety and Expedition.

From the Camp before Aire, *I am*, &c.
Septemb. 9, 1710. *The Prince, and Duke of* MARLBOROUGH.

Tranſlation of another, from the ſame, to the ſame.

SIR,

" MONSIEUR *de St. Laurent* delivered me, laſt Night, your Letter of the Second Inſtant, concerning my Lord *Rivers*'s Voyage. Thoſe I received, this Morning, from *London*, of the Twenty-ſecond paſt, O. S. confirm his Departure. I am likewiſe informed, from very good Hands, that he is only charged with Compliments in general, without any Orders concerning the Command of the Army. However, I beg you to aſſure the Perſon, who ordered you to write to me on this Account, of my moſt humble Acknowledgments for the Goodneſs and Friendſhip he has ſhewn me on this Occaſion; and to tell him, that if I durſt offer my Advice, in an Affair of ſo ticklish a Nature, and which ſo nearly concerns me, his *Electoral* Highneſs, if he ſhould mention it to this Lord, ſhould give him to underſtand, that he has the Goodneſs to honour me with his Protection and Favour, and he is ſatisfied with my Services; that all the *High Allies* having an entire Confidence in me, a Change, at this Juncture, could not but be of great Prejudice to the *Common Cauſe*. If his *Electoral* Highneſs would be pleaſed to explain himſelf after this Manner, I flatter myſelf with the Hopes, it would produce a very good Effect in *England*, to rectify the unſettled Minds of ſome, and to re-eſtabliſh, in ſome meaſure, the unhappy Situation of our Affairs; beſides the Advantage it would be to me in particular: Though I regard the latter as nothing, in Compariſon with the former: However, it would lay me under an Obligation to acknowledge it, by devoting myſelf entirely to the Service of his *Electoral* Highneſs, and his moſt Serene Houſe, to the very laſt Moment of my Life. I have diſpoſed of my Letter according to your Deſire, and aſſure you of Secreſy, being very ſincerely,

From the Camp before Aire, SIR, *&c.*
Septemb. 10, 1710. *The Prince, and Duke of* MARLBOROUGH.

Tranſlation of another, from the ſame, to the ſame.

SIR,

" I AM indebted to you for two of your Letters; the latter, of the Twenty-third paſt, was delivered to me, this Morning, by Monſieur *de St. Laurent*, and I was unwilling to loſe the firſt Opportunity of returning you Thanks, for the Communication of what paſſes in your Parts. I find my Information from *England*, concerning my Lord *Rivers*, was well grounded; and undoubtedly, the Reports which were ſpread, with Regard to the Invitation, and the Command, were with a View to influence “the *Elections* for the enſuing *Parliament.* It will be requiſite for me, both with Regard to the Intereſt of his *Electoral* Highneſs, and to the Publick Good, to act with Abundance of Caution in this Affair. In the mean While, it would be very neceſſary, that the World ſhould be undeceived in this Point: And his *Electoral* Highneſs may be aſſured, that in this, as well as in every Thing elſe, I ſhall endeavour even to anticipate whatever he ſhall vouchſafe to command me.

“SINCE Monſieur *de Bothmar* is to ſtay yet three Weeks in your Parts, I hope to have an Opportunity of ſpeaking with him at the *Hague.* The Siege of *St. Venant* being now happily accompliſhed, we ſhall now purſue that of *Aire* with the greater Vigour.”

From the Camp before Aire, *I am, &c.*
Octob. 1, 1710. *The Prince, and Duke of* MARLBOROUGH.

Tranſlation of another, from the ſame, to the ſame.

SIR,

“I AM extremely obliged to you for the Advices you continue to give me, in your Letter of the Thirtieth paſt. You may depend upon it, I will make ſuch Uſe of them, as you deſire; and that whatever you have the Goodneſs to acquaint me with, ſhall always remain an inviolable Secret. I make no Difficulty of renewing the Treaty for the Troops, for the enſuing Year. Of this you may inform Monſieur *de Bothmar*; and in Caſe I ſhould be gone, he will find a Letter at Monſieur *Klyngraeff*'s, which will adviſe him thereof.”

I am, &c.

From the Camp before Aire,
Octob. 8, 1710. *The Prince, and Duke of* MARLBOROUGH.

PURSUANT to theſe prudent Counſels, the Duke made a free Reſignation of his Ducheſs's Places at Court, by delivering into her Majeſty's Hands the Gold Key her Grace had, as Groom of the Stole. This voluntary Sacrifice of a Perſon ſo juſtly dear to him, but who had the Misfortune of having incurred her Majeſty's Diſpleaſure, was thought, by all unprejudiced People, a great Demonſtration of his Grace's Publick Spirit, and that nothing could come in Competition with his Deſire of ſerving his Country.

The Ducheſs of *Marlborough* lives greater, after her Diſgrace, than before.

ACCORDINGLY, it was ſo well taken by the *Queen*, that ſhe was not only pleaſed to renew his Commiſſion, but likewiſe to make a Diſpoſition of the other Generals, entirely to his Grace's Satisfaction: An inconteſtable Proof of her Majeſty's being as yet unſhaken, in the Opinion ſhe had always juſtly retained of his Capacity, and Fidelity, As for the Ducheſs, it was obſerved, that the Loſs of all her valuable Places, which amounted to ſome Thouſands a Year, was ſo far from being any Mortification to her, at leaſt, in outward Appearance, that ſhe lived afterwards, both in Town and Country, eſpecially at her Seat at *St. Albans,* with an uncommon Splendor, Liberality, and Magnificence; which very much abated the Envy and Malice of thoſe, who take a Pleaſure of reviling Perſons of Worth, and Dignity, when under Diſgrace.

WE ſhall conclude our Account of the Tranſactions of this Year, by obſerving the great Hopes *France* conceived (which we ſhall find, in the Sequel, were but too well grounded) of a favourable Turn to their Advantage, upon this great Change of Affairs in *Great Britain.* That our Readers may form an Idea how far theſe Hopes extended, and what was the immediate Effect thereof, we ſhall give them an Extract of a Letter, ſuppoſed to have been written by Monſieur *Petttcum* (of whom we have had Occaſion to make frequent mention above) to Monſieur *Buys,* ſoon after the Removal of the Earl of *Sunderland.*

“I HAVE been (ſays that Gentleman) once more at *Gertruydenburgh,* and uſed my beſt Endeavours, to prevail with the Miniſters of *France* to explain

Extract of a Letter from Monſieur *Pettecum*, to Monſieur *Buys*.

“ plain themſelves, upon what Security their Maſter was willing to give, for evacuating the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, *&c.* But I found that gaining Time was their chief Point; and every Pretence of Delay contributed, in their Opinions, to the Intereſt of their Maſter.

“ THIS ſurprized me very much, and ſeemed ſo contrary to all good Policy, that I could not forbear arguing the Caſe with them; and endeavoured to demonſtrate, from their own low Circumſtances, and the flouriſhing Condition of the *Allies*, that the deferring of Peace, in all Probability, muſt tend to the Diſadvantage of *France*. I ſhewed them, that the Affairs of the *Allies* were ſtill in the ſame Condition, or more proſperous, than when the *Preliminaries* were ſettled; that their *Arms* were *victorious* every where; that they had ſtill the *ſame Generals*, veſted with the *ſame Power*, *Intereſt*, and *Authority*; that they were now about to penetrate into the *very Heart* of *France*, *Doway* being taken, and nothing in *Flanders* was *able to reſiſt* the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Prince of *Savoy*; which made all the World wonder, *why the King of* France *would not conclude a Peace, when he could no longer carry on the War?* I urged the Unanimity of all the *Allies*; I repreſented that *England* was not only able, but ſtill determined to go on with the War; that the *ſame Parliament* was ſtill in being, which had ſo *readily granted* ſuch *great Supplies*; that the *ſame Miniſters* were ſtill at the Helm, who had had the Management of their Affairs throughout this *long* and *expenſive War*, and *preſerved* the *Publick Credit* beyond Example; and that, notwithſtanding the Removal of the Earl of *Sunderland*, the *Queen* had publickly declared, and promiſed, *She would not make any farther Alterations in her Miniſtry.*

“ HERE they interrupted me, and ſaid, Indeed if all I had alledged were true, the Meaſures *France* was taking would ſeem very unaccountable; but they could not believe me ſo ignorant of what was doing in *England*, as not to think that *France* had good Reaſon to change her Style, and expect Peace upon far better Terms, than could have been hoped for, or even thought of laſt Year: And they believed I ſhould be of the ſame Opinion, when I ſaw the *Engliſh* General *diſgraced*; or, at leaſt, *ſo far mortified*, that he could ſerve *no longer*, the *Miniſtry* diſcarded, *and the* Parliament *diſſolved.*

“ THEY obſerved that I was very much ſtartled at theſe Notions, and entertained them as utter Improbabilities. Upon which they told me, in ſhort, *That theſe Meaſures were already concerted, between* France, *and her Friends in* England.

“ I WAS ſtill more ſurprized, and begg'd a farther Explanation; upon which they ſaid, it was true, indeed, Queen *Anne* had declared, ſhe would make *no farther Changes* in her *Miniſtry*; but bid me obſerve the Artifice of her *new Adviſers*. This Declaration was confined to the *Miniſtry*; and, therefore, the Letter of her Promiſe was not broken, if ſhe did not turn out *any of her Cabinet Council*, or that might properly be called *Miniſters of State*. There was a Latitude left to remove all the chief Officers that do not come ſtrictly under that Denomination; which would ſoon be done, by picking out of the Offices of the chief Conſequence, all that were known to be in *the true Intereſt of their Country, and to be the beſt Friends, and moſt faithful to the chief Miniſters, without any Regard to their having ſerved ill or well*; and when theſe are all removed, and others of a quite different *Intereſt*, and *Principle*, put in their Room, in whom the *Miniſters* cannot at all confide, the *Miniſters* might continue ſtill in their Poſts, if they pleaſed, the *Queen* had promiſed not to turn them out.

“ THEY deſired me farther to obſerve, that there was no Engagement *not to diſſolve the Parliament*, which was now laboured Day and Night; and if the *States-Geneual*, foreſeeing the fatal Conſequences the Diſſolution of the *Parliament* muſt bring upon the whole *Alliance*, ſhould repreſent their Apprehenſions on this Head, though in the moſt ſubmiſſive

“ Manner, they will be told, *They meddle with Things, wherewith they hav*
“ *nothing to do.* And there are thoſe, who have now Acceſs to the *Queen*, who
“ will ſatisfy her, it is a Treatment ſhe ought to reſent.

“ BUT what they inſiſted upon chiefly, and with the greateſt Satisfaction,
“ was the Scheme, which, they ſaid, was laid to deſtroy the Publick Credit
“ in *England*, and would make it utterly impoſſible for the *Allies* to carry
“ on the War any longer. They inſtanced a great many other Particulars,
“ and concluded from the whole, that if the Marſhal *de Villars* could ſpin
“ out the Campaign, without hazarding a Battle, and oblige the *Allies* to
“ ſpend this Summer in three or four Sieges, the Advantage which *France*
“ would reap from the Meaſures concerted in *England*, would more than
“ counter-ballance the Loſs of three or four of their moſt conſiderable
“ Towns.”

Remarks upon this Extract.

WE ſhall not pretend to affirm this Letter to be genuine; but if it is, as the Behaviour of the *French Plenipotentiaries* at *Gertruydenburgh* makes it highly probable, their Court muſt have had an early Knowledge of, and a conſiderable Influence over, the moſt ſecret Deſigns and Tranſactions of the *Britiſh* Court, at this Time.

1711.

WE come now to an Account of the Proceedings of the Year 1711, which we ſhall begin, as we did thoſe of the laſt Year, with a Relation of all ſuch Domeſtick Occurrences as had any Regard to our *Britiſh* Hero.

ON the Sixth of *January*, there was a memorable Debate in the *Houſe of Peers*, about the Conduct of the Earl of *Galway* in *Spain*; on which Occaſion, after the ſaid Lord had given ingenuous Account of his Behaviour in that Kingdom, and was withdrawn, the Duke of *Marlborough*, togther with ſeveral other Peers, ſpoke very much in his Favour; and, amongſt other Things, his Grace ſaid, *It was ſomewhat ſtrange, that Generals, who had acted to the beſt of their Underſtandings, and had loſt their Limbs in the Service, ſhould be examined like Offenders, about inſignificant Things.* On the Twelfth, the *Houſe of Lords* paſſed a Cenſure upon the *late Miniſtry*; as having contributed to all our Misfortunes in *Spain*, and to the Diſappointment of the Expedition againſt *Toulon*; by being, in a great Meaſure, the Occaſion of the War's having been carried on offenſively in thoſe Parts, contrary to the Opinion of the Earl of *Peterborough*.

A memorable Debate in *Parliament.*

“ ON this Occaſion, it was moved, that an Addreſs ſhould be made to the
“ *Queen*, to free thoſe who were under an Oath of Secreſy, from that Tye,
“ that a full Account might be laid before the Houſe, of all their Conſul-
“ tations: Her Majeſty readily granted this, and came to the *Houſe*, which
“ was underſtood to be with Deſign to favour what was aimed at. Here-
“ upon, the Duke of *Marlborough*, the Earls of *Goldolphin* and *Sunderland*,
“ and the Lord *Cowper*, ſhewed, that conſidering the Force ſent over to
“ *Spain*, under the Lord *Rivers*, they thought an offenſive War was ad-
“ viſable; that the Expence of this War was ſo great, and the Proſpect ſo
“ promiſing, that they could not but think an offenſive War was neceſſary;
“ and that to have adviſed a defenſive one, would have made them liable to
“ a juſt Cenſure, as deſigning to protract the War. The Deſign upon *Spain*
“ was no Ways intermixed with the Affairs of *Spain*; the Earl of *Peterbo-*
“ *rough* fancied he was in the Secret, and had propoſed, indeed, the bring-
“ ing over ſome Troops from *Spain*, for that Deſign; and had offered a
“ Scheme to the Duke of *Savoy*, wherein that was mentioned, and had ſent
“ it over to *England*; but though his Royal Highneſs ſuffered that Lord to
“ amuſe himſelf with his own Project, which he had concerted for the At-
“ tempt on *Toulon*, he had declared he would not undertake it, if it was not
“ managed with the utmoſt Secreſy; which was ſacredly kept, and the De-
“ ſign only communicated to thoſe, to whom it was to be intruſted, for the

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“ Execution thereof. No Troops from *Spain* were to be employ'd in that
“ Service, nor did it miſcarry for want of Men. Theſe Lords farther ſaid,
“ They had given their Opinion in Council, according to the beſt of their
“ Judgment; their Intentions were ſincere, for the Service of the *Queen*,
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“ and to bring the War to a ſpeedy Concluſion: Yet a Vote paſſed, *That they were to blame for adviſing an offenſive War in* Spain, *upon which the Loſs of the Battle of* Almanza *followed; and that this occaſioned the Miſcarriage of the Deſign upon* Toulon.”

Remarks thereupon.

HERE was a new and ſtrange Precedent, of cenſuring a Reſolution taken in Council; and of deſiring the Sovereign to order all that had paſſed in Council to be laid before the *Houſe*. In all the hot Debates in King *Charles* the Firſt's Reign, notwithſtanding many Reſolutions taken in Council were juſtly cenſurable, yet the paſſing any Cenſure on them was never attempted, by Men who were no ways partial in Favour of the *Prerogative*: But they underſtood very well what our Conſtitution was in that Point. A Reſolution in Council, is only the Act of the Sovereign; who, upon hearing his Counſellors deliver their Opinions, forms his own Reſolution. A Counſellor, indeed, may be liable to Cenſure, for what he may ſay at that Board; but the Reſolution taken there, had been hitherto treated with a ſilent Reſpect; but by this Precedent, it may hereafter be ſubject to a *Parliamentary Enquiry*. The *Queen*, ſays a late Author, was ſo deſirous of having a Cenſure fixed on her former *Miniſtry*, that ſhe did not ſufficiently conſider the Wound given to the *Prerogative*, by the Way in which it was done.

ON this Occaſion, the Earl of *Peterborough* received the Thanks of that *Auguſt Aſſembly*, for his eminent and remarkable Services in *Spain*: This, as the Duke of *Marlborough* had not been honoured with the ſame this Year, could not but be a great Mortification to him, as were, undoubtedly, the Cenſures which enſued, with Regard to the Affairs of *Spain*, on the *late Miniſtry*, and the Earl of *Galway*, in whoſe Cauſe his Grace had ſpoke.

Farther Remarks thereupon.

“ I NEVER (ſays a late Author, on ſumming up this Matter) ſaw any Thing carried on in the *Houſe of Peers*, ſo little to their Honour as this was: Some, who voted with the Reſt, ſeem'd aſhamed of it. They ſaid ſomewhat was to done, to juſtify the *Queen*'s Change of the *Miniſtry*; and every Thing, elſewhere, had been ſo well conducted, as to be above all Cenſure: So the Misfortune of *Almanza* being a viſible Thing, they reſolved to lay the Load there. The Management of the Publick Treaſure was exact, and unexceptionable: So that the ſingle Misfortune of the War was to be magnify'd. Some were more eaſily drawn in to concur in theſe Votes; becauſe, by the Act of Grace, all thoſe who had been concerned in the Adminiſtration, were covered from Proſecution and Puniſhment: So this was repreſented to ſome, as a Compliment that would be very acceptable to the *Queen*, and by which no Perſon could be hurt.”

Richard Hill, Eſq; who, as we obſerved before, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary, and *Plenipotentiary* to the *States-General*, &c. in the Room of Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, having excuſed his going in that Character, either on Account of ſome Indiſpoſition, or for other Reaſons, the *Queen*, on the Eleventh of *January*, appointed the Earl of *Orrery*, a Major-General, in his Room.

WHAT Diſcourſe paſſed between her Majeſty, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, when his Grace reſigned the Ducheſs's Places, has been variouſly reported; but as that Converſation was in private, we ſhall not preſume to ſay any Thing about it. It is evident, however, by the Sequel, that her *Majeſty*, and her *new Miniſters*, thought it adviſeable to continue his Grace in the Command of the *Britiſh* Forces in *Flanders*; and, in order to make him eaſy in his Poſt, ſome younger Generals were ſent to command elſewhere.

A LATE Author ſums up theſe Matters, as far as regards his Grace, as follows: “ As the Duke of *Marlborough* was involved in the general Cenſure paſs'd on the *former Miniſtry*, he had not the uſual Compliment of Thanks, for the Succeſſes of the former Campaign. When that was moved in the *Houſe of Lords*, it was oppoſed with ſo much Eagerneſs by the Duke of *Argyle*, and others, that it was let fall. For this the Duke was prepared by the *Queen*; who, upon his coming over, told him, that

“ Manner, they will be told, *They meddle with Things, wherewith they have nothing to do.* And there are thoſe, who have now Acceſs to the *Queen*, who will ſatisfy her, it is a Treatment ſhe ought to reſent.

“ BUT what they inſiſted upon chiefly, and with the greateſt Satisfaction, was the Scheme, which, they ſaid, was laid to deſtroy the Publick Credit in *England*, and would make it utterly impoſſible for the *Allies* to carry on the War any longer. They inſtanced a great many other Particulars, and concluded from the whole, that if the Marſhal *de Villars* could ſpin out the Campaign, without hazarding a Battle, and oblige the *Allies* to ſpend this Summer in three or four Sieges, the Advantage which *France* would reap from the Meaſures concerted in *England*, would more than counter-ballance the Loſs of three or four of their moſt conſiderable Towns.”

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Remarks thereupon.

HERE was a new and ſtrange Precedent, of cenſuring a Reſolution taken in Council; and of deſiring the Sovereign to order all that had paſſed in Council to be laid before the *Houſe*. In all the hot Debates in King *Charles* the Firſt's Reign, notwithſtanding many Reſolutions taken in Council were juſtly cenſurable, yet the paſſing any Cenſure on them was never attempted, by Men who were no ways partial in Favour of the *Prerogative*: But they underſtood very well what our Conſtitution was in that Point. A Reſolution in Council, is only the Act of the Sovereign; who, upon hearing his Counſellors deliver their Opinions, forms his own Reſolution. A Counſellor, indeed, may be liable to Cenſure, for what he may ſay at that Board; but the Reſolution taken there, had been hitherto treated with a ſilent Reſpect; but by this Precedent, it may hereafter be ſubject to a *Parliamentary Enquiry*. The *Queen*, ſays a late Author, was ſo deſirous of having a Cenſure fixed on her former *Miniſtry*, that ſhe did not ſufficiently conſider the Wound given to the *Prerogative*, by the Way in which it was done.

ON this Occaſion, the Earl of *Peterborough* received the Thanks of that *Auguſt Aſſembly*, for his eminent and remarkable Services in *Spain*: This, as the Duke of *Marlborough* had not been honoured with the ſame this Year, could not but be a great Mortification to him, as were, undoubtedly, the Cenſures which enſued, with Regard to the Affairs of *Spain*, on the *late Miniſtry*, and the Earl of *Galway*, in whoſe Cauſe his Grace had ſpoke.

Farther Remarks thereupon.

“I NEVER (ſays a late Author, on ſumming up this Matter) ſaw any Thing carried on in the *Houſe of Peers*, ſo little to their Honour as this was: Some, who voted with the Reſt, ſeem'd aſhamed of it. They ſaid ſomewhat was to done, to juſtify the *Queen*'s Change of the *Miniſtry*; and every Thing, elſewhere, had been ſo well conducted, as to be above all Cenſure: So the Misfortune of *Almanza* being a viſible Thing, they reſolved to lay the Load there. The Management of the Publick Treaſure was exact, and unexceptionable: So that the ſingle Misfortune of the War was to be magnify'd. Some were more eaſily drawn in to concur in theſe Votes; becauſe, by the Act of Grace, all thoſe who had been concerned in the Adminiſtration, were covered from Proſecution and Puniſhment: So this was repreſented to ſome, as a Compliment that would be very acceptable to the *Queen*, and by which no Perſon could be hurt.”

Richard Hill, Eſq; who, as we obſerved before, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary, and *Plenipotentiary* to the *States-General*, &c. in the Room of Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, having excuſed his going in that Character, either on Account of ſome Indiſpoſition, or for other Reaſons, the *Queen*, on the Eleventh of *January*, appointed the Earl of *Orrery*, a Major-General, in his Room.

WHAT Diſcourſe paſſed between her Majeſty, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, when his Grace reſigned the Ducheſs's Places, has been variouſly reported; but as that Converſation was in private, we ſhall not preſume to ſay any Thing about it. It is evident, however, by the Sequel, that her *Majeſty*, and her *new Miniſters*, thought it adviſeable to continue his Grace in the Command of the *Britiſh* Forces in *Flanders*; and, in order to make him eaſy in his Poſt, ſome younger Generals were ſent to command elſewhere.

A LATE Author ſums up theſe Matters, as far as regards his Grace, as follows: “As the Duke of *Marlborough* was involved in the general Cenſure paſs'd on the *former Miniſtry*, he had not the uſual Compliment of Thanks, for the Succeſſes of the former Campaign. When that was moved in the *Houſe of Lords*, it was oppoſed with ſo much Eagerneſs by the Duke of *Argyle*, and others, that it was let fall. For this the Duke was prepared by the *Queen*; who, upon his coming over, told him, that “he was not to expect the Thanks of the *two Houſes*, as had been formerly: She added, That ſhe expected he ſhould live well with her *Miniſters*: Yet he ſhewed no Reſentment for all the ill Uſage he met with; and having been much preſs'd by the *States*, and our other *Allies*, to continue in the Command of the Army; upon that Account, he reſolved to be patient, and to ſubmit to every Thing, in order to carry on the War; and finding the *Queen*'s Prepoſſeſſion againſt his Ducheſs was not to be overcome, he carried a Surrender of all her Places to the *Queen*: She was Groom of the Stole, had the Robes, and the Privy-Purſe; in all which, ſhe had ſerved with great Oeconomy, and Fidelity to the *Queen*, and Juſtice to thoſe who dealt with the Crown.”

Some Reflections on the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Conduct.

THE Duke of *Marlborough* having been thus continued in the Command of the *Britiſh* Forces in *Flanders*, and the Duke of *Argyle*, who had given his Grace ſome Uneaſineſs, being recalled from thence, and ſent into *Spain*, it was the Opinion of many, that a Reconciliation was actually concluded between his Grace and the *new Miniſtry*: But the Author of four Letters, written in Vindication of the *late Miniſtry*, as to the *Management of the War*, and the *Negotiation of Peace*, who, it was generally believed, received Hints and Inſtructions from his Grace, plainly inſinuated, “That little more Harmony was to be expected between two Rivals in Power, than between a *riſing and a falling Favourite*. Some Perſons, ſays that Author, would ſtill pretend to put a good Face upon the Matter; and do not queſtion, from the Duke of *Marlborough*'s paſt Succeſſes, but he will yet frighten our Enemies into an *honourable Peace*: But I am afraid he is not likely to do much, at this Time, when the Enemy are encouraged to take Heart afreſh, the *Allies* full of Jealouſies and Fears, and himſelf extremely mortified: Things are no more the ſame, than the Uſage he meets with: When he is uneaſy in his Thoughts, undermined in the Favour of his Sovereign, and vilely miſrepreſented to the People: When his Want of Intereſt at Home, makes it impoſſible for the *Allies* to depend upon the Hopes he gives them: When he is without Authority in his Army, where it is made criminal to eſpouſe his Intereſt, and to fly in his Face, is the ſureſt Way to Advancement: When it is meritorious in his Officers to *cabal* againſt him, and the *moſt factious* will be thought the *moſt deſerving*. With what Heart can a Man in theſe Circumſtances ſerve? Or what Succeſs can be expected from him, when he is to depend upon profeſs'd Enemies for his Support? It is little, I think, we can hope for, even from him hereafter, though that little be more than any body elſe could do.”

His Grace unjuſtly cenſured by his Enemies.

THE Duke's Friends, however, concluded, that his Grace reſolved to ſacrifice his private *Diſguſts* to the *publick Good*, by concerting Meaſures with the *new Miniſtry*, if not with equal Confidence, at leaſt, with the ſame hearty Zeal, for the *Common Cauſe*, as he did with the late Lord Treaſurer; than which, *no Motives* could be more *Heroick*. But his Grace had his Enemies, who gave a very different Conſtruction to this Matter; and though they could not bring the leaſt Proof to ſupport their Allegations, they were not wanting to ſuggeſt, that nothing but a predominant Paſſion, and an inſatiable Avarice, made him keep the Command; and that he rather choſe to make a Surrender of the Ducheſs's Places, than his own, which were ſo much more advantageous. Thus may the moſt well-deſigned, and diſintereſted Action be cenſured, by envious and malicious Men, as proceeding from quite contrary Motives.

HOWEVER that be, about the Beginning of *February*, the *Queen* was pleaſed to write a Letter to the *States-General*, in Anſwer to one from them, wherein her Majeſty declared herſelf entirely ſatisfied with the Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*; and aſſured them, that according to their Deſire, ſhe would order his Grace to ſet out forthwith for *Holland*.

The Ducheſs of *Marlborough*'s Places diſpoſed of.

HER Majeſty took ſome Days to conſider of it, before ſhe diſpoſed of the Ducheſs of *Marlborough*'s Places; but towards the End of *January*, it was publickly known, that the Ducheſs of *Somerſet* ſucceeded her Grace, as

Groom of the Stole, firſt Lady of the Bed-chamber, and Lady of the Wardrobe to her Majeſty, as alſo, that Mrs. *Maſham* was advanced in her Room to be Privy-Purſe: Whereupon, ſoon after, the Ducheſs removed from her Lodgings, in the Royal Palace at St. *James*'s to *Montague-Houſe*; retaining of all her former Places only the Rangerſhip of *Windſor-Park*, which had been conferr'd upon her Grace for a certain Term of Years.

ON the Sixth of *February*, the Anniverſary of the *Queen*'s Birth-Day, it was celebrated with great Pomp and Solemnity; but the Duke of *Marlborough* did not appear at that Feſtival, having ſet out, four Days before, with her Majeſty's Leave, for *Blenheim-Houſe*, in Company with the Marquis *de Paſcal*, Governor of *Bruſſels*, who was lately come from *Flanders*, and Monſieur *de Seiſſan*. His Grace did not ſtay long there, but returned to *London* with the ſame Company; and ſet out from thence on the Eighteenth, together with them, and the Earl of *Orrery*, in order to embark for *Holland*. Before his Departure, his Grace received poſitive Aſſurances, that the Payment of the Troops, under his Command, ſhould be taken Care of as effectually, by the *New Miniſtry*, as it had been heretofore.

The Duke of *Marlborough* ſets out for *Holland*.

WE ſhall leave his Grace on his Voyage, for the preſent, and mention ſome more Particulars relating to our Domeſtick Affairs, becauſe they are neceſſary to the Underſtanding what follows, and were introductory to our *Britiſh Hero*'s Diſgrace. On the Seventh of *March*, the Lord Viſcount *Townſhend*, her Majeſty's Embaſſador-Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the *States-General* of the *United-Provinces*, having deſired Leave to return Home, her Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint the Lord *Raby*, her Embaſſador-Extraordinary to the King of *Pruſſia*, to ſucceed him in that Employment at the *Hague*.

ABOUT the ſame Time, the Marquis *de Guiſcard* having been ſeized for *High-Treaſon*, and being carried before a Committee of the Privy-Council, attempted to murder Mr. *Harley*, whilſt under Examination, by ſtabbing him in the Breaſt with a Penknife: But the Blow lighting on the Bone, the Blade broke about half an Inch from it, and the Wound did not prove Mortal, though it was thought deſperate for ſome Weeks. The *Houſe of Commons* being informed that Mr. *Harley*'s Wound was almoſt healed, and that he would venture abroad in a few Days, they came to this unanimous Reſolution: "That when the Right Honourable *Robert Harley*, Eſq; Chancellor of her Majeſty's Exchequer, attends the Service of this Houſe, the Speaker, in the Name of this Houſe, do congratulate the ſaid Mr. *Harley*'s Eſcape, and Recovery, from the barbarous and villainous Attempt made upon him, by the *Sieur de Guiſcard*;" which was done accordingly, the Seventeenth of *April*.

THE ſame Night, Captain *Powel* arrived at *Whitehall* from the *Hague*; being ſent Expreſs by the Lord *Raby*, with an Account, that the Emperor *Joſeph* died of the Small-Pox, at *Vienna*, the Seventeenth of that Month, *N. S.* upon which, the *Queen* reſolved to concert Meaſures, with her *High Allies*, to advance King *Charles* III. to the *Imperial* Throne. Wherefore, on the Twentieth, her Majeſty ſent a Meſſage to the *Houſe of Commons*; acquainting them with this her Reſolution, wherein, ſhe ſaid, the *States-General* had likewiſe concurred; "aſſuring them, at the ſame Time, ſhe had an entire Confidence in the Affection and Duty of her *Parliament*, that with their Aſſiſtance, under the Protection and Bleſſing of *Almighty God*, ſhe ſhould be enabled to make a happy Concluſion of this War, *by a ſafe and honourable Peace*." The ſame Day, *both Houſes* agreed in an Addreſs to the *Queen*, which was preſented the ſame Evening; and wherein, "they not only approved of her Majeſty's Meaſures, but told her; they ſhould not be diſcouraged, by this, or any other Misfortunes, from ſupporting her Majeſty, in all the Meaſures, ſhe, in her great Wiſdom, ſhould judge proper, *to bring this War to a happy Concluſion, by a ſafe and honourable Peace*." The *Queen* thank'd them for this Addreſs, and told them, "It was of great Importance the World ſhould know, that *both Houſes of Parliament*, ſo unanimouſly approved the Meaſures, ſhe had taken on the

The *Emperor Joſeph* dies.

Reſolutions taken by the *Queen* thereupon.

“ *Emperor*'s Death, which would very much encourage her *Allies*, to continue united in the *Common Cauſe*.”

PEOPLE of Penetration imagined, that the *Queen*'s Meſſage gave a Glimpſe of the Scheme the *New Miniſtry* had formed, upon the Death of the Emperor *Joſeph*; viz. to make a Peace, by yielding up *Spain*, and the *Weſt-Indies*, to King *Philip*: Not only becauſe of the Expence it would coſt to regain them, and the inſurmountable Difficulties which would occur in the Attempt, but alſo becauſe, in their Opinion, it would deſtroy the Ballance of *Europe*, which was the main Object of the *Grand Alliance*. As therefore, *both Houſes of Parliament*, had ſhewn a Readineſs, in their Addreſs, to approve of any Meaſures her Majeſty ſhould think proper, in order to procure a Peace, the *Miniſtry* were now left at Liberty, to purſue their Scheme, under the Sanction of that Authority.

A little before the *Emperor*'s Death, two great Points were fully adjuſted: We mean the Compoſing of the Differences between the *Imperial* Court, and the Duke of *Savoy*; which was done to the entire Satisfaction of the latter; and the appeaſing of the Troubles with the *Malecontents* in *Hungary*; which proved of vaſt Service towards facilitating the Advancement of King *Charles* III. to the *Imperial* Throne.

Mr. *Harley*'s great Scheme for ſatisfying the Publick Debts.

ON the Second of *May*, Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer* propoſed a Scheme he had formed, *to ſatisfy all Publick and National Debts and Deficiences*; by allowing the Proprietors thereof, an Intereſt of Six *per Cent. per Annum*, redeemable by *Parliament*, and incorporating them to carry on a Trade to the *South-Seas*. There was, at that Time, a great Debt upon the Navy; occaſioned partly by the Deficiency of the Funds appointed for the Service at Sea; but chiefly by the Neceſſity of applying ſuch Supplies as were given without appropriating Clauſes, to the Service abroad; which it was impoſſible to carry on by Credit, or without Ready-money; wherefore it was judged more convenient, and conducive to the Publick Good, to let the Navy Debt run on. This had increaſed to ſeveral Millions, and the Diſcount on the Navy Bills ran high; this whole Debt, therefore, was thrown into one Stock, and a Fund formed by *Parliament*, for paying the Intereſt at Six *per Cent*.

“ THE Flatterers, ſays a late Author, of the *New Miniſtry*, made great Uſe of this to *magnify* them, and to *aſperſe* the *Old Miniſtry*; but a full Report of that Matter was ſoon after publiſhed, by which it appeared that the Publick Money had been managed with the utmoſt Fidelity and Frugality; and it was made evident, that when there was not Money enough to anſwer all the Expences of the War, it was neceſſary to apply it to that which preſſed moſt, and where the Service could not be carried on by Credit: So this Debt was contracted by an inevitable Neceſſity; and all reaſonable Perſons were fully ſatisfy'd with this Account of the Matter. The Earl of *Godolphin*'s unblemiſh'd Integrity was ſuch, that no Imputation could be faſtened on him; ſo, to keep up a Clamour, they reflected on the Expence he had run the Nation to, upon the early Succeſſes, in the Year 1706, which were very juſtly acknowledged, and cleared in the ſucceeding Seſſion; but it was now revived, and ſaid to be an *Invaſion* of the *great Right* of the *Commons* in *giving Supplies*, to enter on Deſigns, and to engage the Nation in an Expence, not provided for by *Parliament*. This was *aggravated* with many tragical Circumſtances as a *Subverſion of the Conſtitution*; ſo with this, and the thirty-five Millions, of which the Accounts were not yet paſs'd, and ſome other Particulars, they made an *inflaming* Addreſs to the *Queen*, at the End of the Seſſions. And this was artfully ſpread through the Nation; by which weaker Minds were ſo poſſeſſed, that it was not eaſy to undeceive them, even by the fulleſt and cleareſt Evidences: The Nation ſeemed ſtill infatuated, beyond the Power of Conviction.”

THE Cenſure this Author here hints at, fell heavieſt on the late Lord *Treaſurer*; for the *Commons* voted, amongſt other Things: “ That the not compelling the ſeveral Accomptants to paſs their reſpective Accounts,

“ had been a notorious *Breach of Truſt*, in thoſe, who, of late Years, had the *Management* of the *Treaſury*, and an *High Injuſtice* to the Nation; and that the increaſing the Publick Expences, beyond the Supplies granted by *Parliament*, had been the chief Occaſion of the Debts of the Nation, and an *Invaſion* of the *Rights* of *Parliament*.”

He is made a Peer of *Great Britain*, and *Lord High Treaſurer*.

NOT long after the Scheme abovementioned had been approved in *Parliament*, the *Queen* having reſolved to reward the many ſignal and eminent Services of *Robert Harley*, Eſq; Chancellor of her Majeſty's Exchequer, and one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, in a moſt diſtinguiſhing Manner, ſhe firſt created him Baron *Harley* of *Wigmore*, in the County of *Hereford*, Earl of *Oxford*, and Earl *Mortimer*: The Patent having paſſed the Seal the Twenty-fourth of *May*, his Lordſhip was introduced next Day, into the *Houſe of Peers*, and took his Place accordingly. On the Twenty-ninth, her Majeſty appointed the new Earl *Lord High Treaſurer of Great Britain*; and the Firſt of *June*, his Lordſhip took the uſual Oaths, to qualify him for entering upon that High Poſt.

ON the Twelfth of *June*, the *Queen* went to the *Houſe of Lords*, with the uſual Solemnity, and the Commons attending, ſhe gave the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Acts; after which ſhe made a moſt Gracious Speech, and prorogued the *Parliament*; wherein, contrary to the Expectation of many, the neceſſary Supplies for carrying on the War againſt *France*, were granted with ſuch Alacrity, as ſeemed at that Time, a Demonſtration to all unbyaſs'd People, that her Majeſty's *Allies* had then nothing to fear, nor her Enemies to hope, from the Change ſhe had lately made in her *Miniſtry*, and *Parliament*; notwithſtanding the pretended Inſinuations of the *French Plenipotentiaries* at *Gertruydenburgh*, and the Endeavours of ſeveral, as well at Home and Abroad, to perſuade the World to the contrary. Her Majeſty thought fit to take Notice thereof in her Speech, as follows.

Part of the *Queen's* Speech at the Proroguing the *Parliament*.

“ I THANK you, Gentlemen of the *Houſe of Commons, in a particular Manner*, for what you have done; you have comply'd with my Deſire, in granting a Supply for building many new Churches; and you have *not only enabled me to carry on the War*, but have made *effectual Proviſion for paying thoſe heavy Debts* which were almoſt grown an *inſupportable Burthen*, to the Publick: And that, at a Time, when our Enemies every where pleaſed themſelves with the Hopes, that the Supplies for the Service of the current Year could not have been found. You have diſappointed them in all Reſpects; and by the great Sums you have raiſed, the greateſt ever granted to any Prince, in one Seſſion, you have reſtored the Publick Credit, which I will take Care to preſerve by a frugal Management. The World muſt now be ſatisfy'd, that nothing can be too difficult for a *Parliament*, filled with ſo much Zeal, for the true Intereſt of the Nation, in Church and State.”

A LATE Author gives a very different Account of the Motives which gave Riſe to ſeveral of the Tranſactions of thoſe Times, which we ſhall likewiſe inſert for the Entertainment of our Readers. “ The Earl of *Oxford*, ſays he, being made *Lord Treaſurer*, ſoon became the Chief, if not *ſole Miniſter*, for every Thing was directed by him. It ſoon appeared, that his Strength lay in managing Parties, and engaging weak People, by Rewards and Promiſes, to depend upon him; but that he neither thoroughly underſtood the Buſineſs of the *Treaſury*, nor the Conduct of *Foreign Affairs*: But he truſted to his Intereſt in the *Queen*, and in the *Favourite*.

Negotiations for a Peace with *France*.

“ HE ſaw the Load, which the carrying on the War muſt bring upon him; ſo he reſolved to ſtrike up a Peace aſſoon as poſſible. The Earl of *Jerſey* had ſome Correſpondence in *Paris*, and ſome at St. *Germains*; ſo he truſted the Conduct of the Negotiation to him. The Duke of *Newcaſtle*, who was *Lord Privy-Seal*, died of an Apoplexy in *July*. Upon his Death, there appeared a great Competition for this Office; the *Queen*, and her *Prime Miniſter*, therefore, took ſome Time to conſider of a proper Perſon, for this important Poſt. The Dukes of *Buckingham*, *Shrewſbury*, and *Leeds*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, the Lord *Guernſey* his Brother, “and the Earls of *Clarendon*, and *Jerſey*, were named on one Side; and, on the other, the Duke and Ducheſs of *Somerſet* made great Intereſt for the Lord *Sommers*, and went near to bring the *Queen*, and the Earl of *Oxford*, into that Counſel; at which the Duke of *Shrewsbury* was ſo diſguſted, that he retired to his Seat in *Oxfordſhire*. It was then ſaid, that the *Privy-Seal* was to be given to the Earl of *Jerſey*; but that he died ſuddenly, the very Day it was to be given him. Upon that, it was conferr'd upon Dr. *Robinſon*, Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*, Dean of *Windſor*, and Regiſter of the Order of the Garter, who was deſigned to be *Firſt Plenipotentiary*, at the Treaty that was projected.

“THIS was publickly known, the Thirtieth of *Auguſt*, and on the Third of *September*, his Lordſhip was ſworn at *Windſor*, both as *Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal*, and one of the Lords of her Majeſty's Privy-Council; but though this Choice diſguſted ſome great Men, the Effects of which appeared not long after, yet it was generally applauded at that Juncture; and the more, as his Lordſhip had the Happineſs, to be well in the Eſteem of both Parties. This Step of the Court's, however, occaſioned more Speculation than uſual, and the rather, becauſe this great Office of State, had never been in the Hands of a Clergyman, ſince the *Reformation*.

Mr. *Prior* ent to *France*.

“Mr. *Matthew Prior*, a Gentleman, who by his natural Abilities, and pregnant *Genius*, improved by aſſiduous Study, had gained a Name amongſt the Wits of the Age, and found Means to raiſe himſelf to ſeveral Employments, who, likewiſe, had been the Lord *Jerſey*'s Secretary, was, upon his Death, employ'd to proſecute what his Maſter did not live to finiſh. He was ſent to the Court of *France*, in *September*, to try upon what Terms we might expect a Peace: And he was thought the fitteſt Perſon for ſuch a private Negotiation, by Reaſon of his former Employment, at the Peace of *Ryſwick*, of Secretary to King *William*'s firſt Embaſſy to *France*; and of his perſonal Acquaintance with the Marquis *de Torcy*, who was the firſt Projector of this Negotiation. His Journey was carried on ſecretly; but upon his Return, he was ſtopt at *Dover*; and a Packet which he brought, was kept till an Order from Court came to ſet him free: And by this Accident the Secret broke out. Soon after this, Monſieur *Meſnager*, and the Abbot *du Bois*, were ſent over from *France*, with *Preliminaries*; but very different from thoſe, which had been agreed on at the *Hague*, two Years before. The Court was then at *Windſor*; theſe Propoſitions were ſo well entertained there, that a Copy of them was ordered to be given to Count *Gallas*, the *Emperor*'s Miniſter. He treated thoſe Offers with much Scorn, and *printed* the *Preliminaries* in one of our *News-Papers*. Soon after this, he was ordered to come no more to Court, but to make Haſte out of *England*.

“THIS Proceeding (continues our Author) was ſevere and unuſual; for the common Method, when any Provocation is given by a *publick Miniſter*, is to complain of him to his Maſter, and to deſire him to be recalled. It was not then known upon what this was grounded; the Surmiſe was, that his Secretary, Monſieur *Gaultier*, who was a Prieſt, betray'd him, and diſcovered his ſecret Correſpondence, and the Advertiſements he ſent the *Emperor*, to give him ill Impreſſions of our Court; for which Treachery, he was rewarded with an Abbey in *France*; but of this (adds our Author) I have no certain Information.

“WHEN our Court was reſolved on this Project, they knew the Lord *Townſhend* ſo well, that they could not depend on his ſerving their Ends; ſo he was both recalled, and diſgraced: And the Lord *Raby* was brought from the Court of *Pruſſia*, and advanced to be Earl of *Strafford*, and ſent Embaſſador to *Holland*.”

THE ſeven *Preliminary Articles*, as they were communicated to the Miniſters of the Foreign Powers, who were Parties in the *Grand Alliance*, were as follows:

PRELIMINARY ARTICLES, *on the Part of* France, *for procuring a* General Peace.

The ſeven *Preliminary Articles* communicated to foreign Miniſters.

1. “The *King*, being willing to contribute all that is in his Power, to the Re-eſtabliſhment of the General Peace, his Majeſty declares, That he will acknowledge the *Queen* of *Great Britain* in that Quality, as alſo the Succeſſion of that Crown, according to the preſent Settlement.

2. “That he will freely, and *bona fide*, conſent to the taking all juſt and reaſonable Meaſures, for preventing the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* being ever united on the Head of the ſame Prince. His Majeſty being convinced, that this Exceſs of Power, would be contrary to the Good and Quiet of *Europe*.

3. “The *King*'s Intention is, That all the Parties engaged in the preſent War, without excepting any of them, may find their reaſonable Satisfaction, in the Treaty of Peace which ſhall be made: That Commerce may be re-eſtabliſhed, and maintained, for the future, to the Advantage of *Great Britain* and *Holland*, and of the other Nations, who have been accuſtomed to exerciſe mutual Commerce.

4. “As the King will, likewiſe, maintain exactly the Obſervation of Peace, when it ſhall be concluded: And the End his Majeſty propoſes to himſelf is, to ſecure the Frontiers of his Kingdom, without diſturbing, in any Manner whatſoever, the neighbouring *States*, he Promiſes to agree, by the Treaty which ſhall be made, that the *Dutch* ſhall be put in Poſſeſſion of the fortified Places, which ſhall be mentioned, in the *Netherlands*; to ſerve hereafter for a Barrier, which may ſecure the Quiet of the Republick of *Holland*, againſt any Enterprize on the Part of *France*.

5. “The *King* conſents, likewiſe, that a ſecure and convenient Barrier ſhould be formed for the *Empire*, and for the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

6. “That notwithſtanding *Dunkirk* had coſt the *King* very great Sums, both to purchaſe it, and to fortify it, and it is farther neceſſary to be at a very conſiderable Expence, for razing the Works, his Majeſty is willing to engage to cauſe them to be demoliſhed, immediately after the Concluſion of the Peace; on Condition, that for the Fortifications of that Place, a proper Equivalent, which may be ſatisfactory, be given him: And as *England* cannot furniſh that Equivalent, the Diſcuſſion of it ſhall be referred to the Conferences, to be held for the Negotiation of the Peace.

7. “When the Conferences for the Negotiation of the Peace ſhall be formed, all the Pretenſions of the Princes and States engaged in the preſent War, ſhall be therein diſcuſſed *bona fide*, and amicably; and nothing ſhall be omitted to regulate and terminate them, to the Satisfaction of all the Parties.”

By Virtue of a full Power from the King, *we the underwritten Knights of his Order of* St. Michael, *Deputy to the Council of Commerce, have concluded, in his Majeſty's Name, the preſent* Preliminary Articles. *In witneſs whereof, we have ſigned,*

MESNAGER.

Done at *London*, *September* 27, O. S.
and *October* 8. N. S. 1711.

These *Preliminary Articles*, as they were then called, though they were only Offers ſigned by the *French* Agent, being ſo very different from what had been propoſed, when the Marquis *de Torcy* was ſent to *Holland*, but two Years before, ſurprized every one, and occaſioned great Murmurings, amongſt the Generality of People of both Parties. They were look'd upon as *captious*, *inſidious*, and *inſufficient* to ground any Treaty upon; nay, many would hardly believe them to be genuine. It was natural for People to aſk, what Advantage *France* had gained during the two laſt Campaigns? What

Great Murmurings occaſioned thereby.

What Victories the *French* had obtained over the *Allies*? That they could have the Aſſurance to make Offers now, ſo vaſtly diſtant from thoſe the *Allies* had Reaſon to expect, and *France* herſelf had been upon the very Point of accepting.

To appeaſe, in ſome Meaſure, the Minds of the People, and to put a Stop to theſe Murmurings, an Addition of ſix other *Preliminary Articles*, were made publick, the ſame Day, in the News-Paper, called the *Poſt-Boy*; which were ſaid to be agreed to by *France*, though they were not yet ſigned, nor communicated to the Miniſters of the *Allies*. Theſe were in Subſtance:

Six others made publick to appeaſe the People.

1. THAT the Kingdoms of *Naples*, *Sicily*, and *Sardinia*, and the Duchy of *Milan*, with the Fortreſſes of *Tuſcany*, which belonged to the Crown of *Spain*, and all *Flanders*, ſhould remain for ever to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.
2. THAT King *Philip* ſhould have all *Spain*, with the Iſlands of *Majorca* and *Minorca*, and the *Weſt-Indies*.
3. THAT the *Engliſh* ſhould have a Garriſon in *Cadiz*, and the *South-Sea Company* a Settlement on the Continent of *America*, according to the Act of *Parliament*.
4. THAT *Dunkirk* ſhould be demoliſhed, and the Harbour deſtroyed.
5. THAT the *Dutch* might appoint Commiſſaries, to treat with other Commiſſaries, to be appointed by *France*, concerning a neceſſary Barrier.
6. THAT Satisfaction and Security ſhould be given to the other *Allies*, at the general Congreſs.

But in vain.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Addition of the ſix laſt Articles, to conciliate the Favour of the Publick, the ſeven *Preliminaries* no ſooner appeared in Print, than Swarms of Pamphlets came out, which arraign'd the *Queen's* Conduct; and, on the other Hand, as *Miniſters* of *State*, though *never ſo bad*, will never want *proſtitute* and *venal Pens* to *defend* their Meaſures, as many were publiſhed to beſpeak a favourable Reception of theſe Articles. Some of the Foreign Miniſters were likewiſe alarmed, at the Apprehenſions of an approaching Peace. In particular, Count *Gallas*, the *Emperor's* Miniſter could not contain himſelf, on this Occaſion, as it has been ſaid, within the Bounds of Decency; on the contrary, he let fall ſuch Expreſſions, with Regard to her Majeſty's Adminiſtration, as were not thought very becoming, from the Miniſter of a Prince, who had ſuch ſingular Obligations to the *Queen*, and the Nation. Her Majeſty, therefore, thought ſhe could do no leſs, than forbid him the Court; but ſhe had ſtill ſo much Affection for his *Imperial* Majeſty, as to let him know, that any other Miniſter from him would be agreeable to her.

The Duke of *Marlborough* arrives at the *Hague*.

HAVING thus premiſed what we thought material, for the right underſtanding the Sequel, we ſhall now return to the Duke of *Marlborough*, whom we left on his Voyage to *Holland*. He arrived at the *Hague* on the Fourth of *March*, N. S. very much to the Satisfaction of the *States-General*, and of all the Miniſters of the *Allies* reſiding there. He continued there ſome Time, and was daily in Conference with the Deputies of the *States*, to concert the Operations of the enſuing Campaign. The Advantages obtained by the *Confederates*, the foregoing Summer, in the *Netherlands*, by the Reduction of *Doway*, *Bethune*, *Aire*, and *St. Venant*, were ſo conſiderable, that they were reſolved, if poſſible, to purſue their Conqueſts, and to puſh on the War with the utmoſt Vigour. In order thereto, it was thought a Matter of great Importance, to be in the Field before the Enemy; it was, therefore, determined to poſt Detachments from all the Garriſons along the *Scarpe*, and between that River, and the Canal of *Doway*, whereby a great Body might be formed in a few Hours, and in a Readineſs to march. This was put in Execution with great Expedition, under the Direction of Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*; and ſuch Care was taken to conceal the Number of theſe Detachments, that the Enemy could not get any Account thereof. At the ſame Time, vaſt Magazines were providing at *Tournay*, from whence

Proviſions, and other Neceſſaries, were to be ſent to *Doway*, up the *Scheld*, and the *Scarpe*, for ſubſiſting the Troops.

Both Armies take the Field.

ON the other Hand, the *French* Forces began to aſſemble near *Cambray*, and *Arras*, about the Middle of *April*; and the Duke of *Marlborough* having Intelligence, that the Marſhal *de Villars* was expected at one of thoſe Places on the Twenty-fifth of *April*, his Grace ſet out from the *Hague* on the Twenty-third of that Month, and arrived at *Tournay* the Twenty-ſixth, near which the Troops were encamped, in ſeveral Bodies. There his Grace held a Council of War, with the Deputies of the *States*, and the Generals, wherein it was agreed, *That thoſe Troops ſhould join, and form the Army*; which was accordingly done, the Thirtieth, at *Orchies*, between *Liſle* and *Doway*. The next Day, the Duke paſs'd the *Scarpe*, and encamping between *Doway* and *Bouchain*, found that the Enemy had drawn together their Forces behind the *Senſet*; and that they were as numerous this Year, as ever they had been, beſides their being encamped in a moſt advantageous Poſt, which was looked upon as inacceſſible.

HEREUPON, his Grace decamped, the Firſt of *May*; and his Army, having paſſed the *Scarpe*, took Poſt all along the Road, from *Doway* to *Valenciennes*. Here he waited for the Reſt of the Troops, which were to form his Army; and the Arrival of Prince *Eugene*, who had been detained at *Vienna*, and in the *Empire*, by the unexpected Death of the *Emperor* JOSEPH; his Highneſs ſpent ſome Days about *Frankfort*, to concert, with the *Elector* of *Mentz*, the neceſſary Meaſures for the Security of the *Empire*; as alſo to view the Lines, and other Poſts. This done, having given ſuch Directions as he thought requiſite in thoſe Parts, he proceeded to the Court of the *Elector Palatine*, to regulate ſeveral Matters with that Prince; who, as one of the *Vicars* of the *Empire*, was to have the chief Adminiſtration of Affairs, during the *Inter-regnum*.

Prince *Eugene* arrives at the *Confederate* Army

HAVING made theſe neceſſary Diſpoſitions for the Security of the *Empire*, his Highneſs arrived at the *Hague*, the Fifth of *May*; but being obliged to continue there for ſome Time, he did not join the grand Army till the Twenty-third of that Month; which being the Anniverſary of the Battle of *Ramillies*, his Highneſs dined with the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the *Confederate* Generals, who were met together, to commemorate that glorious Victory: This done, he went, in the Evening, to his Quarters, at the Abbey of *Anchin*.

THE *Confederate* Army, being now fully aſſembled, conſiſted as follows: The *Right* Wing, under the Command of Prince *Eugene*, of ſixty-five Battalions of Foot, and one Hundred and twenty Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons; and the *Left*, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*, of one Hundred and nineteen Battalions, and two Hundred twenty-ſix Squadrons; making in all, one Hundred eighty-four Battalions, and three Hundred forty-ſix Squadrons, all in good Condition; with one Hundred and Eleven Cannon, eight *Hawbitzers*, and forty Pontoons. Hereupon, after ſome Deliberation, his Grace, and the Prince, reſolved to continue in their Poſts, as long as poſſible, in hopes that the Want of Forage would oblige the Enemy to decamp from their inacceſſible Poſt.

THE *French* General, however, was willing to make the moſt of his advantageous Situation; and was ſo far from being under any Apprehenſions of being attack'd by the *Confederate* Army, though they were at no great Diſtance, that upon the News of the *Emperor*'s Deceaſe, he made a Detachment of fifteen Battalions, and as many Squadrons, for the *Upper Rhine*. This was done, purſuant to a Reſolution taken by the *French* Court, to invade the *Empire*, and obſtruct, as much as poſſible, the Election of *Charles* III. to the *Imperial* Dignity. It was even confidently reported, that the *Elector* of *Bavaria* was to ſet out very ſpeedily for *Strasburgh*, in order to have the Direction of that Expedition; or, at leaſt, to head a ſtrong Detachment, with which he was to attempt the Paſſage of the *Black Foreſt*, and to penetrate into *Bavaria*; whilſt the Marſhal *de Harcourt*, with the Reſt of the *French* Army, which was to be reinforced with a conſiderable Body of

Monſieur *de Villars* ſends a Detachment to the *Upper Rhine*, to obſtruct the Election of King *Charles* to the *Empire*.

Troops from *Dauphine*, were to attack the *Germans*, in the Lines of *Etlingen*. Theſe Reports were rendered ſtill the more probable, by a Journey the Marquis *de Torcy* took, at this Time, to *Compiegne*, to confer, as it was believed, with the *Elector* of *Bavaria*, about this Deſign; and it was farther ſaid, that his *Electoral* Highneſs was to go in Perſon to *Marli*, in order to have an Interview there with his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty.

NOTWITHSTANDING theſe Reports were grounded chiefly on Suppoſitions, Prince *Eugene* thought himſelf obliged, as General of the *Empire*, to conſult the Security thereof. Wherefore he detach'd Count *Feltz*, with the *Imperial* and *Palatine* Troops, conſiſting of fifty Battalions, and twelve Squadrons, with Orders to obſerve the Motions of the Enemy's Detachment, and march accordingly; his Highneſs deſigning to join them himſelf, on their paſſing the *Rhine* at *Coblentz*, after having taken a Tour to the *Hague*, to concert Meaſures with the *States-General*.

HEREUPON, the Marſhal *de Villars*, believing himſelf to be ſufficiently ſtrong, to oppoſe any Attempt the Duke of *Marlborough* might make; (his Army, before he ſent away the firſt Detachment, having been computed to conſiſt of one Hundred and ninety-two Battalions of Foot, and three Hundred forty-eight Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons, with ninety Pieces of Cannon, and twelve *Hawbitzers)* reſolved to ſend a ſecond Detachment, conſiſting of ten Battalions, and twenty-ſix Squadrons, with Orders to follow the firſt: And to convince the *French* Court yet more of the Truth of his Aſſertion, that his Army were ſo diſpoſed, as to have nothing to fear from the *Confederates*, he made a third Detachment of two Brigades of Foot, and one of Horſe, who were to purſue the ſame *Route* as the two former. Theſe Notions of Security, which the *French* had ſo fondly imbibed, proceeded, probably, from the State of Inaction, wherein the *Confederate* Army had hitherto remained; and their General was ſo vain as to believe, they would not dare to attempt the paſſing of his Lines; which he, according to his uſual Self-ſufficiency, had ſtiled the Duke of *Marlborough*'s *Non plus ultra*.

The *French* have the Advantage in ſome ſmall Skirmiſhes.

IN Effect, nothing remarkable had happened as yet, except a few ſmall Skirmiſhes, wherein the Enemy had gained ſome little Advantages: Eſpecially at *Mortaigne*, where a Detachment of one Thouſand nine Hundred Men, of the Garriſon of *Conde*, and one Thouſand one Hundred of the Garriſon of *Valenciennes*, commanded by Monſieur *Permangle*, ſurprized a Convoy of forty-five Boats, laden with Corn and Hay, going up the *Scarpe* from *Tournay* to the Army; and eſcorted by two Battalions, under the Command of Brigadier *Chambrier*, a *Swiſs*. The Engagement was very hot, and the Battalions behaved bravely, for above an Hour; but the Enemy being ſo much ſuperior in Number, and throwing ſome combuſtible Matter into the Boats, ſet them on Fire; burnt and ſunk thirty of them; took the Brigadier, with ſeveral other Officers, Priſoners; and diſperſed the Reſt, after having killed and wounded about five Hundred of them. This is the moſt general Account given of this Action; but there are others which ſay, that the Garriſon of *St. Amand* advancing to the Aſſiſtance of the Guard, the Enemy retired; having firſt ſet on fire twelve of the Boats, with the Loſs of about a Hundred Men killed and wounded; and that the *Allies* loſt about the ſame Number.

ANOTHER Party of the Enemy, under the Command of the Count *de Villars*, marched out of the *Ypres*, and attack'd a ſmall Fort at *Harlebeck*, wherein were only forty Men, commanded by Lieutenant *Dunbar*, of Lieutenant-General *Murray*'s Regiment, who were made Priſoners, after a brave Reſiſtance. On the other Hand, a Detachment of the Enemy's Grenadiers, ſupported by four Hundred *Huſſars*, endeavoured to ſurprize a Poſt, the *Allies* had taken at the Convent of *Virmy*; but were repulſed with Loſs, by three Hundred *Engliſh*, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel *Cholmley*, of the Guards.

ON the 14th of *June*, the Duke of *Marlborough* marched, with the Army under his Command, in ſix Columns, over the *Scarpe*, in ſight of the Enemy; and

The Duke of *Marlborough* marches to the Plains of *Lens*.

and encamped in the Plains of *Lens*, without meeting with the leaſt Interruption from them. His Deſign in this Motion, was to have drawn the *French* on to ſome Action; and indeed they did alter the Situation of their Camp, and began to lay Bridges over the *Scheld*, as if they intended to paſs it. This obliged his Grace to mark out a Field of Battle; which, upon that Suppoſition, he look'd upon as unavoidable; but the Enemy made no farther Motion; only a Hundred of the *Confederates* Dragoons, with the ſame Number of *Huſſars*, advancing to the Banks of the *Scarpe*, over-againſt the *Left* of the Enemy's Camp, where ſome Bridges were laid, and a ſmall Number of them ſhewing themſelves to the Enemy, whilſt the Reſt remained unſeen at a Diſtance, three Hundred of the Enemy's Horſe purſued them to their *Corps de Reſerve*; but they were charged with ſo much Vigour, that forty of them were killed on the Spot; and two Captains, a Cornet, and fifteen private Men taken Priſoners.

THE Eighteenth, in the Night, the whole *Piquet* of the *French* Grand Army advanced from *Arras* to *Vimi Chateau*; deſigning to have ſurprized a ſmall advanced Guard, of four Hundred Men, poſted there, from the *Confederate* Grand Army at *Lens*; but being diſcover'd in Time, the Guard were in a Poſture to receive them; and firing upon them, on their Approach, they thought fit to make a Halt: By this Time, the *Confederate* Army were alarmed; and the *Piquet* being ordered out, to aſſiſt the advanced Guard, the Enemy immediately retreated to their Camp at *Arras*.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, having received Information, that after he had left his former Camp, the Enemy had repaired to the Dyke of *Arleux*, in order to ſtop the Waters of the *Senſet* from running into the Canal of *Doway*, and thence into the *Scarpe*, whereby they had rendered the laſt River unnavigable; as alſo, that they had fortified the *Chateau* of *Chanterin*, and caſt up a Redoubt before the Mills of *Arleux*; his Grace ordered thoſe Poſts to be attack'd by ſeven Hundred Men of the Garriſon of *Doway*, ſupported by the *Piquets* of the whole Army: Theſe marching all Night, poſted themſelves between the Villages of *Sailly*, and *Ecluſe*, to prevent any Succours coming from the Enemy. The Conduct of the *French*, on this Occaſion, was thought very unaccountable; for they lay quiet all the while, though the *Right* Wing of their Army was not above a League off, whereas that of the *Allies* was diſtant above five. The Poſt was carry'd with a great deal of Courage; and ninety Soldiers, a Captain, and three Subalterns, who were in Garriſon in the *Chateau*, together with twenty-five private Men, and one Subaltern, in the Redoubt before the Mills, were taken Priſoners. Hereupon the Duke, conſidering the great Importance of this Poſt, ordered Monſieur *des Roques*, the Engineer, with ſix Hundred Men to fortify it; and leſt the Workmen ſhould be interrupted by the Neighbourhood of the Enemy, Count *Hompeſch* marched with ten Battalions, and twelve Squadrons, and encamped at *Fieren*, in order to cover them.

His Grace takes the Poſt of *Arleux*, and has it fortified.

THE Marſhal *de Villars*, happening to get Intelligence of this March, and being exaſperated at ſeeing the *Allies* fortifying a Place of that Importance under his very Noſe, reſolved to oppoſe them. To that End, as he took Care always to act upon ſure Grounds, and never to hazard an Attack, but with a conſiderable Advantage, he detach'd the Count *de Gaſſion*, and the Count *de Coigny*, both Lieutenant-Generals, with thirty-two Squadrons, Part of the *King*'s Houſhold, and Part of other Cavalry, Dragoons, and *Huſſars*, about one in the Morning: Theſe, by the Advantage of a very dark Night, paſſed the Out-Guards unſeen, and eight Hundred Dragoons, and two Hundred *Huſſars*, who ſurprized four of the Squadrons, commanded by Count *Hompeſch*, cut the Halters of the Horſes, who were tied at the Poſts, which put all into a great Diſorder. But immediately the others ruſhing out of their Tents, Sword in Hand, ſome in their Shirts, and ſome half-dreſſed, put to the Sword all thoſe whom they found among the Horſes. During this firſt Skirmiſh, others run to their Bundles, took their Arms, and carry'd off their Standards and their Kettle-Drums. If the Enemy had ſeized firſt upon the Bundles, the Diſorder had been much greater, as ſoon

The Enemy ſurprize Count *Hompeſch*'s Camp as the Men had found themſelves deprived of their Arms. During this Confuſion, and Uproar, the Infantry, and the Reſt of the Cavalry, who were encamped at a ſmall Diſtance from thence, had Time to run to their Arms, and put themſelves in a Poſture of Defence; and the *Right* retreating towards the *Cover'd Way* of *Doway*, the Reſt made ſome Diſcharges with good Succeſs, and obliged the Enemy to retire with Precipitation, without having been able to make any Advantage of this Surprize. They only deſtroyed Part of the Horſes of our Squadrons, who had about two Hundred Men killed and wounded; as for the Horſes which had been diſperſed on all Sides, they returned afterwards, and were almoſt all caught again, except about fifty, that were carry'd off by the Enemy. The Marquis *de Quincy*, however, with his uſual Veracity, makes Count *Hompeſch* himſelf allow his Loſs, on this Occaſion, to have been nine Hundred and fifty Men killed, and thirteen Hundred wounded, beſides twelve or thirteen Hundred Horſes that were carry'd off.

The Duke of *Marlborough* changes the Situation of his Camp.

THE Duke of *Marlborough*, upon hearing of this Accident, went thither himſelf the next Day; and to prevent the like again, not only ordered the Situation of his Camp to be changed, but likewiſe to have the Works, begun at *Arleux*, compleated with the utmoſt Expedition; and as ſoon as they were finiſhed, Colonel *Savary* was commanded to garriſon that Place, with ſix Hundred Men. Hereupon, the Marſhal *de Villars*, who had advanced himſelf, with Part of his Army, to ſupport his thirty-two Squadrons, in Caſe any Detachments had been made from the *Confederate* Army, to oppoſe them, ſummoned Colonel *Savary* to ſurrender *Arleux*; telling him, at the ſame Time, that the Troops under Count *Hompeſch* were entirely cut off: But the Colonel reſolutely anſwered, *That he had both Men and Ammunition to defend his Poſt to the laſt Extremity*; and the Marſhal thought fit to take his Word, for he did not venture to attempt any Thing farther. Things remained in the ſame Poſture till the Twentieth of *July*, when the Duke of *Marlborough*, ſeeing no Likelihood of bringing the Enemy to an Engagement, decamped from the Plains of *Lens*, and removed to *Gonay*, in the Neighbourhood of *Bethune*, and marched from thence, the next Day, to *Cote*, near *Aire*.

The *French* recover *Arleux*.

UPON the *Confederate* Army's making this Motion, the Marſhal *de Villars* alter'd likewiſe the Situation of his Forces; and encamped with his *Right* at *Etrun*, near *Arras*, and his *Left* at *Heſdin*. From thence he ſent twenty-eight Battalions, and thirty Squadrons, to recover the Poſt of *Arleux*; a Body ſufficient to have inveſted a large Fortreſs: But nevertheleſs, leſt he ſhould have failed of his Deſign, he thought fit, for his greater Security, to have Recourſe to a Stratagem, and pretended this Detachment was deſigned for the *Sambre*. The Marſhal *de Monteſquiou* had the Conduct of this Expedition in Perſon, and attack'd this ſmall Poſt in Form; firſt cannonading it, for nine Hours, with four twenty-four Pounders, and then ſtorming it, Sword in Hand. As ſoon as the Duke of *Marlborough* received Information thereof, he immediately detach'd General *Fagel*, with forty Squadrons, (ſome Accounts ſay General *Cadogan*, with thirty Squadrons) and all the Grenadiers of the Army, to oppoſe their Deſign, but they came too late. The Garriſon made a gallant Defence, and repulſed the Enemy, with a great Slaughter, in three ſeveral Attacks; but what could ſix Hundred Men do againſt a whole Army? They were obliged, at laſt, to ſurrender the Place; and the Garriſon, with their Commander, were made Priſoners of War; but not till after they had killed the Enemy a Captain, and about an Hundred Soldiers, and wounded ſeveral; amongſt others, the Count *de l'Iſle*, a Brigadier.

FOR Want of greater Cauſe of Triumph, the *French* made a great Noiſe about this petty Conqueſt; and to magnify the Honour thereof, pretended that the Forces employ'd in this important Action, were not near ſo numerous as they were in Reality; but they were, in ſome Meaſure, to be excuſed; Fortune had not been uſed to favour them of late Years. The following pompous Account of that Tranſaction, was publiſhed, at that Time, at *Paris*.

“THE Enemy having taken the Redoubts of *Arleux*, defended by ſeventy Men, (our Accounts ſay ninety) and the Mill, wherein were only fifteen, (our Accounts ſay twenty-five) ſeparated from the *French* Army by unpracticable Moraſſes, they work'd for three Weeks together, to put them into ſuch a Poſture, that they could not be attack'd but by a formal Siege. They erected a very good Fort, ſurrounded with three Ditches; which covered three ſeveral Works, lined with Paliſſades; and put therein a Garriſon of five Hundred Men, under Colonel *Savary*, with ten Pieces of Cannon, and a large Quantity of Ammunition, beſides one Hundred and thirty Men in the Mill. (Our Account mentions but ſix Hundred Men in all.) Nevertheleſs, the Marſhal *de Villars* only waited till the Enemy's Army ſhould remove one Day's March Diſtance from thence, to have it attack'd again. This they did the Twentieth, upon a Suppoſition, that the Poſt was now ſecure; upon which, the Marſhal detach'd the Count *d'Eſtain*, with twelve Battalions, and eight Squadrons, (our Accounts ſay thirty-two Squadrons) to go, as it was given out, to *Quievrain*, near *Mons*, but ſent him Orders to halt at *Cambray*. The Marſhal *de Monteſquiou* deſired to take upon himſelf the Charge, and Care of this Expedition; and Monſieur *de Villars* conſented to it. The Artillery was conducted; the Bridges laid over the *Senſet*; and the Troops under the Command of the Count *d'Eſtain*, the Marquis *de Coigny*, and the Prince *d'Iſenghen*, marched with ſo much Expedition, and Secreſy, that the Poſt was inveſted the Twenty-third, at Break of Day, before the Enemy had any Notice of our Deſign. The Beſieged defended themſelves very bravely, and yet the Mill and the Fort were taken by Storm, at One in the Afternoon, and the Garriſon made Priſoners of War, as a Reprizal for the like Treatment to the *French*, when the *Allies* took that Poſt. The Officers and Soldiers ſhewed an extraordinary Courage, waded through the Ditches up to their very Middle. The Sieur *de Thil*, a Brigadier, had one of his Legs broke; and the Sieur *La Fonde* was dangerouſly wounded, but we loſt only fifteen or twenty Men; whereas the Beſieged had above one Hundred and fifty Men killed, and a greater Number wounded.” A very probable Account truly! that Troops uncovered, and expoſed to the Fire both of the Cannon, and Small Arms of the Enemy, aſſaulting a ſtrong Fort by Storm, ſhould loſe but a tenth Part of the Number loſt by thoſe they attack'd, under the Shelter of a good regular Fortification; though, according to their own Account, they defended themſelves very bravely.

The Duke of *Marlborough* reſolves to attempt the Enemy's Lines by Stratagem.

IT was after this Expedition the Duke of *Marlborough* executed the Deſign he had formed, of being too hard for the Vigilance of the Marſhal *de Villars*, by paſſing thoſe formidable Lines which he had preſcribed to the *Allies*, as their *Non plus ultra*; and of which we have already given a Deſcription, in our Account of the Tranſactions of the laſt Year. They began at *Bouchain*, on the *Scheld*; and were continued along the *Senſet*, and the *Scarpe*, to *Arras*; from thence they proceeded along the *Upper Scarpe*, and the *Selle*, to the *Canche*; the Opening to thoſe Rivers being intrenched, and fortified with all poſſible Care, by a large Ditch, defended with Redoubts, and other ſtrong Works. His Grace, therefore, upon a careful Survey of theſe Lines, and mature Conſideration, found it would be too dangerous to endeavour to force them, for which Reaſon he reſolved to attempt them by Stratagem. In order the better to compaſs his Deſign, and make the Enemy believe, that he was actually determined to attack them, he commanded out twelve Hundred Men, to make the Roads and Bridges in the Front; and decamping from *Coté*, the Firſt of *Auguſt*, advanced with the whole Army to *Rebreuvre*; and from thence to *Villars Brulin*, within two Leagues of the Enemy's Lines. Here he ſet all his Troops to work at making Faſcines; but ordered them not to exceed the Length of four Foot, that they might not fatigue the Infantry too much in carrying them; and gave out, that he intended to attack the Lines next Morning. The *French* General was ſo fully perſuaded thereof, that he ſent Orders to a ſtrong Detachment, commanded by Lieutenant-General *d'Eſtain,* which had been ſent upon a ſecret Expedition, to halt at *Peronne*; as he did alſo to the Garriſons of *Ypres,* and *St. Omers,* to come and join his Army, which he drew altogether behind his Lines.

THE Day before the Duke of *Marlborough* began to put this Enterprize in Execution, Mr. *Cardonnel,* his Grace's Secretary, ſent the following Letter to Monſieur ****** at *Hanover*; which, as it contains ſome Particulars not mentioned elſewhere, we ſhall inſert, for the Entertainment of our Readers.

Letter from Mr. *Cardonnel,* to Monſieur ****** at *Hanover.*

SIR, *From the Camp at* Villars Brulin, Aug. 3, 1711.

“I HAVE received the Honour of your Letter, of the Thirtieth paſt, and am glad that you found my Lord Duke's Letter to your Mind. I hope, likewiſe, that it will be of ſome Advantage to you; for I can aſſure you, it was written with that View.

“WE are, at preſent, in a pretty critical Situation; we have marched two Days, in order to advance near the Enemy, and are now within two ſmall Leagues Diſtance of them. Monſieur *de Villars* has drawn together all the Troops he can; and our Advices ſay, that the Garriſons of *Ypres,* and *St. Omers,* are upon the March to join him: Nevertheleſs, we may probably attempt to force his Lines, before two Days are over, all poſſible Preparations being making to that End, though the Weather is not the moſt favourable for that Purpoſe: It having rained, without ceaſing, to-day, from Noon to this Hour, which is about Eight in the Evening. Pray give my humble Reſpects to Monſieur *Bothmar,* and believe me to be, *&c.*

A. CARDONNEL.

P. S. “MY Lord Duke has received your Letter, with the incloſed, but hopes you will be ſo good to excuſe his not anſwering in his preſent Hurry.”

TO amuſe the Enemy more effectually, the Duke of *Marlborough* went, the Fourth of *Auguſt,* N. S. by Break of Day, with ſeveral of the General Officers, and two Thouſand Horſe, to take a nearer View of the Lines, and of the Situation of the Enemy's Camp: But his real Deſign, when he moved from *Coté,* was, to endeavour to get within the Enemy's Lines, by attempting the Paſſage of the *Senſet,* by *Arleux,* which he now believed was left unguarded, as, in Effect, it happened to be. To this End, he ordered Lieutenant-General *Cadogan,* and Count *Hompeſch,* to repair, with the utmoſt Expedition, to *Doway,* and draw together ſome Troops, which had been left thereabouts on purpoſe; and which, with a Detachment of that, and the neighbouring Garriſons of *Liſle,* and *St. Amand,* made a Body of twenty-three Battalions, and ſeventeen Squadrons. Their farther Orders were, to march directly with thoſe Troops to *Arleux,* and endeavour to paſs the *Senſet,* whilſt the Duke himſelf would advance, with the whole Army, to ſuſtain them. And that nothing might delay this extraordinary March, Brigadier *Sutton* was ſent before-hand, with the Artillery, and the *Pontoons,* under a good Guard, to lay Bridges over the *Scarpe,* near *Vitry,* and over the Canal of *Arleux,* near *Goulezin*; Bread was alſo ordered to be baked at *Liſle,* for ſix Days.

The Marſhal *de Villars* kept in a continual Alarm by the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Motions.

ALL theſe Things were managed ſo privately, and the Grimace was carry'd on ſo well, that the *Confederate* Generals themſelves, had not the leaſt Thought, that any Thing elſe was deſigned, but the attacking of the Lines the next Morning. Theſe Motions had ſo much the deſired Effect, in deceiving the Marſhal *de Villars,* that he kept his Troops under Arms, Night and Day, and reinforced them with all the Men he could poſſibly draw together on that Side; inſomuch, that he left not any Number of Forces in the Poſts he had on the *Senſet*.

In the mean While, the *Confederate* Army were expecting Orders to March, which were not given out, till Six in the Evening. The March was to begin between Eight and Nine, aſſoon as it was dark enough to ſtrike their Tents, without being diſcovered by the Enemy, who were near enough, otherwiſe, to have ſeen them; but whether it was to be to the *Right*, or to the *Left* was not known. They were only told, that the ſeveral Columns, in which the Army were to march, ſhould find an Officer at the Head of each of them at ſuch an Hour, who ſhould lead them the Way they were to take, when the appointed Time came.

The *Confederate* Army march towards *Arleux*

About Nine, the whole Army, to their great Surprize, were ordered to march by the *Left*, in four Columns, without Beat of Drum, the Duke himſelf leading the *Van*, with the Horſe of the *Left* Wing; who advanced, with ſuch extraordinary Expedition, that by Five the next Morning, his Grace paſſed the *Scarpe*, at *Vitry*. There he received Advice, that Count *Hompeſch* had paſſed the *Senſet*, without any Oppoſition; had taken Poſſeſſion of the Paſſes on that River, and on the *Scheld* at *Oiſy*; the *French* having withdrawn the Detachments they had on that Side, ſome Time before. Hereupon, his Grace haſtened his March, leſt the Enemy ſhould get thither before him; and, at the ſame Time, diſpatch'd Orders to the Grand Army, to purſue their March with the utmoſt Expedition. The Duke, with his *Van-Guard* of fifty Squadrons, having paſſed the *Scarpe*, haſtened on towards *Arleux*, and *Bac a Bacheul*, where he arrived before Eight a-Clock; and the Head of the Columns joined him there about Ten; having marched above ten Hours, at a great Rate, without halting; a Thing hardly to be parallel'd in Hiſtory, but by another March, which proceeded from the ſame inimitable Foreſight; we mean that which brought on the Battle of *Oudenarde*.

The Marſhal *de Villars* marches to oppoſe him, but comes too late.

The Marſhal *de Villars* had no ſooner Notice how he had been deceived, and of this unexpected March of the *Confederate* Army, but he was immediately apprehenſive of their Deſign. Wherefore, having waited from Eleven at Night, till Two the next Morning, for certain Intelligence, he decamped, with his whole Army; and putting himſelf at the Head of the *King's Houſhold*, marched with ſuch Expedition, that he came in Sight with the Head of his Line, about Eleven a-Clock, ſoon after the Duke of *Marlborough* had joined Count *Hompeſch*, and paſſed through the Defile of *Marquion*, with twenty Squadrons. However, when the Marſhal ſaw that his Grace was advancing, with his Horſe drawn up, to attack him, he retreated behind a Moraſs, where the Reſt of his Troops joined him ſoon after: But a Hundred Dragoons, with ſome few Officers, whom he threw into the Caſtle of *Oiſy*, were made Priſoners of War. Nevertheleſs, two Regiments, which the Marſhal detach'd from *Valenciennes*, under the Command of the Chevalier *de Luxemburgh*, a Brigade of Foot, whom he ſent to *Cambray*, had better Fortune, and threw themſelves into thoſe Places.

After which he is extremely chagrined.

Undoubtedly it ſtung the Marſhal *de Villars* to the Heart, to be thus viſibly out-general'd; after he had given the Court of *France* repeated Aſſurances, that he had taken ſuch Meaſures, as made him not in the leaſt apprehenſive of meeting with any Inſult from the *Allies*; and after he had written to the *French* King himſelf, that his Lines were the Duke of *Marlborough*'s *Non plus ultra*. Wherefore, he gave out, in order to keep up the Spirits of his Troops, that he would attack his Grace the next Morning.

Frivolous Pretences of the *French*, to palliate the Matter.

French Writers pretend, that the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Deſign, in this Enterprize, was to have paſſed both the *Senſet*, and the *Scheld*, before the Marſhal *de Villars* could have been able to get to the latter, to oppoſe his Paſſage; but that being diſappointed by the Marſhal's extraordinary Diligence, and ſeeing the *French* Troops before him ready to diſpute that Paſſage, he began to be very much chagrined, and repented of his Raſhneſs: That he found he could not keep in that Station; and that he ſhould be obliged to paſs, either the *Senſet*, or the *Scheld*, with his whole Army; both of which would be attended with great Danger: Becauſe the Enemy being ſo near, it was to be feared, when Part of his Army had paſſed either of thoſe Rivers, the Marſhal would fall upon the Remainder, which would not then be in a Condition to reſiſt his whole Force. It will be natural now to aſk, Why Monſieur *de Villars*, when he had ſuch Advantages, did not purſue them? Why truly (ſay they) he had his Reaſons for not doing it; which, though they could not be dived into, were very evident afterwards. A mighty pretty Come-off! It is certain the Duke of *Marlborough* was under no ſuch Apprehenſions, as our Readers will ſoon ſee. However, his Grace having had Intelligence of the Marſhal's Threats to attack him, tho' he had little Cauſe to be apprehenſive of any ill Conſequences from them, loſt no Time, but drew his Troops, as faſt as they arrived, in order of Battle, and they lay on their Arms all Night; though they muſt neceſſarily be extremely fatigued, after a March of ten Leagues, without halting.

And paſs the *French* Lines without the Loſs of one Man.

THUS the whole *Confederate* Army entered the *French* Lines, which they had ſo vainly boaſted to be impregnable; by the moſt noble and boldeſt Attempt that had been made during the whole War; and that in the Preſence of an Army, ſuperior to themſelves, which had kept continually by the Side of them, either behind the Lines, or upon Riſing Grounds: and they were now in a Condition to undertake the Siege of *Bouchain*, or even that of *Valenciennes*, had they not been weakened, not only by the Departure of Prince *Eugene*, with a large Detachment for the *Rhine*, but by the calling of five Thouſand of the beſt Troops in the Army to *England*, for an Expedition deſigned by Sea.

“ THIS (ſays a late Author, ſpeaking of the Duke of *Marlborough*) raiſed his Character, beyond any Thing that he had done formerly; the Deſign was ſo well laid, and was ſo happily executed, that, in all Men's Opinions, it paſs'd for a Maſter-Piece of Military Skill; the Honour of it falling entirely on the Duke of *Marlborough*, no other Perſon having any Share therein, except in the Execution.”

Remarks thereupon.

THE wiſe and prudent Management of this whole Deſign, was as great a Mortification to the Marſhal *de Villars*, as it was a Glory to our *incomparable Hero*. A Glory which was his, and only his, and whereof Envy itſelf could never deprive him. It was a kind of Duel, or Tryal of Skill, between the *Britiſh* General and the Marſhal of *France*, wherein the former obtained a compleat Victory over the latter, and without ſtriking a Stroke; a Victory, wherein the Armies, on both Sides, only made their Appearance to grace it, and ſet it off, with the greater Luſtre and Magnificence. In Battles, and in Sieges, Fortune, the Bravery of the Soldiers, the Ability of the Engineers, and a Thouſand other Circumſtances, concur to ſhare the good or ill Succeſs of them, with the Generals; but here the great Duke of *Marlborough* ſhines out with diſtinguiſh'd Glory, without a Rival or Competitor, and triumphs over every Difficulty. The *Allies* would willingly have compounded for being Maſters of thoſe Lines, at the Expence of ſome Thouſands of Men; Thanks to the Conduct of their incomparable General, they poſſeſſed themſelves thereof, with no other Coſt, but that of a little Fatigue, in the extraordinary and aſſiduous March of their Troops. The Reduction of *Arleux*, about which the *French* made ſo much Noiſe, perhaps, gave Riſe to this Enterprize; of ſo much Importance is it, in War, to ſeize on the Critical Minute! It was not convenient to raze that Poſt; Time would not admit of making it as ſtrong as a Citadel; the Army could no longer ſubſiſt thereabouts to cover it, they were therefore in the Right to remove from thence: It is taken; the Conqueſt of this trifling Place blinds the *French* General; he weakens his Army by a large Detachment; and, elate with this Shadow of good Fortune, threatens all *Brabant*, and is under no manner of Apprehenſions for his own Lines: Our *Britiſh Hero* obſerves the fatal Moment, lays hold of it, and by a March, like that which preceded the Victory at *Oudenarde*, ſurprizes the Lines without the Loſs of one Man; the Scheme, the Direction thereof, and the Secreſy with which it was put in

Execution, were all equally admirable and ſurprizing. This Glorious Action happened on the Fifth of *Auguſt*.

THE next Day, whilſt the *Allies* lay upon their Arms, expecting the Enemy, Advice was brought the Duke of *Marlborough*, that they were in Motion towards the *Scheld*; in order to paſs it at *Crevecœur*, and encamp between *Bouchain* and *Cambray*, with Intent to prevent the Siege of the latter. Hereupon, his Grace detach'd forty Squadrons, with Inſtructions to fall upon their *Rear*; but they found it impracticable, by Reaſon of a Moraſs which was between them: Wherefore, a Council of War being called, it was reſolved, that the *Confederate* Army alſo paſſed the *Scheld*, without farther Delay, leſt the Enemy ſhould get between them, and render it impoſſible.

The Duke of *Marlborough* is againſt attacking the *French*.

WE ſhould have obſerved, that next Day after the Army of the *Allies* had paſſed the *Senſette* at *Bac a Bacheul*, and *Palue*, they had for the firſt Time a View of the Marſhal *de Villars*, encamped in an open Plain, without being covered with Intrenchments; inſomuch, that in the Situation wherein the two Armies were, it ſeemed almoſt impoſſible, that they ſhould avoid coming to an Action, which the Marſhal ſeemed to offer the *Confederates*; but, at the Bottom, he only wanted to amuſe them; to the End that, by drawing them off from the *Scheld*, he might prevent their gaining the advantageous Camp of *Aveſne le See*: However, the Duke was not to be deceived; Great Generals don't Fight to pleaſe their Enemies, if they offer them Battle, that is one Reaſon for their not accepting it. The *French* might have attack'd the *Confederates*, had they had any Inclination to it; that Way of Fighting, ſuits them better than ſtanding on the Defenſive; their Valour is active, and whenever they are attack'd, they are almoſt always beaten; but this was but a Feint, and the Marſhal *de Villars*, mortify'd to the laſt Degree, at having been out-witted, would willingly have over-reach'd our General in his Turn; but he was not to be ſo impoſed on; he ſaw through all his Deſigns.

THE Field-Deputies, indeed, of the *States-General*, when the *Confederate* Army firſt got within the Enemies Lines, propoſed to purſue them, and venture a Battle, ſince this Surprize had put them in no ſmall Diſorder. The Duke of *Marlborough*, however, was of another Opinion; he prudently conſidered, that ſuch an Attempt might be attended with too much Danger, after the Army had been fatigued with ſuch a long March: The Cavalry having been forty-eight Hours on Horſeback; and having diſmounted but twice, about an Hour each Time, to feed their Horſes. On the contrary, the *French* were freſh; having had a much nearer March within their Lines, than the *Confederates* had round them; and the latter were, by no Means, in a good Condition for Action, till they had been allow'd ſome Time to refreſh themſelves. Beſides, the Inconſtancy of the Fortune of War; the Impoſſibility of retreating in Caſe of a Defeat; and the Deſign he had formed of beſieging *Bouchain*; were Reaſons ſufficiently worthy of his Grace's Prudence and Steadineſs, for him not to alter his Mind, and put in the Power of Fortune, the Advantage he had obtained, and made ſure of, by his Foreſight and Penetration: For had the *Allies* had the worſt of it, the being within the Enemy's Lines, might have been of fatal Conſequence to them.

He propoſes the Siege of *Bouchain*.

As his Grace had diſapproved of the Propoſal made by the Deputies, it was expected he ſhould pitch upon ſome other Enterprize; and he was not long in determining his Choice. He propoſed the beſieging *Bouchain*; he thought that would either oblige the Enemy to endeavour to raiſe the Siege, which would afford the *Allies* an Opportunity of engaging them on more equal Terms; or it would be both a great Diſreputation, and Diſcouragement to their Army, ſhould they ſuffer a Place of that Importance to be taken in their Sight, without attempting to relieve it. Both the *Dutch* Deputies, and the General Officers thought this Enterprize too daring; however, they ſubmitted to his Grace's Judgment; and the Event juſtify'd him therein. It ſeemed to the other Generals a Thing impracticable to take a Place ſituated amongſt Moraſſes; well fortify'd, with a good Garriſon therein; provided with every Thing neceſſary for an obſtinate Defence; and all this in the View of a ſuperior Army: For the *French* lay within a Mile of the *Allies*.

THAT our Readers may have a right Idea of all the Difficulties our *Hero* had to encounter, and ſurmount, in the beſieging this Place, it will be requiſite to give them a Deſcription thereof, and likewiſe of the Situation of the *French* Army.

A Deſcription of that Place.

BOUCHAIN is but a little Town, or rather Fortreſs, ſituate at the Confluence of the *Senſette*, and the *Selle*, or *Raſelle*, into the *Scheld*. It is about nine Miles *North* of *Cambray*; ten *South-Weſt* of *Valenciennes*; and twenty-eight almoſt *Weſt* of *Mons*. The *Senſette* ſeparates the *Upper Town* from the *Lower*; forms an Inundation between that and the *Selle*; and fills the Ditches, which ſurround the Works between the *Upper* and *Lower Town*. The *Selle* again divides the *Lower Town* into two Parts; and between the *Lower Town*, and the *Scheld*, there is a Hornwork, which covers two ſeparate Baſtions, and which is cut in two by a Ditch, ſupply'd with Water by the *Scheld*.

BESIDES theſe Difficulties, ariſing from the Situation of the Place, there were two other very material Obſtacles. The firſt was a formidable Intrenchment; fenced with Redoubts; and lined with fifty Pieces of Cannon; which thirty Battalions, commanded by the brave and vigilant General *Albergotti*, had raiſed between *Wavrechin* and *Pont a Wane*, on the *Senſette*. This Intrenchment advanced outwards in a ſaliant Angle towards *Marquette*; and being but a Quarter of a League from the Town, ran parallel to the Circumvallation of the *Confederates*; inſomuch, that the Batteries of that Intrenchment might play upon the Circumvallation without ceaſing, and with Eaſe; there being nothing but a Moraſs between them. The ſecond was, the Communication, which the Enemy kept open with the Town; by the Means of a Paſſage through a Moraſs, which it was deemed impracticable to cut off. To all this, we may add, that there were eight Battalions, and ſix Hundred *Swiſs* in the Town; that the Place was furniſh'd with all Neceſſaries for a vigorous Defence; and that Monſieur *de Ravignan*, who had given Proofs of his good Conduct and Courage, at the Action of *St. Eloy-vive*, where he defeated the Earl of *Athlone*, had thrown himſelf into it, together with five Hundred Grenadiers, to take upon himſelf the Command of the Troops. Beſides this, Monſieur *de Selve*, who defended *St. Venant*, was in the Town before; inſomuch, that the Garriſon was commanded by two Major-Generals; and animated by the Neighbourhood of the whole *French* Army: Who were encamped like ours, in two Lines parallel to ours, having their *Left* at *Treſſi*, upon the *Senſette*; the *Right* near *Neufville*, at the Gates of *Cambray*; and the *Centre* along the *Scheld*. There was, beſides, great Reaſon to be apprehenſive of the Excurſions, which the Garriſons of *Conde*, and *Valenciennes* might make; to cut off the Proviſions, which the *Allies* were to draw from *Tournay*.

All about the Duke of *Marlborough* endeavour to diſſuade him from his Deſign.

THESE Difficulties would have daunted a vulgar Soul; but Heroes have Views ſuperior to other People, and Obſtacles do but whet their Courage, and animate them the more to perſiſt in their Reſolutions. Accordingly, though all about the Duke endeavoured to divert him from ſo dangerous an Undertaking; ſince any Misfortune would have given his Enemies the Advantage, for which they lay in Wait; and they would not have failed to have aſcribed it either to his Grace's ill Conduct, or to a Reſolution they pretended he had taken, that no Affairs ſhould ſucceed under the preſent Adminiſtration, if he could help it. The Duke was very ſenſible of all this; but he had laid his Scheme, and concerted his Meaſures ſo admirably, that he was in a Manner, aſſured of Succeſs: Wherefore, he was determined to venture upon that Enterprize, notwithſtanding all the Impediments, which both Nature, and the Enemy, had laid in his Way. But before that Reſolution was put in Force, his Grace diſpatched Brigadier *Sutton* to *England*; with the agreeable News, that, without ſtriking a Stroke, he was got within thoſe Lines, which it had coſt the Enemy ſuch an Expence of Time and

Labour, to make and to fortify; and which their General had been ſo vain as to name the *Non plus Ultra* of the *Allies*.

THE following Letter, which was written by the Field-Deputies to the *States-General*, illuſtrates the Matter more; and contains ſome material Particulars, not before mentioned.

A Letter from the Field-Deputies to the *States-General*.

HIGH *and* MIGHTY LORDS,

"THE Baron *van Hompeſch*, Lieutenant-General, took Poſt Yeſterday Morning, at Four a-Clock, at *Palue*, and *Bac à Bacheul*, with about eight Thouſand Foot, and two Thouſand Horſe; partly drawn out of the Garriſons of *Doway*, *Liſle*, and *St. Amand*, and partly conſiſting of a Detachment, which covered the Baggage near *Bethune*: The Enemy had withdrawn the Troops they had in thoſe Poſts, a little before, to reinforce their Army; ſo that ours met with no Reſiſtance. By Way of Precaution, to ſecure the Succeſs of this Enterprize, Orders were given, about Six in the Evening, for the Army to be in a Readineſs to march; which, accordingly, they began to do, about ten in four Columns, by the Way of *Villars au Bois*: And filing off by *Neufville*, and *Telu*, directly to *Vitry*, they paſſed the *Scarpe*; ſo that next Morning, by Ten a-Clock, the *Vanguard* were advanced as far as *Arleux*, and *Bac a Bacheul*. This March was made with ſuch Expedition, that the like has hardly been known; the Foot, in that ſhort Time, having marched ten Leagues, without halting; to which, the Moon-Light, and Fair-Weather, with which *God Almighty* favoured us, that Night, did not a little contribute. The Marſhal *de Villars* was informed of our March about Eleven; but ſo fully was he perſuaded, by the Feint we made for ſome Days, that our Deſign was to attack his Lines, near *Aveſnes le Comte*, that he waited till Two the next Morning, to be aſſured of our March. Then he gave Orders to the Army to move immediately; but finding that our Army were already got too far for him to be able to come up with them, he advanced himſelf, with all the Troops of the *Houſhold*; in Hopes to arrive Time enough to diſpute with us the Paſſage of the *Senſet*. Upon Notice, however, that fifty or ſixty of our Squadrons had already got over at Eleven; and particularly thoſe of General *Hompeſch*, he retired to the main Body of his Army, which was advanced, by that Time, to the High-Road between *Arras*, and *Cambray*. In the mean While, our Troops advanced with all poſſible Expedition; but as the Paſſage could not be made, but at *Bac a Bacheul*, and *Palue*, our *Rear* could not get over till Midnight. Our Army is encamped upon the *Scheld*, between *Oiſy*, and *Eſtrun*. This Morning, at Eight a-Clock, we ſaw the Enemy file off, in four Columns, towards the *Scheld*; with Deſign, either to paſs that River, or to intrench themſelves between it, and a Moraſs that lies near *Marquion*. Our Generals, however, did not think proper to attack them in their March; but have reſolved to paſs the *Scheld*, this Evening, and to inveſt *Bouchain*. We are, with profound Reſpect,

From the Camp at Eſtrun,
Auguſt 6, 1711.

High and Mighty Lords,
Yours, &c.
A. van Capelle.
G. Hooft.
S. van Goſlinga.
P. T. Vegelin van Klaerbergen.

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Enemies endeavour to leſſen his Glory.

THIS News was received in *Holland* with an univerſal Joy; and no Encomiums were thought too great for the ſagacious Projector, and indefatigable Director of this noble and well-executed Deſign; but the Joy was not ſo general in *England*. When Brigadier *Sutton* arrived at *Whitehall*, with the Account of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s having paſſed the *French* Lines, it gave his Friends the greater Joy, becauſe his Enemies had given out, and undoubtedly they wiſh'd it, that *nothing would be done, this Year, in* Flanders. They went yet farther, and pretended to aſſign a Reaſon why nothing would be done; becauſe, ſaid they, the Duke is reſolved no Affairs ſhall proſper under the preſent Adminiſtration, if he can help it. They had even the Aſſurance to repreſent his Grace, and his Lady, under the Characters of *Antony* and *Fulvia*; and to inſinuate, that the Duke, like *Antony*, would reſolve to let his Laurels fade, and ſacrifice the Intereſt of the Publick to his own. But they ſoon found how they were deceived; and this unexpected Succeſs did not ſuit well with the Scheme of certain Perſons; who having made Advances towards a Peace, under-hand, ſtudied nothing more, than how to avow, and juſtify the ſame publickly. His Grace's Enemies being thus fruſtrated in their Hopes, endeavoured to leſſen the Glory and Reputation of the Action, by pretending; *That he had only removed his Army from a plentiful Camp, to one where they were in danger of ſtarving.* But this malicious Inſinuation ſoon died away; both on Account of what followed that Succeſs, and the Applauſe all *Europe* beſtowed on the Conduct of the *Britiſh* General; whilſt the Marſhal *de Villars* was openly reflected on, and lampooned, both in his own Army at *Paris*; inſomuch, that he had enough to do, to ſtand his Ground at Court. An evident Inſtance, how ſome Men are led away by the Spirit of Party; even ſo far, as to ſuffer it to byaſs them to ſuch a Degree, as to render them blind to the moſt conſpicuous Merit.

The *Confederate* Army paſs the *Scheld*.

PURSUANT to the Reſolution taken in the Council of War, the Army began to paſs the *Scheld* at *Eſtrun*, about Six in the Evening, over ſome Bridges, which the *French* had built there; and which were ſecured by the *Confederates*, when firſt they entered the Lines; inſomuch, that, by the next Morning, all the Troops were got over, without any Oppoſition from the Enemy, and encamped about half way between *Cambray* and *Bouchain*; the Duke of *Marlborough* taking up his Quarters at *Aveſnes le Sec*, and Count *Tilly* his at *Haſpre*, upon the River *Selle*. In the mean While, the Marſhal *de Villars* ordered a Battery to be erected, on an Eminence near *St. Martin*; in order to annoy the *Confederate* Generals of the *Right Wing*, in the Village where they were quartered; but without any Effect. The ſame Day, Inſtructions were given for laying Bridges below *Bouchain*, both to open a Communication with *Doway*, and other Places on the *Scarpe*, and for the Paſſage of ſuch Troops as were to be employ'd in the Siege of *Bouchain*; which was now fully reſolved upon. Accordingly, the Place was inveſted the Tenth, by thirty Battalions, *viz.* ſeventeen from the *Right*, and thirteen from the *Left*, together with twelve Squadrons, commanded by General *Fagel*: He had under him two Lieutenant-Generals, *Collier*, and the Lord *North and Gray*; four Major-Generals, *Goven*, *Syburg*, *Yvoy*, and *Huſſel*; and as many Brigadiers; *La Roche*, *Lebec*, *Schmeling*, and *Schavonne*.

Bouchain inveſted.

A Detachment of the Enemy paſs the *Senſette*, and intrench themſelves.

ON the Eight of *Auguſt*, N. S. the *French* General ſent a Detachment over the *Senſette*; upon which the Duke of *Marlborough*, imagining that their Intent was to intercept the Bread Waggons, and Artillery, which were expected from *Doway*, paſſed the *Scheld*, with the *Left* Wing of the Horſe, and took Poſt on the Hill of *Vignonette*: There he ſtaid till the Convoy arrived ſafe in the Camp; as did, likewiſe, the next Day, the heavy Baggage from *Marchiennes*, which was eſcorted by Lieutenant-General *Wood*, with two Thouſand Horſe. The Marſhal *de Villars*, however, had quite another Deſign, and ordered thoſe Troops to intrench themſelves behind *Marquette*, and *Wavrechin*; to the End they might preſerve a Communication with *Bouchain*, and prevent its being inveſted.

The Duke Attempts in vain to diſlodge them.

ON perceiving this, the Duke of *Marlborough* ſaw plainly, it would be impoſſible for him to draw the Lines of Circumvallation quite round the Town, if the Enemy were ſuffered to go on with that Work. Wherefore, he ordered General *Dopff* to croſs the *Lower Scheld*, at *Neufville*, with twenty Battalions, and forty Squadrons, on the Ninth in the Night, to diſlodge the Enemy; and followed himſelf, early the next Morning: But he found them ſo ſtrongly intrenched, that they were not to be attacked, without

out a very great Hazard. Whilſt his Grace was thus viewing the Situation of the Enemy, and the Ground between their Intrenchments and the Town, the Marſhal *de Villars* marched, with his whole Army, over the *Upper Scheld*, and made a Feint, as if his Intent was to attack the *Right* of the *Confederate* Camp. This obliged the Duke of *Marlborough* to return, with his Detachment, to the Grand Army, to be ready to receive the Enemy: But the Marſhal's View was only to draw off his Grace, from diſturbing the Troops, who were employed in carrying on the Intrenchments at *Marquette*; for he had no ſooner gained this Point, than he repaſſed the *Scheld*, and returned to his Camp.

He fortifies his Camp.

HIS Grace, therefore, finding it impoſſible to bring the Marſhal to any Action, though the two Armies lay very near each other, by Reaſon of the difficult Hollow Way, and Defiles, which parted them; to prevent any future Alarms in his Camp, during the Siege, ordered the whole Front thereof to be fortified with *Lunettes*, and *Redoubts*, mounted with Cannon, and joined by a ſtrong Line from *Yvoy* to *Haſpre*. This being done, in two Days, his Grace paſſed the *Scheld* again, with fifty Battalions, and fifty-two Squadrons, to view the Approaches of the Town, and examine by what Means he could beſt cut off the Enemy's Communication therewith: And he found, that they had improved their Time in ſuch a Manner, and carry'd their Intrenchments ſo much nearer the Town, that it would not only be very difficult to inveſt it on that Side, but even abſolutely impoſſible, if the Communication, which they had begun, from *Wavrechin* to that Place, ſhould be ſuffered to be finiſhed, before the Circumvallation was drawn; and the Enemy's Intrenchments were too ſtrong, and too well guarded, to pretend to attack them, with any Probability of Succeſs.

HAD the Lines of Circumvallation been begun at the *Lower Scheld*, and carried on to the *Senſet*, as was at firſt deſigned, and would have been the moſt regular Way, the Enemy would have eſtabliſhed their Communication with the Town, in ſpite of whatever the *Confederates* could have done to have prevented it; but his Grace, with his uſual Penetration, foreſeeing this, and finding there was no Time to be loſt, gave Orders to have the Circumvallation begun immediately, in the middle Space, between the Intrenchments and the Town; and thereby cut off the Enemy's Communication.

A critical Juncture between the two Generals.

DURING the whole Courſe of the laſt long War, which produced ſo many ſurprizing Events, there was not one Inſtance ſo critical as this, wherein the Reputation of two great Generals was ſo nearly concerned, and their Skill in the Art of War, ſo plainly put to the Teſt. It was the Buſineſs of the Marſhal *de Villars*, to prevent the Siege, if poſſible, and thereby to retrieve, in ſome Meaſure, the Credit he had loſt, by ſuffering the *Allies* to obtain ſo eaſy a Paſſage into his Lines. On the other Hand, the Duke of *Marlborough* was fully reſolved, to maintain the Honour and Advantage he had gained, at ſo eaſy a Rate, by that Paſſage. Beſides, his Grace rightly foreſaw, that it would be very difficult to make a good Retreat, in the Sight of an Army ſuperior to his, and in a Situation, where he was ſurrounded by ſeveral Rivers, without having one good Poſt on any one of them. This was the real Poſture of Affairs, at the Time when the Lines of Circumvallation were begun, which was on the Twelfth of *Auguſt*, N. S.

HIS Grace himſelf gave the Directions for the Beginning of theſe Lines; and then left the Execution thereof to Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*; and under him, to Colonel *Armſtrong*, his Deputy Quarter-Maſter; an Officer, who had every good Quality that could recommend a Soldier. He had diſtinguiſhed himſelf before, upon many Occaſions, but never more than at this Juncture: The marking out of the Lines, with the whole Direction thereof, having lain chiefly upon him, under General *Cadogan*; and they were carried on ſucceſsfully, without meeting with any Diſturbance from the Enemy.

The Marſhal *de Villars* narrowly eſ-

THE next Morning, the Marſhal *de Villars* narrowly eſcaped being taken Priſoner; for, as he was coming out of his Lines, attended by a Troop of capes being taken Priſoner.

Huſſars, and four Squadrons of Carabiniers, to obſerve the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Motions; he was met, and attack'd, by an equal Number of the *Confederates*, under General *Cadogan*; who charged him ſo briſkly, that they ſoon broke his Squadrons, and made a Brigadier, a Major, and two Captains, with ſome Perſons of Diſtinction, Priſoners. *French* Writers pretend, the *Confederate* Party was much ſuperior to theirs; and that the Marſhal, ſeeing his Troops ſurrounded by them, without any Poſſibility of ſtanding againſt ſo great a Superiority, bravely fought his Way through, and was followed by moſt of his Troops.

THE Marſhal, having now diſcover'd, what Meaſures the Duke had taken, to draw his Line of Circumvallation, enter'd on a new Deſign; and on the Thirteenth, in the Night, order'd Three Redoubts to be made, between *Wavrechin*, and the Town. Hereby he not only propoſed, to open a Communication therewith, but alſo to prevent the Circumvallation's being carried on to the *Senſet*. Upon Intelligence thereof, the Duke of *Marlborough* march'd the Fourteenth, before Break of Day, with a Detachment of Troops, and Twenty Cannons, to diſlodge the Enemy, who retired from their Intrenchments aſſoon as his Grace appeared: However, to prevent any farther Interruption on that Side, his Grace reinforced his Troops to the Number of One Hundred Battalions, and Seventy Squadrons; upon which, the Circumvallation was carried on to the *Senſet*, without any farther Oppoſition, and thoſe Redoubts were taken within it.

The Marſhal *de Villars* opens a new Communication with the Town.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the Diſappointments, the Marſhal *de Villars* was not diſcouraged from making a farther Attempt. He ſet his Men at Work, to open a Communication with the Town through a Moraſs, between the two Rivers, where the Water was generally pretty deep; but through the Middle of it, there ran a little narrow Way, called *le Sentier des Vaches*, or the *Cow-Path*. This was his laſt Refuge; and he was ſo ſucceſsful therein, that a *Parapet* was carried on with Faſcines, all the Way to the Town, from Tree to Tree, between the Willows and Ruſhes, which cover'd the Inundation, In order to cut off this Communication, the *Confederates*, on the 10th at Night, having firſt provided a good number of Faſcines, and Sacks of Earth, laid Bridges over the *Senſet*, below their Lines; and over the *Scheld*, below *Hordain*; and began a Faſcinage from each, into the Moraſs.

A brave Action.

ON the Seventeenth the Duke of *Marlborough* went to *Maſtin* in Perſon, to view the Enemy's Works, and to forward thoſe on his Side; and having view'd a Poſt the Enemy had in the *Cow-Path*, covered by a *Parapet*, ſix Hundred Paces in Front, he ordered it to be attack'd by four Hundred Grenadiers; who being ſuſtained by Eight Battalions, neither valued the Cannon of the City, nor of the Enemy's Intrenchments; but leaping reſolutely into the Water, to the Depth whereof they were utterly Strangers, march'd through the Inundation, ſome up to the Middle, and others up to the Neck, for ſeveral Hundred Paces. Having thus advanced to the *Parapet*, they receiv'd the Fire of Four Companies of Grenadiers, ſuſtained by the Brigade *du Roy*, who guarded the Poſt, and ſoon obliged them to retire.

Incomparable Bravery and Reſolution of an Enſign.

ON this Occaſion, we muſt not paſs over in Silence the incomparable Bravery of an Enſign, of *Ingoldsby*'s Regiment, whoſe Name, according to Monſieur *Rouſſet*, is *Bada de Somercourt*. This *Hero*, who was at the Head of Fifteen Grenadiers of the ſame Regiment, being all Soul, (for he had a very little Body,) and finding when they were advanced ſome Part of the Way in the Inundation, that he muſt either drown, or loſe his ſhare of the Enterprize, he choſe rather to get upon the Shoulders of one of his Grenadiers, till they came to the *Parapet*, where he was one of the firſt to leap into the Enemy's Works. The *Confederates*, had no more than Six Men kill'd and wounded in this bold and reſolute Action; wherein they took Poſſeſſion of this important Poſt, and thereby entirely cut off all Communication, between *Wavrechin* and the Town; for the *French*, not expecting to be attack'd in the Midſt of the Waters, were ſo amazed at the Intrepidity of the *Allies*, that after having made one Diſcharge, which did no great Execution, they retired in ſome Diſorder. Had this Action happen'd in the Time of the *Romans*, the Name of this brave Enſign, would have been tranſmitted down to Poſterity, in all their Hiſtories; and yet ſuch is the Ingratitude or Negligence of our Hiſtorians, that tho' they mention the Action, they paſs over in Silence the Name of this *Little Hero*; and had it not been for Monſieur *Rouſſet*, it would have been utterly buried in Oblivion; tho' for his Bravery, he deſerved very well to have been immortalized.

THE *French* having abandon'd ſo advantagious a Poſt, in ſuch a ſcandalous Manner, the *Allies* had nothing to do, but to continue their Faſcinade, and cover the Poſt they had taken, from the Canon of *Wavrechin*, and the Town; which the Faſcines, the Enemy left behind them, enabled them to do effectually, by next Morning. From that Time, they carried on their Faſcinades with great Tranquillity; and in two Days more, they brought them within Seven Hundred Paces of one another, and cover'd them with good Redoubts, there being nothing between them but a large ſtanding Water.

The Beſieged make ſeveral ſucceſsleſs Sallies.

ON the Nineteenth, about Noon, the Enemy made a Sally, with a conſiderable Number of Troops; and attempted to ſurprize a Captain's Guard of a Hundred Men, who were poſted towards the *North* Side of the Town; but they were repulſed with Loſs. The ſame Night, another large Body ſallied three ſeveral Times; but were as often driven back again with great Loſs. On the Twentieth, the whole Town was inveſted, excepting about Two-hundred Paces, where the Inundation was very deep: And to prevent the Enemy's endeavouring, at any Time, to convey either Ammunition or Proviſion that Way, a Bridge of Hurdles and Planks was order'd to be laid a-croſs it; whereby the Faſcinades were joined, and all manner of Paſſage into the Town was entirely cut off.

ON the Twenty-firſt, the heavy Train from *Tournay*, arrived in the Camp. In their Paſſage by St. *Amand*, their Convoy was attack'd by a large Party of the Enemy, from *Valenciennes*; however, after a ſharp Encounter, they obliged them to retire, with a conſiderable Loſs.

As this Enterprize was the moſt Hazardous of any that had been Undertaken during the whole Courſe of the War; and one, wherein the Duke of *Marlborough* underwent more Fatigue, than ever he had done in any other; wherein alſo he had a favourable Opportunity of diſplaying his utmoſt Ability in the Art of War, we have thought fit to relate all the Circumſtances previous to it. In effect, they were all remarkable, and all worthy of being mentioned; for the Marſhal *de Villars*, to give him his Due, ſhewed himſelf both an active Commander, and an accompliſh'd General, in the ſeveral Attempts he made to prevent the inveſting the Town; which ſet the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Ability in the more advantageous light, as he defeated all thoſe Attempts. It is certain, indeed, conſidering how near the *French* Army was, it was a very bold Enterprize; and ſome People took Occaſion from thence, to arraign his Grace's Conduct, and cenſure him of Raſhneſs; but they who maturely weigh his great Foreſight, ſo viſible in all his Actions, and the great Dependance he had Reaſon to have, on the Courage and Conduct, of the Officers, and Troops under his Command, will undoubtedly be of another Opinion.

The Trenches open'd before *Bouchain*.

BOUCHAIN being thus inveſted; and the Contravallation drawn parallel with the Circumvallation, from the *Senſet*, to the *Lower Scheld*, the Trenches were opened, the Twenty-firſt at Night, at two Attacks, againſt the *Upper-Town*; the *Left* towards the *Scheld*, and the *Right* towards the *Senſet*: After this the Duke of *Marlborough* order'd a third Attack, againſt the Horn-Work, which cover'd the *Lower-Town*; both to Favour the two other Attacks, and to give the Garriſon a greater Diverſion, and fatigue them the more. The Trenches were open'd at this third Attack, on the Twenty-third at Night, by ſome Troops from the Grand Army. The two againſt the *Upper-Town*, were to be carried on by Thirty Battalions and Twelve Squadrons, commanded by General *Fagel*; and under him, at the Attack on the *Right*, by the Lord *North and Gray*, who had under him two Major Generals, and as many Brigadiers: The Attack on the *Left*, was commanded by Lieutenant General *Collier*, with the ſame Number of Major Generals and Brigadiers. Beſides theſe Troops, Forty Squadrons under General *Dopf*, and Twenty Battalions, commanded by Lieutenant General *Withers*, were poſted on the ſame Side, to obſerve the Enemy. The third Attack was againſt the *Lower-Town*, under the Direction of Lieutenant General *Schwartzen*, with two Major-Generals, and four Brigadiers.

We ſhall not detain our Readers, by giving them an exact Journal of this Siege; that it was carried on ſucceſsfully, and that Monſieur *de Villars* attempted no great Matters to relieve it, tho' he was continually doing ſomething to harraſs the Troops, they will ſee by the following Letter, from Mr. *Cardonnel*, to Monſieur ****** at *Hanover*.

Letter from Mr. *Cardonnel*, to Monſieur ****** at *Hanover*.

From the Camp before Bouchain, *Auguſt* 27, 1711.

Sir,

"I have been honoured with your Letters of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Inſtant: The latter came to my Hands laſt Night, with that encloſed for my Lord Duke, of the Twenty-firſt. We do not yet know what to think, of the *Muſcovite*, or rather, the *Saxon* News; ſome of our Letters ſeem to confirm it, on the contrary, others will give no Credit to it. There may, however, probably be ſomething in it; into which, as well as into the Conduct of our *Northern Allies*, a few Days will give us a better Inſight. Our Approaches before this Place advance pretty well; and we have Reaſon to hope, that when our Batteries begin to play, it will not be able to hold out long. We are very much obliged to the Marſhal *de Villars*; for having ſuffered us to take the neceſſary Meaſures, for carrying on the Siege, without Interruption, by any Diverſion, either here, or elſewhere. Undoubtedly, he is forming ſome Deſigns or other, but we hope they will all come to nothing. Both his Court, and Army, are very much exaſperated againſt him. I pleaſe myſelf before-hand, with having the Honour of embracing you at the *Hague*, and am &c.

A. Cardonnel.

The Approaches were carried on in the uſual Manner, till the Thirtieth in the Morning; when the Cannon and Mortar Pieces began to play, from the Batteries, at all the Three Attacks; and they continued ſo to do with ſuch Succeſs, that the Cannon of the Place were ſoon diſmounted, and the Out-Works ruin'd. The *French* made ſeveral Attempts to intercept the Convoys of the Beſiegers, but in vain; ſo great a Progreſs was made in the Siege, by the Eleventh of *September*, that notwithſtanding all Endeavours uſed towards its Relief, by the Marſhal *de Villars*; who, by the Reaſon of the Neighbourhood of the two Armies, had continual Skirmiſhes with the *Confederates*; the Baſtion on the *Right* of the *Lower-Town*, was ſtormed, and taken, with little, or no Loſs; and the Beſieged quitted, at the ſame Time, the Baſtion on the *Left*, where the *Allies* alſo lodged themſelves.

The Garriſon beat a Parley.

On the Twelfth of *September*, N. S. about Noon, the Beſieged, ſeeing that the Breaches at the two Attacks againſt the *Upper Town* were wide enough, and that all Things were preparing for a general Aſſault, beat the *Chamade*; and Hoſtages being exchanged, the *French*, who were conducted to General *Fagel*'s Quarters, whither the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Deputies repaired, began to propoſe Articles of Capitulation. But they were immediately anſwered, by the Duke of *Marlborough*, *That he would not have them read*; for ſince *they had waited to the laſt Extremity, they muſt expect no other Terms than to be made Priſoners of War*: He bid them acquaint the Commandant therewith, and ſend back the Hoſtages, if he would not accept of theſe Conditions. The Hoſtages returning into the Town, and informing the Governor hereof, he refuſed to comply; wherefore Hoſtilities were immediately renewed with ſuch Fury, and the Beſiegers made ſuch a terrible Fire, from their Cannon, Mortar-Pieces, and Small Arms, that the Beſieged hung out a white Flag, at all the Attacks, and beat a Parley again, the ſame Day. Hoſtages being exchanged a-new, they conſented to ſurrender Priſoners; but demanded to march out with the uſual Marks of Honour, and to be conducted to *France*, there to remain, without doing any Service, 'till they were exchanged. They pretended, they deſired this Favour, becauſe of the Miſery the Priſoners of their Nation were reduced to in *Holland*; where they ſeemed to be abandoned by their Court, who took no manner of Care of their Subſiſtence. This being likewiſe rejected, and the Fire again renewed, with greater Fury than before, they agreed, at laſt, to become Priſoners of War, upon the Duke's own Terms. Accordingly, they delivered up one of the Gates, with twenty-four Colours, and all their Arms, the next Day; and marching out the Fourteenth, Major-General *Groveſtein*, who was appointed Governor of the Place, took Poſſeſſion thereof. The Soldiers were conducted to *Marchiennes*, in order to be ſent to *Holland*; but the Officers continued in *Bouchain*, 'till farther Orders. The Duke of *Marlborough* gave an Account of this Succeſs, the ſame Day, to the Court of *Hanover*, in the following Letter, to a Gentleman in great Favour at that Court.

Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* to a Gentleman in great Favour at the Court of *Hanover*.

" PERMIT me, *Sir*, at the ſame Time that I thank you for your Letter " of the Thirty-firſt paſt, to rejoice with you at the happy Succeſs of our " Siege. The Garriſon, to the Number of more than three Thouſand Men, " have been obliged to ſurrender Priſoners of War, and that in Sight of the " Enemy's Army. I take the Liberty of congratulating his *Electoral* High- " neſs, and his Highneſs the Prince, on this Occaſion, by the Letters in- " cloſed; which I recommend to your Care, and am, *&c.*

From the Camp before Bouchain,
September 14, 1711.

The Prince, and Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

The Marſhal *de Villars* attempts the Poſt at *Hordain*.

DURING the Continuation of this Siege, the Marſhal *de Villars*, that he might not be reckon'd a tame Spectator thereof, formed two Deſigns; the firſt of which was to poſſeſs himſelf of the Communication, the *Allies* had over the Moraſs, near *Hordain*. To this End, he detach'd two Thouſand Grenadiers, ſuſtained by a Body of one Thouſand Fuſiliers, to attack *Hordain*; and, at the ſame Time, fifteen Hundred Grenadiers more, ſuſtained by a Brigade of Foot from *Wavrechin*, were ordered to attack the Faſcines in the Moraſs. The former made a Bridge over the *Scheld*, near *Eſtrun*; and paſſing the River unſeen, by the Favour of a dark Night, thought to have ſurprized two Battalions at *Hordain*; but the Duke of *Marlborough*, having got Intelligence of their Deſign, before they could get thither, ſent Word to Lieutenant-General *Finck*, who commanded there, to be upon his Guard: So that the Enemy advancing, that General, with the Officers and Troopers under his Command, behaved themſelves ſo bravely, and gave them ſuch a warm Reception, that they were glad to retire, with the Loſs of a conſiderable Number of Men; and without any farther Advantage, than making the *Pruſſian* Major-General, *Bork*, Priſoner. The Troops from *Wavrechin*, which attack'd the Forts in the Moraſs, were every whit as unſucceſsful; being ſoon beat off by the *Confederates*, and obliged to retire with the greateſt Precipitation.

The *French* Account of that Attempt

THE *French* pretend to a much greater Advantage by this Attempt, and ſay; that, beſides Major-General *Bork*, and Count *Denhoff*, who commanded at that Poſt, a Colonel, three Captains, an Enſign, two Engineers, and ſixty Soldiers were taken, with a very conſiderable Booty, in the Houſes of *Hordain*, wherein a great Number of the *Confederate* Officers had their Quarters; and that the Remainder of two of the *Confederate* Battalions were entirely cut in Pieces: Which laſt Circumſtance, Monſieur *Rouſſet* ſeems to confirm;

for, he ſays, they uſed two of the Battalions very ill; and made themſelves Maſters of the Poſt at *Eſtrun*, where we had two Hundred Men.

The Mar-ſhal's Deſign on *Doway*.

The Marſhal's ſecond Deſign was, to ſurprize *Doway*; and this being a Matter of great Importance, he ſent fifty Waggons, laden with Boats, Scaling-Ladders, and all other Materials proper for the Enterprize, under a Detachment of ten Thouſand Men, commanded by the brave Lieutenant-General *Albergotti*. This indefatigable Officer, having paſs'd the *Senſet*, the Seventh in the Evening, marched, with all poſſible Expedition, and had got to the Gate *St. Eloy*, where they deſigned to have made the Attempt; Part of them being to have ſcaled the Wall, whilſt others got over the Inundation in Boats, to favour the Attempt; which the Marſhal *de Villars* honoured with his Preſence. And ſo far they had ſucceeded, according to Monſieur *Rouſſet*, that they were got into the Ditches; upon which the Centinel, who heard ſome Noiſe, called, *Who goes there?* They anſwered, *They were Fiſhermen*; but the Moon happening fortunately to riſe about the ſame Time, he perceived too many Boats to believe what they ſaid, and alarmed the Guard, who immediately ran to Arms; and the *French* being diſcovered, retired with Precipitation, and with but little Loſs.

Which miſ-carries.

Mr. *Lediard*, however, gives a very different Account of this Affair; for he ſays, "That Count *Hompeſch*, Governor of the Town, had got In-" telligence of their March; and accordingly, neceſſary Orders had been " diſtributed, for giving them a warm Reception: For they no ſooner ap-" proached, which they did between One and Two in the Morning, but " they were challenged by the Centinels; and not anſwering to the Pur-" poſe, were fired upon, both from the Walls, and the Out-works. Here-" upon, they retired, with ſuch Precipitation, that they left their Boats be-" hind them, and repaſs'd the *Senſet*. The Duke of *Marlborough* having " Advice of theſe Tranſactions, Lieutenant-General *Cadogan* was diſpatch'd, " with Orders for the Troops, on the other Side of the *Scheld*, under the " Command of General *Dopff*, and Lieutenant-General *Withers*, to march, " and endeavour to cut off their Retreat. Purſuant thereto, theſe Troops " were in Motion before Day; but in their March, the *Huſſars*, who were " ſent before, to get Intelligence of the Enemy's Motions, came back with " ſeveral Priſoners, and brought Notice of their precipitate Retreat; where-" upon, the Body under General *Dopff* returned to their Camp."

Loſs of the *French* at *Bouchain*.

Both theſe Enterprizes having thus proved unſucceſsful, the Marſhal *de Villars* found himſelf under a Neceſſity of being a bare Eye-Witneſs, though at the Head of near One Hundred Thouſand Men, that *Bouchain* was fairly taken; and the Garriſon, reduced from ſix Thouſand Men compleat, whereof they conſiſted at the Beginning of the Siege, to Half that Number, and made Priſoners of War. The *French* Officers, as we have obſerved above, were allowed to ſtay in *Bouchain*, till farther Orders, to the Number of about two Hundred and twenty, *viz.* Two Major-Generals; two Brigadiers; eight Colonels; four Lieutenant-Colonels; three Majors; ſeventy-ſix Captains; eighty-three Lieutenants; and fifty-one Sub-Lieutenants.

The Governor pretended, that he was in a Condition to have held out ſome Days longer; but that the Soldiers, perceiving the Marſhal *de Villars* did not attempt to relieve them, as he had promiſed, they forced him to capitulate. In Effect, it was ſomething ſurprizing, that the Marſhal, having an Army ſuperior to the *Allies*, ſuffered this important Place to be taken, under his very Noſe, without making any actual Effort to raiſe the Siege. But the Duke of *Marlborough* had concerted his Meaſures ſo admirably, that Monſieur *de Villars* plainly foreſaw, that, if he offered to attack his Grace's Camp, he ſhould not only loſe the Town, but alſo, in all Probability, the greateſt Part of his Army.

Remarks upon this Siege.

To ſum up all; the Duke's Stratagem in paſſing the Lines, without the Loſs of a Man; his cutting off the Enemy's Communication with *Bouchain*; his Manner of inveſting that Town, with an inferior Army, in the very Sight of one ſuperior; his throwing up Lines; making regular Forts; raiſing Batteries; laying Bridges over a River; making a Moraſs paſſable; and providing, for the Security of his Convoys, not only againſt that ſuperior Army, on the one Side, but againſt the numerous Garriſons of *Valenciennes*, and *Conde*, on the other, were Enterprizes *truly Heroick*, and which evidently ſhewed him a *conſummate Maſter* in all Parts of the Art of War. Yet was his Grace cenſured and vilified, by inſolent Scribblers of his own Nation, who gave out; *That it was of no more Value than the taking a Pidgeon-Houſe:* But of this we ſhall ſay more hereafter.

THE following Medal, however, was ſtruck on this Occaſion; to ſhew that every one was not of the ſame Opinion.

ON the *Face* was the *Queen*'s Head, with this Inſcription:

ANNA AUGUSTA;

That is,

ANNE the Auguſt.

On the *Reverſe*, was the Figure of *Britannia*, ſitting on a Pile of Trophies, with her Spear in her Right Hand, and her Shield in her Left, on which is inſcribed this Motto:

Fortuna manens;

That is,

Fortune ſtill conſtant.

Denoting that Fortune ſtill favoured the Arms of the *Allies*. At *Britannia*'s Feet is a Soldier upon one Knee, delivering up to her his Sword and Musket; and having by him a Mural Crown, and the Town of *Bouchain* at ſome Diſtance, with this Legend:

Hoſtes ad Deditionem Coacti;

That is,

The Enemy forced to ſurrender.

In the *Exergue* was,

Vallo Gallorum *ſuperato*, & Buchennio *capto*. M.DCC.XI.

That is,

The French *Lines forced, and* Bouchain *taken*. 1711.

THE *French*, according to Cuſtom, endeavoured to derogate from the Glory of our *Hero*, and pretended that this Conqueſt was of very little Conſequence, and coſt the *Allies* more Men, by half, than it was worth. But it was evident, they would willingly have ſacrificed many more Men, than it coſt the *Confederates*, and have thought themſelves well off too, if they could thereby have prevented the Siege.

LET the *French*, however, endeavour to leſſen the taking of *Bouchain*, and the paſſing the Lines, as much as they pleaſe; it has been allow'd by every impartial Perſon, who is a competent Judge in ſuch Caſes, that the Duke of *Marlborough* ſhewed as much, if not more, of the General, in theſe two Enterprizes, an in any Action performed during the whole Courſe of the War. But obſerve the Inconſiſtency of theſe Things: The Marſhal *de Villars*, before the paſſing of theſe Lines, boaſted they were the Duke of *Marlborough*'s *Non plus ultra*, which his Enemies did not forget to upbraid him with then. That Marſhal is ſaid to have been ſo much puffed up with Vanity, that when ever he heard of the Victories obtained by the *Allies* at *Blenheim*, *Ramillies*, *Turin*, *Oudenarde*, &c. he uſed to ſay, *Je ne ſcaurois etre par tout*, *I cannot be every where*; proudly inſinuating, that Succeſs attended him every where: This his Vanity was the Occaſion of the following Stanza's.

I. *LE*

Verſes occaſioned by the egregious Vanity of the Marſhal *de Villars.*

I.

LE Non plus ultra *eſt ſurpris,*
Villars *pleurez votre imprudence;*
Vous l'avez mis a ſi haut prix,
Que la perte en eſt d'importance:
Mais conſolez vous apres Coup,
Vous ne ſcauriez etre par tout.

II.

Pres du Moulin a quatre Vents,
Depuis trois Nuits, ſur votre Ligne,
Dans vos Airs vains, & menacants,
Vous attendiez Victoire inſigne;
Mylord vous cherche a l'autre bout,
Vous ne ſcauriez etre par tout.

Which may be rendered thus in *Engliſh.*

I.

Thy *Non plus ultra* is ſurpriz'd,
Its Fate, vain *Villars*, thou may'ſt mourn;
By thee ſo highly it was priz'd,
Its Loſs is hardly to be born;
But Courage, Man! and don't deſpair,
For thou cou'dſt not be ev'ry where.

II.

Within thy Lines, for three Nights paſt,
Near yon Mill, as thou thought'ſt, ſecure,
Thy Pride ſwell'd ſuch a Height, at laſt,
Thou mad'ſt thyſelf of Vict'ry ſure:
The Duke ſlipt by the other Way;
You can't be ev'ry where, you ſay.

As for the Importance of *Bouchain*, our Readers may judge thereof, by the Value ſet thereon, in the following Letter, from the Field-Deputies to the *States-General*; wherein they give the Duke of *Marlborough* the Honour, which his Bravery and Conduct, this Campaign, juſtly deſerved; and which we ſhall inſert, becauſe it contains ſeveral material Particulars not before mentioned.

Letter from the Field-Deputies to the *States-General.*

HIGH *and* MIGHTY LORDS,

“ THE Enemy having beat a Parley Yeſterday, the Capitulation was
“ agreed on this Morning, whereby the Garriſon are made Priſoners of
“ War. It is with the utmoſt Satisfaction, that we do ourſelves the Ho-
“ nour to congratulate your *High Mightineſſes*, on this Conqueſt, with which
“ it has pleaſed GOD ALMIGHTY to bleſs the Arms of the *State*, and your
“ *High Allies*. This Place is of ſuch great Importance, by Reaſon of its
“ Situation, which opens us a Way to penetrate farther into the Enemy's
“ Territories, and even into the very Heart of their Country, that for Pre-
“ vention, they have found it neceſſary to burn the Forage in their own
“ Territories. If the concomitant Circumſtances of this Conqueſt are but
“ duly conſidered, as *the paſſing the Lines*, which the Enemy, and the Reſt
“ of

“ of the World, judged *impoſſible*; and the Siege carried on with ſo much
“ Speed, and in ſo glorious a manner, in Sight of an Enemy, of equal, if
“ not ſuperior Strength; if all theſe Things, we ſay, are but rightly conſidered,
“ it will appear, that the Conduct, Reſolution, and Bravery, which
“ the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Count *de Tilly*, have ſhewn, in the
“ Proſecution of this glorious Enterprize, can never be ſufficiently praiſed.
“ In order to do Juſtice, likewiſe, to General *Fagel*, who commanded the
“ Siege, we think ourſelves obliged to ſay, that his Courage, and indefatigable
“ Care, have very much contributed to the ſpeedy Reduction of this
“ important Place. But above all, we return Thanks to ALMIGHTY GOD,
“ who has made uſe of thoſe Generals, as the happy Inſtruments for the
“ Accompliſhment of his Will and Mercies. We pray GOD, that he will
“ continue his Bleſſing on the Arms of your *High Mightineſſes*, to the End
“ that this bloody and expenſive War may be terminated by a happy and
“ laſting Peace. We take the Liberty to propoſe Major-General *Goveſtein*
“ for Commander, and Captain *Keppel* for Major of the Place, who are to
“ take Poſſeſſion thereof; and we hope your *High Mightineſſes* will approve
“ the ſame, and remain, with the utmoſt Reſpect, *&c.*”

From the Camp before Bouchain,
Septemb. 13, 1711.

A. Van Capelle.
W. Hooſt.
S. Van Goſlinga.
P. T. Vegelin Van Klaerbergen.

A Diſpute concerning the Garriſon of *Bouchain.*

THE private Soldiers, which marched out of *Bouchain*, to the Number of two Thouſand ſeven Hundred and ſeventeen, were conducted to *Marchiennes*, in order to be ſent to *Holland*, as Priſoners of War; which the Count *de Ravignan*, late Governor of the Town, and the other principal Officers of that Garriſon, repreſented to the Court of *France*, as an Infringement of the Capitulation. They pretended, that the Conditions promiſed them, during the Parley, were not made good to them; and inſiſted that they were only to be deemed as Priſoners, to be conducted Home, and to be accounted for in future Exchanges. Hereupon, the Marſhal *de Villars* wrote the following Letter to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and ſent him incloſed a Copy of of the Complaint made to the *French* Court, by the ſaid Governor, and Officers.

Letter from the Marſhal *de Villars* to the Duke of *Marlborough*

SIR,

“ I have been fully informed, by the Count *de Ravignan*, and the
“ other chief Officers of the Garriſon of *Bouchain*, of their juſt Complaints
“ of the Violation of the Parole and Promiſe granted them in the Capitulation,
“ by Monſieur *de Pagnies*, Colonel of the *Dutch* Guards, by General
“ *Fagel*'s Order. You will ſee, *Sir*, by the encloſed Copy of all that
“ paſſed thereupon, the Original of which thoſe brave Men ſent to
“ the King, to vindicate themſelves, for not having preferr'd all Dangers,
“ and even Death itſelf, to the Shame of ſurrendering Priſoners of War,
“ that the Word given them has been expreſly broken. The Place was
“ not reduced to the Condition of being ſtormed, ſince you were not Maſters
“ of the Half-Moon; and the Paſſage of the Ditch was not as yet begun.
“ Give me leave to tell you, that the want of your Conſent, does
“ not hinder the Articles from being violated; when the General who Commands
“ the Siege, ſends his Promiſe by a Colonel; that upon that Promiſe,
“ the Firing which had been begun a-new, is diſcontinued, new Hoſtages
“ given, and a Gate deliver'd up. I do not queſtion, *Sir*, but upon ſerious
“ Conſideration, your own Honour will induce you to ſend back that Garriſon,
“ upon the Conditions that were offered them when they ſurrendered.
“ What can be more authentick, than the publick Proteſtation Monſieur *de*
“ *Pagnies* made thereupon, as a Man of Honour and Probity, in the Preſence
“ of all your Army, and of the Garriſon itſelf; when he declared,
“ he knew not the Maxims upon which they broke the Word, which he

“ had Orders, and the Power to engage. I expect, *Sir*, an Anſwer from you, conformable to Juſtice. The King commands me to make Complaint to you, upon a Fact unprecedented in War. The Count *de Borck* may be exchanged for the Count *de Ravignan*, provided the latter be ſet at Liberty, upon the Faith of the Capitulation. I am, *&c.*

From the Camp at Pallincourt, Signed,
September 18, 1711. *The Duke de* VILLARS,
Marſhal of France.

ON the Receipt of this Letter, the Duke of *Marlborough* enquired and examined into this Affair, and found that the Complaints of the Garriſon were altogether frivilous, and groundleſs; upon which he return'd the following Anſwer, with the Atteſtations of Baron *Fagel*, and Colonel *Pagnies*, incloſed therein; whereby it plainly appeared, that they had not the leaſt Encouragement given them to hope for any other Conditions, than to be made Priſoners of War, at his Grace's Diſcretion.

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Anſwer.

SIR,

“ I received the Letter, you did me the Honour to write to me Yeſterday, by the King's Order, to accompany the Account given by Monſieur *Ravignan*, and the chief Officers of the Garriſon of *Bouchain*, concerning the Capitulation; tho' thoſe Gentlemen own, what they pretend to have been told them by Monſieur *de Pagnies*, was entirely without my Conſent, or that of the Deputies of their *High Mightineſſes*: I am, therefore, equally ſurprized, and ſorry, it ſhould be believed, that I ſhould have permitted any Infringement of the King's Promiſes, or the leaſt Violation of the good Faith. My manner of acting with many of the General Officers, on ſo many Occaſions of this Nature, ought to be as ſo many Pledges of my ſincere Behaviour, to the King, and to the whole World; and I flatter my ſelf they will do me the Juſtice to believe, that nothing was done, in the Treatment that Garriſon met with, contrary to the Capitulation that was granted them. You will find by the incloſed Atteſtations of Baron *Fagel*, and Monſieur *de Pagnies*, that Things were tranſacted ſo much otherwiſe from what is repreſented in the Memorial, that there is not the leaſt Ground for the Complaint, therein mention'd: And General *Fagel*, far from taking upon him to grant the Capitulation inſiſted upon by thoſe Gentlemen, gave them to underſtand, by the Hoſtages he ſent back, that he hoped they would not acquieſe with what I offer'd them, in Concert with the Deputies; *viz.* with being Priſoners of War, that he might have the Honour of carrying the Place Sword in Hand: Which thoſe very Gentlemen muſt agree, could not have failed being executed in leſs than Twenty-four Hours; the Breaches in the Body of the Place, as well as in the Ravelin, being wide enough, and our Men lodged on the Brink of the Ditch, ſo as to be able to have ſtormed the next Day: And it was ſome Hours after this Meſſage was ſent them, and the Hoſtilities renewed, before thoſe Gentlemen thought fit to hang out a White Flag, for the ſecond Time, and deliver'd up a Gate to us. As to what they alledge, that we carried on our Works in the mean while. I muſt have the Honour to tell you, *Sir*, that when the Chavalier *D'Artagnan* came out with the Hoſtages, it was declared to them, before the Deputies, that we would not be amuſed; but that they were to expect, that the Works would be continued during the Treaty. This is a Circumſtance, to which thoſe Gentlemen agreed; and I am ſo well perſuaded of your Equity, that I am ſure when you have ſeriouſly conſidered theſe Facts, you will do me the Juſtice that is due to my Behaviour; and if neceſſary, inform the King, that the Complaints of thoſe Gentlemen are groundleſs, and that whatever was promiſed them has been literally performed. You will give me leave to add, *Sir*, that the Refuſal of letting Count *Erbach*, Major-General *Borke*, Count *Denhoff*, Colonel

“ *Savory*, and Major *Waſſenear*, return upon their *Parole*, is ſo contrary to what we have always uſed, towards your Officers, that the Generals of this Army complain of it publickly; and that unleſs this Grievance is redreſs'd, I muſt be obliged, in Juſtice, and by order of the *Queen*, and *States-General*, to recall all the Priſoners, which have been ſuffered to continue ſo long in *France*, upon their *Parole*. I ſhould be ſorry that Things ſhould come to this Extremity, the preventing whereof will wholly depend, upon your Readineſs in complying with the above Demand. I am, &c.

From the Camp at Bouchain, Sign'd,
September 19, 1711. *The Prince and Duke of* MARLBOROUGH.

THIS Anſwer gave ſuch ample Satisfaction to the Court of *France*, that Orders were immediately given, for the Enlargement of thoſe Officers mentioned by his Grace, upon their *Parole*, and that the Exchanges ſhould be continued as uſual, between both Armies. In the mean while, the Duke wrote the enſuing Letter to the *States-General*, in his own Juſtification.

His Grace's Letter to the *States-General* on that Occaſion.

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

“ I do my ſelf the Honour to ſend your *High-Mightineſſes*, a Copy of a Letter, and Memorial, which I have juſt now received from the Marſhal *de Villars*; wherein he complains of the Infraction of the Capitulation of *Bouchain*, and pretends we have violated the Articles agreed on with the Garriſon. I would not fail communicating them to you immediately, together with my Anſwer, and the Declaration of General *Fagel*, and Colonel *Pagnies*, upon the Fact whereof the Enemy complains, that your *High-Mightineſſes* may ſee, how little Grounds there are for their Allegations; and that we have acted therein with Honour, and according to the Rules of War. Your *High-Mightineſſes* will be pleaſed to obſerve, that all has been tranſacted in Concert with your Deputies and Generals: And I flatter myſelf, you will likewiſe approve of the laſt Article of my Letter to the Marſhal, and give Inſtructions to your Deputies accordingly.” I am, &c.

From the Camp before Bouchain, Signed,
September 19, 1711. *The Prince and Duke of* MARLBOROUGH.

A notorious Inſtance of the Partiality of the *French* Hiſtorians.

As all theſe Pieces were made publick, and Father *Daniel* muſt undoubtly have ſeen them, he gives the World a notorious Inſtance of his Partiality, when he only takes notice, from common Rumour. “ That the Beſiegers promiſed at Midnight to let the Garriſon have their Liberty; upon which Aſſurance they delivered up a Gate; but the Beſiegers were no ſooner Maſters thereof, than they forced the Barrier, and poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Place.” Whoever will be at the Trouble of comparing this Recital, with the above Letters, will be eaſily convinc'd of the Partiality of the *French* Hiſtorians; and whoever is acquainted never ſo little, with the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Character, and ſtrict Honour, will conclude him incapable of ſuch an Action. Nevertheleſs the Marquis *de Quincy* goes yet farther; and in Oppoſition to the moſt evident Proofs, makes General *Fagel* acknowledge the Injuſtice done them, and blames the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Conduct.

WHILST the Works and Breaches of *Bouchain* were repairing, his Grace ſent the Earl of *Albemarle* to the *Hague*, to regulate the Operations for the remaining Part of the Campaign, with their *High-Mightineſſes*; and, as he judged, that the Enemy might be troubleſome to the conquer'd Places near them, without the Reduction of *Queſnoy*, to obtain their Concurrence. But the *States* conſidering how far the Seaſon was ſpent, and the Difficulties which muſt attend ſuch an Enterprize, in Sight of the Enemy's Army; eſpecially in a Country in which they had already deſtroyed all the Forage, they rejected the Propoſal. They agreed, however, that moſt of their Troops ſhould be quarter'd in the Frontier Towns; not only that they might be ready to take the Field, betimes in the Spring; but alſo to prevent the Enemy's making any new Lines in the Winter; and oblige them at the ſame Time, to keep their Troops upon their Frontiers, where they would find it very difficult to ſubſiſt them.

THE *States* had alſo another Reaſon, not to make any more Sieges during the Reſidue of this Campaign; which was, they were no Strangers to the Negociations, that were carrying on in *England*, by Monſieur *Meſnager*, Agent from the *French* Court, and the Propoſals he had given in to the Miniſtry, from his Maſter: They were willing, therefore, to ſpare their Troops, and not undertake any more Enterprizes, till they ſaw what would be the Reſult of thoſe Negotiations. His Grace was likewiſe ſenſible, that this was a ſtrong Inducement to their *High-Mightineſſes* to act as they did; wherefore, he did not make any Remonſtrances, againſt continuing ſo long in a State of Inaction; but ſet the Forces to level the Approaches, fill up the Breaches, and put *Bouchain* into a Poſture of Defence; This was not done compleatly, 'till about three Weeks after its Surrender, they having been very much hindered, by the Badneſs of the Weather, which had greatly incommoded both them, and the *French*; who continued Encamp'd to ſee each draw off into Winter-Quarters.

The Duke of *Marlborough* leaves the Army.

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THIS was the laſt Campaign that was made by two Great Generals; the Duke of *Marlborough*, who never appeared more at the Head of the *Confederate* Army; and the Prince of *Orange—Naſſau*, Father to the preſent Prince, who was unfortunately drown'd this Summer.

THE great Inheritance left him by King *William*, which did that Prince ſo much Honour; and from whence he had a Proſpect of deriving ſo great Advantages, proved through the unſearchable Ways of Providence, the Occaſion of his deplorable Death. The King of *Pruſſia*, a near Relation to our great Monarch, was one of the moſt conſiderable Pretenders to this Eſtate; and at that Time, the moſt neceſſary to the *Allies*; He demanded, with great Earneſtneſs, to have that Affair decided. Beſides many Steps previous thereto, Conferences were held at the *Hague*, upon that Head. Monſieur *Himen*, on the Behalf of the King of *Pruſſia*, and Monſieur *Huber*, Secretary of the States of *Friezland*, had ſeveral Times conferr'd upon that Subject, in order to come to an amicable Agreement, but without Succeſs. Hereupon, the King of *Pruſſia*, came to the *Hague*, in *June*; and deſired to have an Interview himſelf with the Prince of *Orange*, believing they ſhould agree together better between themſelves, than their Miniſters. This obliged the *States-General* to uſe preſſing and repeated Sollicitations with his Highneſs, to induce him to come to the *Hague*; and notwithſtanding, neither the Prince himſelf, nor the greateſt part of his Council, approved of his Journey, he ſuffered himſelf to be prevailed upon, by the Importunity of the *States*; and above all, in Conſideration of the Intereſt of the Republick, which was repreſented to him as particularly concerned in this Affair.

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harraſs'd them ſo much in their March, that ten or twelve Squadrons of them were obliged to throw themſelves into the *Scarpe* at *Fampoux*, by which Means they got to the other Side. The *French* were expoſed to unſpeakable Hardſhips, both through the Badneſs of the Roads, and the Weather, and through the ſcarcity of Proviſions; all which together, cauſed an incredible Number of their Men to deſert to the *Allies*, by Companies of thirty and forty at a Time.

State of Affairs in *Germany.*

IN other Parts of *Europe*, very little happen'd this Year worthy of Notice; the Event of the moſt Importance, was the Election of an *Emperor* at *Frankfort*, in Lieu of the Emperor *Joſeph* deceaſed. As by the Death of that great Monarch, King *Charles* became immediate Succeſſor to all the Hereditary Dominions of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, the *Electors* appeared unanimouſly diſpoſed to chooſe him *Emperor*. Some came in Perſon, and others ſent their Commiſſioners, or Plenipotentiaries to *Frankfort*, where they ſpent ſome Time in drawing up the Capitulation. Great Applications were made to the *Electoral* College, to receive Deputies from the *Electors* of *Cologn*, and *Bavaria*; but as thoſe Princes were under the *Ban* of the *Empire*, they were rejected. The Interpoſition of the *Pope*'s Nuncio was likewiſe very diſagreeable to them; he gave them Abundance of Trouble, but they perſiſted in their Reſolution. As *Frankfort* was at no great Diſtance from the Armies on the *Rhine*, it was apprehended the *French* would have made ſome Attempt that Way; for, as we have obſerved above, they ſent ſome Detachments from their Army in *Flanders*, to reinforce their Troops upon the *Rhine*. This obliged Prince *Eugene* to do the ſame, and, of Courſe, he commanded the Army of the *Empire* there, tho' without performing any conſiderable Action.

WHEN the Duke of *Marlborough* undertook the hazardous Siege of *Bouchain*, his Enemies at Home hoped it would miſcarry; and confidently, and maliciouſly aſſerted, that his Grace could not do any Thing, without the Aſſiſtance of Prince *Eugene*. But as Matters went, the Aſſertion ought rather to have been inverted, and it might have been ſaid, with more Juſtice, that his Highneſs could do but little, without his Friend, and Companion in Glory, the Duke of *Marlborough*. However, Prince *Eugene* went in Time, to the Army upon the *Rhine*, to ſecure the *Electors* at *Frankfort*; who being thereby ſafe from the Fear of any Inſult, proceeded deliberately in all they thought fit to propoſe, previous to the *Election*, which done, they concluded unanimouſly on chooſing King *Charles*. He was accordingly declared *Emperor*, by the Name of *Charles* VI, and crowned ſoon after at *Frankfort*, with the uſual Solemnity.

State of Affairs in *Italy.*

KING *Charles*, in his way to *Frankfort*, ſtaid ſome Weeks at *Milan*, where the Duke of *Savoy* made him a Viſit; and it was ſaid, that all Matters in Diſpute, between thoſe two Princes, (if any were left unadjuſted at the Deceaſe of the late *Emperor*,) were then ſettled between them. It was hoped that the Campaign in *Italy*, would have produced ſomething this Year, for the Advantage of the Common Cauſe, upon the Agreement made before the *Emperor Joſeph*'s Death: And Mr. *St. John*, when he moved in the *Houſe of Commons*, for the Subſidies to the Duke of *Savoy*, ſaid, *all our Hopes of Succeſs this Year lay in that Quarter, for in* Flanders *we could do nothing*. He was miſtaken, however, in his Conjecture, it happen'd quite the Reverſe; the Campaign in *Flanders*, under the Duke of *Marlborough*, proved glorious, whilſt that in *Italy* did not produce any Thing. The Duke of *Savoy*, indeed, marched over the Mountains; and it was given out that he reſolved to puſh forward; but he ſtopt his Courſe, upon what Views was not then known, and after a ſhort and inactive Campaign, he repaſs'd the Mountains.

In *Spain*

THE Affairs of *Spain* had been ſo much preſs'd from the Throne, and ſo much inſiſted on during the whole Seſſion of *Parliament*, not to mention the great Sums granted for that Service, far beyond what had been ever granted before, that it was expected, Matters would have gone there, much otherwiſe than in former Years. The Duke of *Argyle* was ſent to command the *Queen*'s Troops, but, for what Reaſons, it is not our Province to determine, all thoſe mighty Expectations came to Nothing. Count *Staremberg* indeed, gained ſome Advantage over the Duke of *Vendoſme*, towards the latter End of the Year; and it was ſaid, that had he received the Aſſiſtance he expected from *England*, he would have penetrated a great way into the Kingdom; but that is more than we ſhall take upon us to affirm; we therefore ſhall leave that Point undecided, and proceed to *England*.

And at Home.

Our Nation may then be ſaid to have made as great, if not a greater Figure than ever they did before or ſince; they drew upon them the Eyes of all *Europe*, and indeed the Fate of all *Europe* depended, in a great Meaſure, upon the Reſolutions of our Court and *Parliament*. The *Queen* was then inconteſtably, the Sovereign Arbiter of Peace or War, thanks to the glorious Victories of the Duke of *Marlborough*; but we ſhall ſoon ſee the Scene fatally changed. The Rumour of a Peace began now to prevail every Day more and more; and very different were the Opinions for and againſt it. Some thought the Continuance of the War inſupportable; whilſt others were by no Means for laying down our Arms, till the main Point, for which we enter'd upon the War, was fully obtained. The Latter inſiſted upon the Juſtice and Reaſonableneſs of going on with our Conqueſts, both with Regard to ourſelves and our *Allies*; eſpecially, in Conſideration of the advantageous Situation we were in. On the contrary, the Former pretended, amongſt other Things, that *England* was now ſo much exhauſted, it was impoſſible to carry on the War any longer; and alſo, that ſince King *Charles* was choſen *Emperor*, he would be too great, and too dangerous to all his Neighbours, ſhould *Spain* be united to the *Empire*, and his hereditary Dominions. They ſaid, it was to be apprehended, that the Re-union of all the *Spaniſh* Dominions with the *Empire*, in the Perſon of the only ſurviving Male of the *Auſtrian* Family, might render the Houſe as mighty and as formidable as formerly under *Charles* V; and might again plunge *Europe* into the ſame Inconveniencies, for the avoiding of which the War was begun, that is, to prevent Aggrandizing any one Family to the Prejudice of the Ballance of *Europe*; ſince it would be then in as much Danger of being deſtroy'd by the Greatneſs of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, as it was before the War, from the Power of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

Negotiations for a Peace continued.

This was the Argument the *Britiſh* Miniſtry inſiſted upon ſtrenuouſly; to juſtify the Change of their Conduct; and to oblige the *Allies* to deſiſt from their Demands of the Reſtitution of *Spain*, which was the principle Cauſe of the War; and be contented with ſome of the diſtant Dominions of that Monarchy, and with the ſimple Renunciation of King *Philip*, for himſelf and his Deſcendants for ever, to all Title and Right to the Crown of *France*: Many other Arguments were uſed on both Sides, too tedious to be recited here; and Swarms of Pamphlets were publiſhed on each Side the Queſtion, which made it unqueſtionable that a Negociation for a Peace was on Foot: But few could tell where to fix it, till the Accident of Mr. *Prior*'s being ſeized on his Return from *France*, put it beyond all Doubt, that ſomething extraordinary was tranſacting between that Crown and *Great Britain*.

The Perſon firſt ſecretly employed in this Affair, was ſuppoſed to be Monſieur *Gaultier*, formerly Chaplain to the Marſhal *Tallard*, when he was Embaſſador in *England*, afterwards Secretary to Count *Gallas* the *Imperial* Envoy, and the Man who was thought to have betray'd him, for which he was rewarded with an Abbey in *France*: Marſhal *Tallard*, himſelf likewiſe, is ſaid to have had a great Hand in promoting this Affair. How long it was in Agitation, before any Ear was given to it, is yet a Secret; but Monſieur *de Torcy* inſiſting upon having ſome truſty Perſon ſent over, to whom he might freely open his Mind, Mr. *Prior* was pitched upon, not only as being a Man of great Abilities, but as being likewiſe perſonally known to that Miniſter, and well acquainted with him.

Soon after Monſieur *Meſnager* and the Abbot *du Boſe*, were ſent over with *Preliminaries*, as we obſerved before; and thoſe Gentlemen having continued ſome Time between *London* and *Windſor*, and having had ſeveral Conferences with the Miniſtry, took their Leave the Fourth of *October*, in Order to return Home; being highly ſatisfied with the Honour that had been done them in *England*. It was not then known how far our Court had carried their Negotiations with *France*; whether they had accepted of theſe Preliminaries only as a Foundation for a Treaty, or whether any private Promiſe or Treaty was ſigned. The latter was poſitively and induſtriouſly given out both in *France* and *Spain*; and the *Report* of the *Committee of Secreſy*, mentions *Preliminaries* being ſigned, before the Seven General Ones were communicated to the *States*. When, and where, and how theſe Matters were treated of is yet a Secret. "That Monſieur *Meſnager*, upon his Arrival here, frequently conferred with the *Queen*'s *Miniſters*, appears by many Inſtances, (*ſays the ſame Report*) but the Subject Matter of theſe Conferences, the Times, Places, and particular Perſons, with whom he treated, or by what Authority, the *Committee* find no Account till the Tenth of *September*, when there was a Meeting between them at Mr. *Prior*'s; at which he delivered the *Secret Preliminary Articles*, between *Great Britain* and *France*, that were ſigned as ſuch, the Twenty-ſeventh, the ſame Day the *General Preliminaries* were ſigned by Monſieur *Meſnager*."

Some Remarks thereupon

INNUMERABLE were the Pamphlets, as we before obſerved, that were publiſh'd on that Occaſion on both Sides the Queſtion; and ſo much were the People inflamed by theſe Pamphlets, and ſo high was the Spirit of Party grown, that a ſtaunch Party Man would not allow it poſſible for one of the oppoſite Party, to be either a Man of tolerable Honeſty, or Abilities: But we need go no farther, to give a flagrant Inſtance, to what a Degree the Spirit of Party was capable of biaſſing Men, than in the Treatment the Duke of *Marlborough* met with this Year from the *High Church* Party. For whilſt all *Europe* beſides, even the very *French*, whom he had uſed ſo roughly, did Juſtice to his diſtinguiſh'd Merit, and equally admired, and extolled his prudent Conduct, and his Bravery, his inveterate and ungenerous Enemies in this divided Nation, endeavoured to blaſt his Laurels, and rob him of the immortal Glory his Grace gained the laſt Campaign, by inſinuating, in ſeveral ſcandalous Papers; "That the paſſing of the Lines was principally owing to General *Hompeſch*; and that the Siege of *Bouchain* coſt us Sixteen Thouſand Men, and yet that the taking of that Place, was no more than the takin of a *Pidgeon* Houſe." Hereupon, an impartial Pen having taken in Hand the Vindication of his Grace in a Pamphlet called *Bouchain, or a Dialogue between the Medley and the Examiner*, an Anſwer was ſoon publiſhed, under the *Ironical* Title of, *the Duke of* Marlborough'*s Vindication*; which was ſuppoſed to be written by one of the late Authors of the *Examiner*, who inſults his Antagoniſt, and calls himſelf a *Boutefeu*, who "would ſet the People in a Flame, and advance the General to a Height, where none had ever been hoiſted before, only for the bare Conſequences that attend his being at the Head of an Army ſo often victorious, ſo well paid and encouraged; with no Enemies in View, but thoſe whom it was familiar to them to overcome; and who, tho' ſuperior in Number, yet are wholly diſpirited by continual Loſſes, and at preſent reſtrained by the poſitive Commands of their Monarch; who has given it in Charge to Monſieur *de Villars*, not to venture the Army, but upon manifeſt Advantage."

A flagrant Inſtance of the Madneſs and Partiality of Parties.

The Duke of *Marlborough* ungenerouſly uſed by ſome of his *Countrymen*.

BUT how ſcandalouſly and ungratefully ſoever his Grace was uſed, at this Juncture, by ſome of his *Countrymen*, he had Juſtice done him Abroad; as appears by the following handſome Letter, from a foreign Officer in the *Confederate* Army before *Bouchain*, to his Friends at the *Hague*; which well deſerves a Place in this Hiſtory, and which, we are pretty ſure, will prove an agreeable Entertainment to our Readers.

SIR,

"WE are at laſt Maſters of *Bouchain*; the Siege has been ſhort, but very glorious; every Day being remarkable for ſome ſhining Action. The Garriſon were numerous and did not want for any Thing; they were ſupported by the *French* Army; and yet in the Sight of a hundred thouſand fighting Men, who endeavoured to relieve them, they were made Priſoners of War. In order to be fully apprized of the Greatneſs of the Con-

But has ample Juſtice done him by a Foreigner.

queſt, and the Difficulties with which it was attended, you need but view, with Attention, the Plan I ſend you herewith; and conſider the Poſture of the three Armies; The Situation of the Town of *Bouchain*; the Enemy's Intrenchments round *Wavrechin*; the ſeveral Rivers with ſo many Bridges, laid over them; the Lines made to cover the Convoys; the Neighbouring Places on both Sides, filled with numerous Garriſons, and continually upon the Watch to perform ſome *Coup de Eclat*; the Communication acroſs the Moraſs, which made Us, with good Reaſon apprehenſive of a Siege, like that of *Keyſerſwaert* the ſtupendous Works made, in order to cut off that Communication, and worthy either of *Julius Cæſar*, or *Alexander Farneſe*; and thoſe Trenches dug out, as it were, by Inchantment, between the Enemy's Intrenchments and the Town. In a Word, call to mind all that has been done, from the Entrance into the Lines, to the Reduction of *Bouchain*, and you will find it to be one continual Series of great Atchievements, in which Courage and Conduct have always acted in Concert. This is an Epitome of all the moſt celebrated Sieges: Thoſe of *Elexia*, and *Oſtend*, differ only from this in the Length of Time, wherein the Advantage is by much, on the Side of this. There was not a Gun fired, but the Marſhal *de Villars* either ſaw the Smoak, or heard the Report thereof. He try'd and attempted all poſſible Ways, to force or ſurprize Us; and tho' at our paſſing the Lines, he forgot himſelf a while, he ſeem'd, afterwards, to have gather'd all his Vigour; recall'd his preſtine Vigilance; and recovered his former Genius, and Spirit, to revenge himſelf on my Lord Duke. But all his Vivacity, all his Spite availed him nothing. Our General has been impenetrable on all Sides; and has both foreſeen and defeated all his Attacks; notwithſtanding continual Alarms, he has maintained Tranquillity and Calmneſs in this great Army; and what by Lines, what by Detachments, ſent out a *Propos*, he has baffled all the Enemy's Motions, without ſeeming almoſt ſo much as to ſtir himſelf: Nay, whilſt by his Command, all is on Fire; on one Side of the *Scheld*, he is on the other, in a wonderful Compoſure of Mind, concerting the Good of his Army, and of all *Europe*. A *Hero*, upon all Accounts! and no leſs to be reſpected, and even fear'd for his Serienty, than dreaded for the Terror of his Arms!

“NEITHER can I but admire the Choice his Grace made, of General *Fagel*, to command this Siege: A Choice abundantly juſtify'd, by the Succeſs that crowns all his Enterprizes. That General has ſuſtained infinite Toils: He was conſtantly in the Trenches; ſhew'd himſelf both indefatigable and liberal; and would ſee every Thing with his own Eyes; forwarding and aſſiſting the Execution of the Orders he had given; and improving every Moment of Time, which is ſo precious in War: Particularly on this Occaſion, where a powerful Army, within Musket-ſhot, and which grew daily ſtronger without Noiſe, and might have changed the Situation of Affairs in the Twinkling of an Eye. The Works carried on with ſo much Art and Prudence; The *Tobacco* ſo dextreouſly diſtributed amongſt the Enemy's Soldiers; the Reports ſo induſtriouſly ſpread amongſt them, to terrify them. The Mines diſcovered on this Occaſion; the firing of Cannon, on Purpoſe to give Notice of, and diſappoint the Deſign upon *Doway*; in a Word, his whole Conduct, from the Beginning, to the End of the Siege, compleats his Glory: And as *Bouchain*, for a thouſand bright Circumſtances, will preſerve its Luſtre, even amidſt the Battles of *Blenheim*, *Ramilies*, *Oudenarde*, *Blaregnies*, and many other ſignal Victories, General *Fagel*, who ſo prudently executed my Lord Duke's Orders, has thereby gained an immortal Name in Hiſtory.

“MY Lord *North* and *Grey*, who commanded under him at the Siege, did alſo diſtinguiſh himſelf highly; he was extream active in carrying on his Attack, which beyond diſpute was the moſt difficult, and moſt expoſed: There often fell ſhowers of Bombs, from the Enemy's Intrenchments, which made it neceſſary to be upon one's Guard on all Sides, both Night and Day. You are not a Stranger to that Lord; he is, indeed, one of the braveſt Men in the Army; and his Valour has already coſt him one Arm;

“ but he values not Life itſelf, when Glory is in View. Both Soldiers and Officers are equally pleaſed with him; for he hath done Juſtice to the Merit of the One, and rewarded the Courage of the Other.

“ I SHALL ſay nothing of the Reſt of our Generals, but only, that they are all of them very great Men, and command the braveſt Troops in the World; for I am neither able to record their Actions, nor were my Abilities equal to the arduous Task, is this Letter a proper Place for it. I leave it to ſuch impartial Annaliſts, and Hiſtorians, as ſhall take Care to tranſmit a faithful Account of this memorable Siege to After-Ages, to do them full Juſtice: For I only ſet down in Writing, what at preſent immediately occurs to my Thoughts, in the Hurry of a Camp.

“ HOWEVER, to gratify your Deſire, I ſhall tell you that General *Cadogan* (of whom you enquire in particular) is a Man of *Steel*, ever ready for Action; takes a Reſolution in an Inſtant, and always the Beſt: He gave Signal Proofs thereof at *Oudenarde*, and on divers other Occaſions; and this laſt Campaign he was every-where. What an honourable Place will that General hold in my Lord Duke's Hiſtory? And how bright will that Hiſtory be, if it happens to be undertaken by an impartial and ſkilful Pen? His Grace has much the Air of the *Great* SCIPIO. His Good Nature, Affability, Prudence, Valour, and Moderation, bear no ſmall Reſemblance, to the other's Virtues; and ſome few Things excepted, their Characters are extreme alike. In this Compariſon, General *Cadogan* will hold the Place of *Lelius*; tho' the *Briton*, notwithſtanding the Diſadvantages of his Climate, ſeems to have more Fire than the *Roman*: Time, which decides the Deſtinies of Men, will alſo pronounce as to their Philoſophy.

“ But, now I think of it, what will you ſay of me, who of a Soldier, turn Orator, and write a Panegyrick, inſtead of a Letter? The Reaſon of it is, becauſe the bare Recital of this Campaign is one. And as I am fully convinced of it, I am confident you are ſo likewiſe.—— I write Poſt-haſte, and without any Deſign; neither am I concern'd in any Thing I write, any otherwiſe, than as a *good Patriot*, for I can aſſure you, I have no Rewards in View. To proceed, I am perſuaded our Generals, with ſuch an Army, might conquer the whole World; if they were led by Ambition, as they are by the more noble and generous Deſign, of procuring the Tranquillity and Happineſs of *Europe*. Neither the *Macedonian Phalanx*, nor the *Roman Legions*, were better than our Troops: There is amongſt them a Point of Honour, and an inexpreſſible Ardour, from the higheſt to the loweſt, every one ſtriving to diſtinguiſh himſelf. A few Days before the Surrender of the Town, a young Enſign of *Gauvain*'s Regiment, out of Gallantry, threw ſome Hand-Grenades into one of the Enemy's Poſts, and having ſet Fire to a Barrel of Powder, took about twenty Men, with the Officer who commanded them, Priſoners. Another Enſign of *Ingoldsby*'s Regiment, not being able, by Reaſon of his low Stature, to wade through the Moraſs, where the Water was deep, without being drowned, croſs'd it, perch'd, *Anchiſes*-like, on a Soldiers Shoulders; chooſing rather to expoſe himſelf to a certain Death, if the *French* had done their Duty, than to turn his Back upon the Enemy.

“ THESE briſk Actions ſhew the Spirit which animates this great Body; which though made up of a Thouſand different Pieces, is nevertheleſs ſo well joined, ſo well cemented, and ſo well united, by an admirable Harmony, and a good Underſtanding, that it ſeems not only to be formed of one ſingle Nation, but even of one large Family. How wiſe and fortunate is the Father that rules it,? For, it muſt be owned, Fortune is no leſs conſpicuous than Wiſdom, in a Miracle that continues ſo many Years; and which being unprecedented, in Antiquity, will, perhaps, never be matched in After Ages.

“ You muſt agree with me, that Fortune is highly delighted with the *Low Countries*; and that our Army is her conſtant Favourite. Every where elſe ſhe ſports with Mankind: At *Barcelona* and *Madrid*, two

“Kings let her Slip by Turns: In *Italy*, ſhe proves inconſtant, and the real *Heroes* are not always *Conquerors*. A young and formidable Prince, upon the Point of equalling *Alexander* the *Great*, after having made, and unmade Kings, miſcarries through exceſs of Ardour, and, neglecting ſolid Glory, for a more ſhining Phantom, is forced to diſappear, as it were on a ſudden. His Conqueror, who little expected to be ſo, becomes in his Turn the Terror of his Neighbours. The noble Deſign of reforming a whole Nation in a few Years, and the Succeſs that attended it; Rapid Conqueſts; a well diſciplined, victorious Army; prudent, and well laid Meaſures; powerful *Allies*; All ſeem diſpoſed to compleat his Glory, and to promiſe him new Triumphs: But the ſame Fire that proved the Ruin of his Rival, proves his Overthrow, in his Turn, and had entirely deſtroyed him; and had it not been for an inimitable Piece of Prudence, in a ſudden Treaty, which perhaps, will coſt the *Turkiſh* General very dear, he might have met with the ſame Fate on the *Pruth*; which the Other underwent on the *Boryſthenes*. In *Spain*, they look upon one another; in *Germany* they go into Barracks; in *Dauphine*, the Snow and Rain, threaten both Armies; and here we are *Victorious*. Agree with me, *Sir*, after all, that a General muſt be admirably prudent, to be ever thus fortunate; or, which is the ſame, that his good Fortune, in a great Meaſure, is owing to his *Superior Genius*. But, once more, what will you ſay of me, who as I obſerved before, avoid entering into the Particulars of our Campaign, and neglect a Subject-Matter ready prepared, that offers itſelf of its own accord, and who, after that, ſoar aloft, and ramble after Moralities through *Europe?* You may ſay what you pleaſe; but I own, beforehand, that I obſerve no manner of Order in my Writing; I told you ſo before, and am as good as my Word: Reaſon is more wary, more coherent, more methodical; I beg you to excuſe mine at preſent; for it is debauch'd by Affection, and only ſpeaks the Language of the Heart. Nor is this Language without Merit, for it is true and ſincere; and therefore it may be allowed ſome Irregularities, nay ſome Soleciſms; and provided it has its Effect, which is to prove and perſuade, Reaſon ought not to require any more. I love to be ſhort, but cannot be ſo at preſent; becauſe Joy is a Flatter, and I am tranſported with my Lord Duke's Glory; in which we have all of Us a Share, as well as yourſelf, by your ſincere Concern for the Publick Good; and therefore you ought to bear with my Loquacity.

Strange Abſurdities alledg'd by the Partiſans of *France*, about the Duke of *Marlborough*'s continual good Fortune.

“I HEAR, every Day, ſome Partiſans of *France*, Men otherwiſe of tolerable Capacities, ſay the moſt wretched and pitiful Things, in Relation to my Lord Duke's conſtant Good Fortune. They pretend that the Surprizing of the Lines; the Enemy's Communication with *Bouchain* ill-defended; and even the Battle of *Ramillies* loſt: All theſe, they ſay, were done by expreſs Orders from *Verſailles*, upon a Proſpect of Peace. In ſhort, if you will believe them, the Generals play'd Booty on theſe, and the like Occaſions; and were beforehand agreed, that my Lord Duke ſhould always be victorious, and the *French* always beaten. Admire, I beſeech you, the Height of their Intoxication! They rather chooſe to ſuppoſe an extravagant, and unprecedented Piece of Policy, than to own frankly they are beaten the common Way, as other Men are. All their Refuge now is to ſay, *Spain* will be left in the *Bourbon-Family*; Peace will be concluded; and the ſhorteſt Way, in their Opinion, to procure it, is to loſe every Year ſome Towns, or Battles. *Good* GOD! what frantick Notions does human Reaſon ſuggeſt, when Paſſion and Prejudice puts it off the Hinges! You, *dear Sir*, who (without any Reflection on your polite Taſte, and Literature be it ſpoken) are a thorough paced Logician; and, if Occaſion offered, cou'd puſh a Syllogiſm, with as much Vigour, as a Grenadier does a Bayonet, know very well, that the driving one's Adverſary to argue at this Rate, is to *Nonplus* him, and make him as *ridiculous*, as he is *unfortunate*.

“As for the Sequel of this Campaign, about which you deſire my Opinion, I know no more of it than yourſelf; one of my Lord Duke's Maxims, which

“ never failed him yet, is to deceive his own Army, in order to deceive the
“ Enemy's; and ſo the *French*, who rely upon their *Spies*, are generally im-
“ poſed upon by them. However, it is certain, that if the rainy Weather, the
“ advanced Seaſon, the Scarcity of Forage, and the Neighbourhood of the E-
“ nemy's Army, which daily grows ſtronger, would permit the Siege of *Queſnoy*,
“ that Conqueſt would be very convenient for Us. For by drawing two
“ Lines, one towards *Mons*, and the other towards *Bouchain*, we ſhould thereby
“ incloſe *Valenciennes*, *Conde*, and ſeveral other Places; and form a Point, which
“ would reach pretty deep, into the very Heart, of the Enemy's Country, and
“ would be of mighty Uſe for the next Campaign. Who can tell but there may
“ be a Battle between theſe two Sieges, like that of *Malplacquet*; if ſuch a
“ thing happens, I dare prophecy it will coſt us leſs, becauſe in all Appearance,
“ my Lord Duke's Orders will be literally executed, and *Courage* will act
“ in Concert with *Prudence*: Nor will the Troops think they loſe their Repu-
“ tation, for being Conquerors two Hours later. But whatever comes to paſs,
“ you may depend upon it, that our Generals will take the beſt Courſe; and
“ that in Caſe the Campaign ends ſooner than ordinary, it will be in order to
“ begin the next earlier; and by quartering moſt of the Troops in the conquer-
“ ed Countries, lye in Readineſs to over-run the Enemy's in the Spring: For,
“ as to the making new Lines, we ſhall either prevent it, or elſe uſe them at
“ the old Rate. They are Bugbears that daunt Us no longer; Nothing is dif-
“ ficult to *Courage* led by *Reaſon*.

I am, &c.

The *Emperor* writes circular Letters to the Princes of the Empire

BUT to return to the Tranſactions, previous to the Negotiations for a Peace which enſued, the new *Emperor* having ſeen the Offers made by *France*, wrote Circular Letters, to the ſeveral *Electors*, and Princes of the *Empire*, to declare how highly he diſapproved them, and to exhort thoſe Princes not to give any Ear to them; proteſting, at the ſame Time, that for his own Part, he had taken an irrevocable Reſolution, to ſuffer whatever might be the Conſequences, rather than give his Conſent to a Negotiation, which would be *abſolutely deſtructive* to the *Empire*, and *prejudicial* to the *Liberties* of all *Europe*.

And writes to the *States-General*, to diſſuade them from accepting the Offers made by *France*.

HIS *Imperial Majeſty*, likewiſe ſent a Letter to the *States General*, wherein, amongſt other Things, he obſerved the fatal Conſequences, we muſt neceſſarily attend the giving up the *Spaniſh* Monarchy; and the Increaſe of Power, which would thereby accrue to the Enemy. His *Imperial* Majeſty thought proper, likewiſe, to take Notice in this Letter, that *France* was not in a Condition to withſtand the Army of the *Allies*, either in the Field, or in her fortify'd Towns; and ſaid, he could not help being exaſperated at thoſe, who after having ſo often experienced the Deceit of the *French* Court, would again rely upon that good Faith, which they always promiſed, and never kept. He continued to aſſure them, that he depended upon their Concurrence with him, to endeavour, at leaſt, to induce the Queen of *Great Britain* to reject theſe Offers, and go on with the War: Declaring that as for himſelf, let what would be the Conſequence, he rejected them, and would never impower his Embaſſadors, to aſſiſt at the Conferences, which were propoſed for the treating about them.

IN the mean While, the Earl of *Strafford*, was diſpatch'd to the *Hague*, to know the Sentiments of the *States-General*; and to uſe his Endeavours, to induce their *High Mightineſſes*, to conſent to a general Congreſs. His Lordſhip arrived at the *Hague*, the Tenth of *October*; and eight Days after, Monſieur *Buys*, Penſionary of *Amſterdam*, whom the *States* appointed, on this Occaſion, their Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Great Britain*, arrived at *London*. To paſs by the ſeveral Tranſactions at *London*, and the *Hague*, previous thereto, we ſhall only obſerve that the *States-General* conſented, at laſt, to a Congreſs; and that on the Nineteenth of *November*, at a Committee of Council, held at the *Cockpit*, where the *Lord Treaſurer*, and Monſieur *Buys* aſſiſted, the Time and Place was fixed to be on the firſt of *January*, O. S. at *Utrecht*. Hereupon, the next Day Circular Letters were ſent

The *States-General* conſent to a Congreſs, and the Time and Place is fixed.

ſent by her Majeſty's Order, to all the Foreign Miniſters reſiding here, to notify the ſame to their reſpective Maſters, that they might likewiſe ſend their *Plenipotentiaries,* to that Place, at the Time appointed

The Duke of *Marlborough* arrives at *London.*

WE return now to the Duke of *Marlborough,* whom we left at the *Brill,* ready to ſet ſail for *England,* as he did ſoon after, and arrived on the Seventeenth of *November* O. S. at *Greenwich.* A Story had been raiſed, by his Grace's Enemies, that he was to have made a publick Entry into *London,* that Night; when in Commemoration of Queen *Elizabeth*'s Inauguration, publick Rejoicings were to have been made, and the *Pope,* the *Devil,* and the *Pretender* burnt in Effigie, as was then uſual, had it not been prevented by the Government: But his Grace prudently avoided that Cenſure, by ſtaying that Night at *Greenwich,* and coming next Morning early through the City, he took a Coach ſoon after, and waited on her Majeſty at *Hampton-Court,* where he then met with a gracious Reception.

WITH the Duke, came over Baron *Bothmar,* Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Hanover*; who had a private Audience of her Majeſty, about a Week after; and the next Day preſented that famous Memorial, which made a great Noiſe at that Time, and was highly cenſured by the Miniſterial Party: But it was received with great Applauſe, by all Well-Wiſhers to the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion, who very much commended his *Electoral* Highneſs, for his ſeaſonable Interpoſition, in an Affair that ſo nearly concerned him, though it gave no ſmall Offence to ſome Perſons.

As for the Duke of *Marlborough,* he ſpent ſeveral Days after his Arrival, in viſiting the Chief of the Miniſtry; amongſt whom, to ſhew that he entertain'd no perſonal Diſſatisfaction againſt him, he paid his Compliments to the Earl of *Oxford.* Peace was now the Subject of every Converſation; her Majeſty having named her *Plenipotentiaries,* the Biſhop of *Briſtol,* Lord Privy-Seal and the Earl of *Strafford,* whoſe Inſtructions were actually drawing up for this End. It was obſerved upon this Head, that though the Duke of *Marlborough* came to *London* the Eighteenth in the Morning, and waited the ſame Day upon the Queen at *Hampton-Court,* as has been ſaid above, yet he neither aſſiſted at the Committee of Council, which was held the next Day at the *Cockpit,* nor at any other Conſultation, about the then Negociation of Peace.

THE Time for opening the *Parliament* approaching many Perſons were tampered with, and great Endeavours uſed, to perſuade them to a Concurrence with the Meaſures then approved of by the Court. But, it was ſaid, the Duke of *Marlborough* upon his coming over, diſcloſed his Mind very plainly to her Majeſty, and ſpoke pretty freely againſt the Steps that had been already taken; and upon finding her ſo prepoſſeſs'd in Favour of them, that what he ſaid made no Manner of Impreſſion on her, he deſired to be excuſed from appearing at Council, ſince he muſt neceſſarily oppoſe every Step, which ſhould be taken in that Affair: And this was undoubtedly the Reaſon, of his Grace's always abſenting himſelf from thence.

A very odd Paragraph of Biſhop *Burnet*'s.

WHILST we are upon this Head, we cannot help taking Notice of a very odd Paragraph inſerted by Biſhop *Burnet* in his *Hiſtory of his own Times,* which for its ſingularity, we are pretty ſure will be agreeable, to ſuch of our Readers as have not ſeen that Hiſtory. "Amongſt others (ſays that Prelate) the " *Queen* ſpoke to myſelf; ſhe ſaid, ſhe hoped Biſhops would not be againſt the " Peace. I ſaid a good Peace was what we daily prayed for; but the *Preliminaries* offered by *France* gave no Hopes of ſuch a One; and the truſting " to the King of *France*'s Faith, after all that had paſs'd, would ſeem a " ſtrange Thing. She ſaid, we were not to regard the *Preliminaries*; we ſhould " have a Peace upon ſuch a Bottom, that we ſhould not rely at all upon the " King of *France*'s Word; but we ought to ſuſpend our Opinions, till ſhe acquainted Us with the whole Matter. I asked Leave to ſpeak my Mind plainly; which ſhe granted; I ſaid any Treaty, by which *Spain,* and the *Weſt-Indies* were left to King *Philip,* muſt in a little while, deliver up all *Europe,* into the Hands of *France*; and if any ſuch Peace ſhould be made, " ſhe was betrayed, and we were all ruined: In leſs than three Years, ſhe

" would be murdered, and the Fires would be again raiſed in *Smithfield*: I
" purſued this Long; till I ſaw they grew uneaſy, ſo I withdrew."

A Remark thereupon.

We ſhall not pretend to determine, how far the Biſhop then might, or might not, have Reaſon to form ſuch harſh Conjectures; but much wonder, that as he lived to find Matters did not happen to fall out altogether ſo bad as he had foretold, why he left this falſe Prophecy upon Record, as a Teſtimony againſt himſelf, and did not expunge it out of his Manuſcript.

On the Seventeenth of *December*, both *Houſes of Parliament* met, after ſeveral Prorogations, when the Queen gave them to underſtand in her Speech from the Throne; " That both the Time and Place were appointed, for " Opening the Treaty of a general Peace in Concert with her *Allies*, the " *States General* whoſe Intereſt ſhe looked upon as inſeparable from her own, " notwithſtanding *the Arts of thoſe who delighted in War*. She ſaid the ready " Concurrence of the *States*, ſhewed they repoſed an entire Confidence in her; " and ſhe promiſed to do her utmoſt, to procure reaſonable Satiſfaction for " all her *Allies*. She then asked the neceſſary Supplies for carrying on the " War, of the *Houſe of Commons*; but hoped that none would envy her the " Glory of ending a tedious and expenſive War, by a juſt and honourable " Peace. She particularly recommended Unanimity, that our Enemies " might not think Us a divided People, which might prevent that good " Peace, of which ſhe had ſuch reaſonable Hopes, and ſo near a " View"

This Speech occaſioned many and various Reflections; we ſhall only obſerve upon it, that the Expreſſion; *The Arts of thoſe who delighted in War*, was ſuppoſed to be level'd at the Duke of *Marlborough*, and at the *Preliminaries*, concerted at the *Hague*, with the Proceedings afterwards at *Gertruydenberg*; we ſhall ſee below what his Grace ſaid on this Occaſion.

Her Majeſty being deſcended from the Throne, retired to take off her Royal Robes; and imagining, as it accordingly happen'd, that very warm Debates would ariſe, ſhe returned *incognito* to the *Houſe of Lords*, thinking at leaſt, to keep them in ſome Temper, and calm, by her Royal Preſence, all immoderate Heats and Animoſities. An Addreſs of Thanks to her Majeſty, for her moſt gracious Speech, being voted, as uſual, the Earl of *Nottingham* roſe up, and after a long and elaborate Diſcourſe, introductory to his Motion, wherein " he ſet forth the *Inſufficiency* and *Captiouſneſs* of the late *Pre-* " *liminaries*; made a lively Repreſentation of the Danger of treating upon " ſo precarious a Foundation; urged the expreſs Engagements into which " *Great Britain* had entered with the *High Allies*, to reſtore the entire Mo- " narchy of *Spain* to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and the Neceſſity of carrying " on the War with Vigour, till thoſe Engagements were made Good: Add- " ing that though he had a numerous Family, he would readily contribute " half his Income towards it, rather than acquieſce with a Peace, which he " thought *unſafe* and *diſhonourable* to his *Country*, and to all *Europe*. He con- " cluded with moving, that a Clauſe might be added, *That it was the humble* " *Opinion and Advice of the Houſe, that no Peace could be ſafe or honourable to* " Great Britain, *or* Europe, *if* Spain, *or the* Weſt-Indies *ſhould be allotted to* " *any Branch of the Houſe of* Bourbon."

Warm Debates concerning the *Peace*, in the *Houſe* of *Lords*.

This occaſioned a warm and earneſt Debate, and many Speeches. The Miniſtry oppoſed it very much, and moved for referring it to another Opportunity, when it might be fully diſcuſs'd; but ſaid it was not proper to clog the Addreſs therewith: and the Lord *Guernſey*, in particular added; " That this " Clauſe was in a Manner foreign to an Addreſs of Thanks; that, in all Pro- " bability, few of the Members of the Houſe were prepared to ſpeak on that " Head; but that it might be debated at a more convenient Time, when, ac- " cording to Cuſtom, the Houſe ſhould take into Conſideration the State of " the Nation." Some went ſo far as to ſay, that ſince *Peace* and *War* belonged, as Prerogatives, to the Crown, it wat not proper to offer any Advice in thoſe Matters, till it was asked: But this, it has been ſaid, was rejected with Indignation: ſince it had been the conſtant Practice, in every Seſſions of

Parliament, to offer Advice: No Prerogative could be above Advice; this was the End ſpecify'd in the Writ, by which all Parliaments were ſummoned.

A ſmart Obſervation of the Earl of *Sunderland*'s.

As the Lord *Guernſey* had been pleaſed to alledge that, in all Probability, few of the Lords were prepared to ſpeak on that Head, the Earl of *Sunderland* anſwered ſmartly; "What my Lords, is it poſſible, that any Member "of this *Illuſtrious Houſe*, ſhould be unprepared to debate, upon an Af-"fair, which for theſe ten Years paſt, has been the Principal Subject-Mat-"ter of our Conſultations? Do not we ſit in the ſame Houſe? And are we "not the ſame Peers who have conſtantly been of Opinion, and have often "repreſented to her Majeſty, that no *Safe* and *honourable* Peace can be "made, unleſs *Spain*, and the *Weſt-Indies* be recovered from the *Houſe* of "*Bourbon*. It is true, I ſee ſome new Faces amongſt Us; but even that "Lord who ſits on the Wool-Pack (*meaning the High Treaſurer*) may well "remember, that in the late Reign, four Lords were *impeach'd*, for having "made a *Partition Treaty*.

A Reflection caſt upon the Duke of *Marlborough*.

THE Earl of *Angleſea*, who arrived but that very Day at *London*, from *Ireland*, repreſented the intolerable Burthen, under which the Nation groaned, and the Neceſſity there was of making a Peace; the Concluſion of which ought, in his Opinion, to be left entirely to her Majeſty's Wiſdom: He added, *That we might have enjoy'd the Bleſſing of* Peace, *ſoon after the Battle of* Ramillies, *had it not been deſignedly* prevented, *by* ſome Perſons *whoſe* Intereſt *it was to* prolong *the* War.

His Grace's Anſwer.

HEREUPON the Duke of *Marlborough*, who could not but perceive, that this Suggeſtion was level'd at him; and, with a great Deal of Reaſon, judged his Reputation nearly concerned, in the Attack made thereupon by that Imputation, made a long and pathetick Speech in his own Vindication; wherein amongſt other, as moving Expreſſions, he delivered himſelf as follows. "That he thought himſelf happy in having an Opportunity given "him, of vindicating himſelf on ſo material a Point, which his Enemies had ſo "loudly laid to his Charge, before a Perſon, (*meaning the Queen, and making a* "*Bow towards the Place where her Majeſty ſat incognito*) who knowing the Inte-"grity of his Heart, and the Uprightneſs of his Conduct, would not fail doing "him Juſtice. That he referr'd himſelf to the Queen, whether he had not "given her Majeſty and her Council an Account, when he was *Plenipoten-"tiary*, of all the Propoſals which had been made, and deſired Inſtructions "for his Conduct on that Head.

"That he could *declare, with a good Conſcience, in the Preſence of her Ma-"jeſty, and the illuſtrious Aſſembly, and of* GOD *himſelf*, who was infinitely a-"bove all the Powers upon Earth, and before whom, by the ordinary "Courſe of Nature, he muſt ſoon appear, to render an Account of his "Actions, *that he was deſirous of a ſafe honourable and laſting Peace*, and "that he *was always very far from any Deſign of prolonging the War, for his* "*private Advantage*, as ſeveral Libels had moſt falſly inſinuated.

"THAT his great Age, and the many Fatigues of War, made him ear-"neſtly wiſh for the Power, to enjoy a quiet Repoſe, in Order for him to "think of *Eternity*. As for other Matters, he had not the leaſt Motives on "any Account whatſoever, to deſire the Continuance of the War, for his "own particular Intereſt, ſince his Services had been ſo generouſly rewarded, "both by her Majeſty, and the *Parliament*; that he thought himſelf oblig-"ed to ſuch an Acknowledgment to her Majeſty, and his Country, *that he* "*was always ready to ſerve them*, whenever his Duty ſhould require, *to ob-"tain an honourable and a laſting Peace*; but that he could by no Means give "into the Meaſures that had been taken, to enter into a Negociation of "Peace, with *France*, upon the Foot of the *Seven Preliminaries*; ſince his O-"pinion was the ſame with that of the *Allies*; that the leaving *Spain*, and "the *Weſt-Indies*, to the Houſe of *Bourbon*, would be the entire Ruin of "*Europe*, as he had declared to her Majeſty, with all Fidelity and Huma-"nity, when he had the Honour to wait on her, a little after his Return:

“ And, therefore, he was for inſerting the Cauſe offered by the Earl of *Not-*
“ *tingham.*”

A Remark thereupon.

So ſolemn a Declaration, made in the Preſence of her Majeſty; to whom his Grace appealed, and who could have diſprov'd it, if he had deviated in the leaſt from the ſtricteſt Truth; and delivered before ſo auguſt an Aſſembly, in ſo pathetick a Manner, and with ſo hearty a Concern for the *publick Good*, could not fail of having the deſired Effect, in removing the Prejudice conceived againſt his Grace by many, through the Artifices of his Enemies. It muſt likewiſe, entirely clear him in the Eye of Poſterity, of a Thing laid to his Charge, with ſo little Appearance of Truth, tho' a Clamour was then invidiouſly raiſed againſt his Grace, and kept up by the giddy and unthinking Vulgar. This Speech had the greater Weight, as it was back'd by the late Lord Chancellor *Cowper*, and ſeveral others.

THE Debate continued very warm, till Seven at Night; when a Motion being made, whether the Queſtion for inſerting the Clauſe offered by the Earl of *Nottingham* ought to be put, it was carried in the Affirmative, by that Earl's ſingle caſting Vote. The Queſtion itſelf for inſerting the Clauſe, was alſo carried by a Majority of ſix Votes; and ſeveral Lords entered their Proteſt againſt it. In the *Houſe of Commons* the Miniſterial Part had a much greater Majority: For a Motion being made there, for a Clauſe of the ſame Nature, it was rejected, by a Majority of above Two to One.

TOWARDS the Concluſion of this Year, a new Scene began to open in the *Houſe of Commons*, which was the immediate Fore-runner of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s total Diſgrace: Mr. *Lockhart* reported from the *Commiſſioners*, who had been appointed at the Beginning of the Year, *for taking and ſtating the publick Accounts*, ſome Practices which they had diſcovered, relating to the Affairs of the Army, the Conſideration whereof was put off, to the Seventeenth of *January*. But Mention being made therein, of certain Depoſitions, they were ordered to be laid before the Houſe, which was done the next Day. Amongſt theſe was one which particularly related to the Duke of *Marlborough*, viz. *The Depoſition of Sir* Solomon de Medina, *proving great Sums of Money taken by the Duke of* Marlborough, Adam Cardonnel, *his Secretary, and others, on account of the Contracts for Bread, and Bread-Waggons in the* Low-Countries. Theſe Depoſitions the Clerk of the Houſe was ordered to keep very carefully, and let no Body have them out of his Hands; but that he ſhould deliver Copies of them, as alſo of the ſaid Reports of the Commiſſioners, to any of the Members of the Houſe who ſhould deſire it.

IN order to proceed regularly, before we go any farther, it will be neceſſary to lay before our Readers, a Copy of the ſaid Reports and Depoſition.

The Report of the Commiſſioners for taking, examining, and ſtating the publick Accounts of the Kingdom.

“ YOUR Commiſſioners humbly repreſent, that though they have uſed the
“ utmoſt Application, in taking and examining the publick Accounts, yet
“ they are unprepared to offer any perfect State of the particular Branches
“ of the Revenue to the *Houſe*, but will endeavour to lay before you, after
“ the Receſs, a general Account of the Receipts, and Iſſues of her Majeſty's
“ *Exchequer*, for the current Year 1711, which, they hope is all will be
“ expected from them; as well in regard of the Shortneſs of the Time they
“ have been engaged in this Work, as of the great Variety and Extent of it.
“ They beg leave alſo to obſerve, that many of the Accounts are not yet
“ compleatly brought before them, particularly thoſe of the Army, which
“ are large and voluminous.

“ BUT in the Courſe of their Examinations, relating to the Affairs of the
“ Army, they have already diſcover'd ſome Practices, which they con-
“ ceive highly detrimental to the publick, and ſuch as they are obliged to
“ report to you.

“ IN Obedience, therefore, to your Orders of *Tueſday* the Eleventh Inſtant, your Commiſſioners here preſent a State of ſeveral Facts, which, with their Circumſtances and Proofs, they humbly offer to the Wiſdom and Juſtice of the *Houſe*.

“ YOUR Commiſſioners having Grounds to believe, that there had been ſome Miſmanagements, in making the Contracts for the Uſe of the Army, ſummoned and examined Sir *Solomon de Medina*, the Contracter for the Bread and Bread-Waggons in the *Low-Countries*; who, after expreſſing much Uneaſineſs, of the Apprehenſions he had of being thought an Informer, and of accuſing a great Man, did depoſe upon Oath. ”

“ THAT for the Years 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, and 1711, he has been concerned, either ſolely, or in Partnerſhip, in the Contracts for ſupplying Bread, and Bread-Waggons for the Forces in the *Low-Countries*, in the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Pay; and that he gave to the Duke of *Marlborough*, for his own Uſe, on each Contract, the ſeveral Sums following; Part of which was paid at the Beginning, and Part at the End of each of reſpective Contract, in Bills or Notes, delivered by the Deponent into the Duke's own Hands, *viz.*

“ FOR the Year, 1707, *Sixty ſix Thouſand, and ſix Hundred Guilders.*

“ FOR the Year, 1708, *Sixty-two Thouſand, ſix Hundred, and twenty-five Guilders.*

“ FOR the Year, 1709, *Sixty-nine Thouſand, five Hundred, ſeventy-eight Guilders, and fifteen Stivers.*

FOR the Year, 1710, *Sixty-ſix Thouſand, eight Hundred and ten Guilders, nineteen Stivers, and eight Pennings,*

“ *Total, Two Hundred ſixty-five Thouſand, ſix Hundred and fourteen Guilders, fourteen Stivers, and eight Pennings.*

“ FOR the Year, 1711, *Twenty-one Thouſand Guilders*; which is in Part of a like Sum with thoſe abovementioned, intended to be paid at the End of the Contract for this Year.

“ THAT he was obliged to allow yearly, during the Time of his being Contracter, twelve or fourteen Waggons *gratis*, to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

“ THAT during the Time of his being Contracter, as aforeſaid, he gave, on ſealing each Contract, a Gratuity of 500 Gold Ducats to Mr. *Cardonnel*, Secretary to the Duke of *Marlborough*.

“ THAT for all the Money he received of Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy Pay-Maſter at *Amſterdam*, he was obliged to pay one Pound *per Cent.* That the former Contracter *Machado* did the ſame, and that he acquainted the Duke of *Marlborough* with this Deduction of one *per Cent.*

“ HE farther depoſeth, that it appeared by the Accounts of *Antonio Alvarez Machado*, who had been a Contracter before him, and ſupplied the Bread and Bread-Waggons to the Forces in the *Engliſh* Pay, for the Years 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, and 1706, that he, the ſaid *Machado*, had paid as large yearly Sums to the Duke of *Marlborough*, during the Time of his being Contracter, as this Deponent has ſince done.

“ FROM whence it appears, that the Duke of *Marlborough* has received, on Account of the Bread and Bread Waggon Contracts, from Sir *Solomon de Medina*, admitting the Sum already paid, and what is intended to be paid, for this preſent Year 1711, to be the ſame as that of the preceeding Year 1710, *three Hundred, thirty-two Thouſand, four Hundred twenty-five Guilders, and fourteen Stivers.* From *Antonio Alvarez Machado*, during the Five Years he was Contracter, the like Sums, which together makes *ſix Hundred ſixty-four Thouſand, eight Hundred, fifty-one Guilders, and eight Stivers:* And computed at ten Guilders, and ten Stivers to the Pound Sterling, amount to *ſixty-three Thouſand, three Hundred and nineteen Pounds, three Shillings, and ſeven Pence.*

“ SOME Time after this Evidence was given by Sir *Solomon de Medina*, your Commiſſioners received a Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough*, by the Hands of *James Craggs*, Eſq; wherein his Grace deſires your Com-

“ miſſioners, when they make their Report, to lay ſome Facts before the *Parliament*, in a true Light, and this Juſtice they think they cannot do better than in his Grace's own Words.

Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* to the Commiſſioners for ſtating the publick Accounts.

Gentlemen,

“ I having been informed, on my Arrival here, that Sir *Solomon de Medina* has acquainted you, with my having received ſeveral Sums of Money from him; that it might make the leſs Impreſſion on you, I would loſe no Time, in letting you know, it is no more than what has been allowed, as a Perquiſite to the General, or Commander in Chief, of the Army of the *Low-Countries*, even before the *Revolution*, and ſince; and I do aſſure you, at the ſame Time, that whatever Sums I have received on that account, have been conſtantly employed for the Service of the Publick, in keeping ſecret Correſpondence, and getting Intelligence of the Enemy's Motions and Deſigns; and it has fallen ſo ſhort, that I take leave to Acquaint you, with another Article which has been applied to the ſame Uſe, and which ariſes from her Majeſty's Warrant, whereof the Incloſed is a Copy. Tho' this does not properly relate to the publick Accounts, being the free Gift of the Foreign Troops. You will have obſerved, by the ſeveral Eſtabliſhments, that before the late *King*'s Death, when the *Parliament* voted forty Thouſand Men for the *Quota* of *England*, in the *Low-Countries*, twenty-one Thouſand, ſix Hundred and twelve were to be Foreigners, and the reſt *Engliſh*: For theſe laſt, they gave ten Thouſand Pounds a Year for Intelligence, and other Contingencies without Account. But his Majeſty being ſenſible, by the Experience of the late War, that this Sum would not any ways anſwer that Service, and being unwilling to apply for more to the *Parliament*, he was pleaſed to order, that the Foreign Troops ſhould contribute Two and a half *per Cent* towards it; and being then his Embaſſador, and Commander in Chief Abroad, he directed me to propoſe it to them, with an Aſſurance, that they ſhould have no other Stoppage made from their Pay: This they readily agreed to, and her Majeſty was afterwards pleaſed to confirm it by her Warrant, upon my acquainting her with the Uſes it was intended for: And it has accordingly been applied, from Time to Time for Intelligence, and ſecret Services with ſuch Succeſs, that next to the Bleſſing of God, and the Bravery of the Troops, we may attribute, in a great meaſure, moſt of the Advantages of the War in this Country, to the timely and good Advices procured with the help of this Money; and now Gentlemen, as I have laid the whole Matter fairly before you, and I hope you will allow, I have ſerved my *Queen* and Country, with that Faithfulneſs and Zeal, which becomes an honeſt Man, the Favour that I intreat of you is, that when you make your Report to the *Parliament*, you will lay this Part before them in its true Light, ſo that they may ſee this neceſſary and important Part of the War, has been provided for, and carried on, without any other Expence to the Publick, then ten Thouſand Pounds a Year. And I flatter myſelf, that when the Accounts of the Army in *Flanders* come under Conſideration, you will be ſenſible the Service on this Side has been carried on with all the Œconomy and good Husbandry, to the Publick, that was poſſible. *I am,*

Gentlemen,
Your moſt Obedient Humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

The *Queen*'s Warrant for the Deduction of the two and a half *per Cent*.

ANNE R.

“ Right truſty, and right well-beloved Couſin, and Councellor, We greet you well: Whereas, purſuant to the Direction you have received in that Behalf, you have agreed with the Perſons authorized to treat with you, for the taking into our Service a certain Number of Foreign Troops, to act in Conjunction with the Forces of our *Allies*, that there may be re-

"ſerved two and a half *per Cent.* out of all Monies payable to and for the ſaid Troops, as well as for their Pay and Entertainment, as on any other Account, towards the defraying ſuch extraordinary, contingent Expences, relating to them, as cannot otherwiſe be provided for. Now, we do approve and confirm all ſuch Agreements as you have hereby, or may hereafter make, for reſerving the ſaid two and a half *per Cent.* accordingly: And do, likewiſe, hereby authorize, and direct, the Pay-Maſter General of our Forces for the Time being, or his Deputy, to make the ſame Deduction of two and a half *per Cent.* purſuant thereunto, out of all the Monies he ſhall be directed to iſſue, for the Uſe of the Foreign Troops in our Pay, and thereupon to pay out the ſame, from Time to Time, according to ſuch Warrants; or ſuch Proportions, as you ſhall direct; for which this ſhall be to you, and to all others whom it may concern, a ſufficient Warrant and Direction.

"*Given at our Court, at St.* James's, *the Sixth Day of* July, 1702, *and in the Firſt Year of our Reign.*

By her Majeſty's Command,

HEDGES.

"To our Right truſty, and Right well-beloved Couſin and Councellor, *John*, Earl of *Marlborough*, our Embaſſador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary, to the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, and Captain General of our Land Forces.

The Commiſſioners Obſervations thereupon.

"YOUR Commiſſioners having thought themſelves obliged to recite this Letter and Warrant at large, humbly conceive it will be expected, they ſhould make ſome Obſervations upon them. As to what, therefore, relates to the Evidence of Sir *Solomon de Medina*, his Grace has been pleaſed to admit it in general, but with this Diſtinction, that he claims the Sums received, as Perquiſites to the General in the *Low-Countries*.

"ON which, your Commiſſioners obſerve, that as far as they have hitherto been capable of informing themſelves in the Conſtitution of the Army, the great Sums which appear to have been annually paid to the Duke, on Account of theſe Contracts, can never be eſteemed legal or warrantable Perquiſites.

"FOR they do not find, by the ſtricteſt enquiry they can make, that any other *Engliſh* General, in the *Low-Countries*, or elſewhere, ever claimed, or received ſuch Perquiſites; but if any Inſtance ſhould be produced, they humbly apprehend it will be no Juſtification thereof; becauſe the Publick, or the Troops, muſt neceſſarily ſuffer, in proportion to every ſuch Perquiſite: And how agreeable this Practice is, to that OEconomy and good Husbandry, with which the Service in *Flanders* is ſaid to be carried on, remains yet to be explained. By the Aſſurance his Grace is pleaſed to give, that this Money has been conſtantly employed for the Service of the Publick, it muſt either be allowed, that he relinquiſhes his Right to this pretended Perquiſite, or that he has been wanting to himſelf, in concealing ſo great an Inſtance of his own Generoſity to the Publick.

"THE great Caution and Secreſy, with which this Money was conſtantly received, gives Reaſon to ſuſpect, that it was not thought a juſtifiable Perquiſite; for Mr. *Cardonnel*, the Duke's Secretary, and Auditor of the Bread Account, has declared upon Oath, that he never knew, or heard of ſuch Perquiſite; 'till the late Rumour of Sir *Solomon de Medina*'s Evidence before your Commiſſioners. By the Contracts for Bread, and Bread Waggons, the General appears to be the ſole Checque on the Contracters: And whether, in ſuch Circumſtances, he can receive any Gratuity, or Perquiſites from the Contracters, without a Breach of Truſt, your Commiſſioners preſume not to determine. The General may claim a Perquiſite with equal Reaſon, for every other Contract relating to the Army,

“ as for theſe of the Bread and Bread-Waggons: But his Grace being ſilent as to this, your Commiſſioners ought to ſuppoſe, he has not received any ſuch Allowance; unleſs they ſhall underſtand otherwiſe, when they come to examine into theſe Contracts, which they have not been able to do hitherto, by Reaſon the Contracters are Foreigners, and reſident in *Holland*.

“ As to what his Grace is pleaſed to ſay, in the ſecond Part of his Letter, concerning the Deduction of two and a half *per Cent* from the Foreign Troops, in her Majeſty's Pay; your Commiſſioners can only offer ſuch Remarks as occur to them, on comparing what is urged in the Duke's Letter, with the Tenour of the Warrant, and with the Method of accounting for other Payments to the Army. Your Commiſſioners in the firſt Place, take leave to obſerve, that this Warrant has been dormant for nine Years, and the Deduction concealed ſo long from the Knowledge of the *Parliament*; for which in their humble Apprehenſions, his Grace has not aſſigned ſufficient Reaſons. He is pleaſed to ſay, that this two and a half *per Cent.* is a free Gift from the Foreign Troops, and that it does not belong to the Publick Accounts: But the firſt of theſe Aſſurances ſeems inconſiſtent, not only with the Words of the Warrant, which ſuppoſes and expreſſes an Agreement, but with that Part of his Grace's Letter, which takes Notice, that he being Embaſſador and General, ſtipulated for this very Stoppage, by the late King's Order: Your Commiſſioners, therefore, muſt be of Opinion, that a Deduction ſo made is publick Money, and ought to be accounted for in the ſame Manner, as other publick Money is.

“ HIS Grace is farther pleaſed to obſerve, that the ten thouſand Pounds granted yearly for the Contingencies of the Army, is without Account, and for the Uſe of the *Britiſh* Forces only; whereas, this Money was at firſt intended by *Parliament*, as your Commiſſioners, with great Submiſſion, apprehend, for the Service of the forty Thouſand Men without Diſtinction: And it is, ſo far from having always been thought exempt from Account, that in a Privy Seal, dated the fifth Day of *March*, 1706, for Mr. *Fox*'s Accounts, there is a Clauſe to releaſe, and diſcharge the Duke of *Marlborough*, his Heirs, Executors, and Adminiſtrators, from a Sum of ſeven Thouſand, four Hundred, ninety-nine Pounds, nineteen Shillings, and ten Pence, Part of this Money, which ſuppoſes his Grace would otherwiſe have been accountable for it: But your Commiſſioners no where meet with any Mention, of the Deduction of two and a half *per Cent*; and they preſume the Reaſon, why it has never been brought to an Account, is what his Grace is pleaſed to ſuggeſt, that he never conſidered it as publick Money.

“ YOUR Commiſſioners muſt ſubmit it to the *Houſe*, whether the Warrant produced to juſtify this Deduction, be legal, and duly counter ſigned; or whether, admitting it to be ſo, either the Stoppage, or the Payment of it, has been regularly made.

“ THE Warrant directs, that it ſhould be ſtopt, in the Hands of the Pay-maſter, or his Deputy, and iſſued thence by the Duke's Order only: But this Method does not appear, by the Pay-Maſter's Accounts, to have been purſued at all; ſo far otherwiſe, that the Payments to the Foreign Troops, are always compleat, and their Receipts always taken in full, without any notice of the Deduction.

“ WHEN any Part of the abovementioned ten Thouſand Pounds, contingent Money, is drawn out of the Pay-Maſter's Hands, for any ſecret Service, the General's Warrant, and the Secretary's Receipts, are the Pay-Maſter's Vouchers. But Mr. *Cardonnel*, as he declares upon Oath, never gave any Receipt, for any part of this two and a half *per Cent*; nor did Mr. *Bridges*, as he alſo declares on Oath, ever ſee any Warrant for that Purpoſe, or know any Thing as Pay-Maſter General to this Deduction.

“ IF Mr. *Sweet*, at *Amſterdam*, has taken upon himſelf to tranſact, the Diſpoſition of this two and a half *per Cent*, with the Duke of *Marlborough*,

" your Commiſſioners are humbly of Opinion, that he ought to have tranſmitted conſtant Accounts of it to Mr. *Bridges*, whoſe Agent he only is, " and not to have negotiated ſuch large Sums of publick Money, in ſo " clandeſtine a Manner.

" BY the Warrant, this Deduction is reſerved, for the defraying extraordinary contingent Expences, of the Troops from whom it is ſtopt, and if " the Whole has been employ'd in ſecret Correſpondence, and Intelligence, " there muſt have been ſome neglect of the other Services for which it was " originally deſigned; and ſuch a Diſpoſition, being, in no ſort, authorized " by the Warrant, is a Miſapplication of it. Beſides, your Commiſſioners " apprehend, that the Article for ſecret Service, to which this Deduction is " pretended to have been applied, was always included in the Ten Thouſand Pounds abovementioned, for the Contingencies of the Army; and if " ſo, the Whole remains to be accounted for, which on a Computation made " from the whole Sum of *Eleven Millions, two Hundred, ninety-four Thouſand, ſix Hundred and fifty-nine Pounds, four Shillings and one Penny* " *Half-Penny*, paid by *Britain* to, and for all the Foreign Forces, ſince the " Thirteenth of *December* 1701, according to the Returns of the Auditor " and Pay-Maſter, amounts to *Two Hundred, eighty-two Thouſand, three* " *Hundred ſixty-ſix Pounds, nine Shillings,* and *ſeven Pence.* "

" ON a Computation made from the Sum of *Seven Millions, one Hundred,* " *ſeven Thouſand, eight Hundred, ſeventy-three Pounds, eighteen Shillings,* " *and eleven Pence Half-Penny*, paid to and for the Foreign Forces, ſince " the Time aforeſaid, (excluſive of *Italy, Spain, Portugal*) it amounts to *one* " *Hundred, ſeventy-ſeven Thouſand, ſix Hundred ninety Pounds, ſeventeen* " *Shillings,* and *three Farthings.*

As heavy as this Charge againſt the Duke of *Marlborough* may appear, at firſt Sight, our Readers will ſoon find his Grace had a great deal to ſay in his own Vindication; in effect, he alledged ſo much in his own Behalf, that he ſtood entirely acquitted of it, in the Judgment of much the greateſt Part of the Nation; as he will undoubtedly, in that of all impartial Perſons, to the World's End; tho' the Majority of the then *Houſe of Commons*, ſeem'd to be of another Opinion, as we ſhall ſee in the Sequel.

The Duke of *Marlborough* diſmiſs'd from all his Employments.

IT will be proper now, to relate the immediate Conſequences of this Report, before it came to an Examination, in the *Houſe of Commons*. On the 30th of *December*, the *Queen*, being preſent in Council, was pleaſed to declare, that; *Being informed*, that an *Information againſt the Duke of* Marlborough, *was laid before the* Houſe of Commons, *by the Commiſſioners of the publick Accounts, ſhe thought fit to diſmiſs him from all his Employments, that the Matter might take an impartial Examination:* And that Declaration was entered in the Council Book. The next Day, her Majeſty was pleaſed to notify to his Grace, by a Line under her own Hand, her Intention to reſume all the Poſts, which ſhe had conferr'd upon him; which Declaration the Duke received with a heroick Reſignation; and wrote a dutiful Anſwer to her Majeſty, which he ſent by the Counteſs of *Sunderland*, one of his Daughters.

Reaſons aſſign'd for his haſty Diſgrace.

THO' the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Diſgrace had, undoubtedly, been reſolved on ſome Days before, it was generally thought to have been haſtened, by the *Emperor*'s ſtedfaſt Reſolution, to ſend Prince *Eugene* over to the Court of *Great Britain*, to expoſtulate, with her Majeſty, about the Meaſures which were taking, to enter into a Negotiation of Peace with *France*; it being ſurmized, that if his Grace continued in his Employments, his Highneſs's Remonſtrances would receive no ſmall Weight, from the reciprocal Confidence, which had grown into an entire Friendſhip between him and his Grace: Whereas, ſhould his Grace be diveſted of all his Places, he could only converſe with the Prince as a private Man. Others were of Opinion, that his ſudden Fall was owing, in a great Meaſure, to his having entered into an Aſſociation, jointly with ſeveral other Great Men, to oppoſe all the Schemes of the then Miniſtry, and his being looked upon as the Head of the Party who obſtructed the Peace.

As the Duke of *Marlborough* had ſeveral great and profitable Employments, his Removal was attended with many Alterations at Court; but as they are foreign to our Hiſtory, we ſhall only obſerve, that two of his Grace's Daughters, the Counteſs of *Sunderland*, and the Lady *Rialton* reſigned their Places of Ladies of the Bed-Chamber to her Majeſty. We ſhould now go on, to give a farther Account, of the Proceedings of the *Houſe of Commons* againſt his Grace; but firſt it will be proper to lay before our Readers, his Caſe and Juſtification, as written by himſelf, and publiſhed by his Order, in an Anſwer, (addreſſed to the *Houſe of Commons*,) to the above Report of the *Commiſſioners* for *Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accounts* of the Kingdom, &c.

The Duke of Marlborough's *Caſe, and Vindication of himſelf.*

The Duke of *Marlborough's* Vindication, as written by himſelf, and laid before the *Houſe of Commons.*

GENTLEMEN,

“ WHEN I firſt heard of the Proceedings before the Commiſſioners for taking the publick Accounts, I was Abroad, and in the *Queen's* Service; and tho' the Account I gave you by Letter, was not in their Opinions ſo full, but that they have thought themſelves obliged, notwithſtanding that, to lay the Matter before you, I think myſelf bound, however, to own the Juſtice they have been pleaſed to do me, in Reporting the Letter alſo, together with the Warrant.

“ I am ſenſible, the Nature of the Service, to which the Report relates, might occaſion many Miſtakes, without any Imputation to the Gentlemen concerned in that Commiſſion; and I am ſure that thoſe Gentlemen, every one of them, and every other Gentleman here, will be glad to be convinced, that as I have, in ſome Meaſure, deſerved the good Opinion of my Countrymen, on former Occaſions, ſo nothing will appear, on this, which can draw upon me the Blame of this *Houſe*.

“ THE firſt Article in the Report is founded upon the Depoſition of Sir *Solomon de Medina*, by which you are informed of a yearly Sum, paid by him and his Predeceſſors, Contracters for Bread and Bread-Waggons, to myſelf. This Payment, in my Letter, I have called a Perquiſite, of the General, or Commander in Chief, in the *Low-Countries*: And it has been conſtantly applied, to one of the moſt important Parts of the Service there; I mean the procuring Intelligence, and other ſecret Services.

“ THE Commiſſioners are pleaſed to obſerve, that theſe Sums cannot be eſteemed legal Perquiſites, becauſe they don't find them claim'd or received, by any other *Engliſh* General in the *Low-Countries*. But I muſt take leave to affirm to the *Houſe*, that this Perquiſite, or Payment, has been allowed to the General, or Commander in Chief, in the *Low-Countries*, both before, and ever ſince the *Revolution*, to enable him to carry on ſuch ſecret Services. The like Allowance was made to Prince *Waldeck*, whilſt he was General of the *Dutch* Army in *Flanders*: It was made during the laſt War, as well as this: And for your farther Satisfaction, in the Matter, I am content to refer myſelf to Sir *Solomon de Medina*, who cannot but own, that when he made this Allowance, he knew it to be the conſiſtant Practice, during the former Wars in the *Low-Countries*, and particularly when Prince *Waldeck* commanded there: And if it be a Circumſtance worth your Notice, he muſt inform you alſo, that the Allowance of Waggons, of which the Report takes Notice, is uſual likewiſe; that he has allowed the like, or near the like Number, to Count *Tilly*, tho' not Veldt Marſhal; and that there is a proportionable Allowance of the ſame Kind, to other Officers.

“ THE Report may have obſerved very rightly, that by the ſtricteſt Enquiry the Commiſſioners could make, they cannot find that any *Engliſh* General, ever received this Perquiſite. But I preſume to ſay, the Reaſon is, becauſe there never was any other *Engliſh* General, beſides myſelf, who was made Commander in Chief, in the *Low-Countries*. I crave Leave then to ſay, that this Obſervation in the Report, was occaſioned through the Want of a due Information of the Uſage in the Army. In receiving this, as an eſtabliſhed, and known Perquiſite, I have followed and kept up that Uſage, which I found in the Army, when I firſt entered upon the Service; and upon this Ground alone, I hope that this *Houſe*, will not think I was unwarranted in taking it.

"BUT, that no Doubt may remain with you, I will ſtate, as well as I can, what I have learnt, and during the Time I have been in the Service, have always underſtood, to be the Ground, as well as the Deſign of this Allowance. The Contracts of Bread, being of Neceſſity, of the ſame Rates for the whole Army, and it being for the Security of the Service, that thoſe Contracts ſhould be in the feweſt Hands, the certain Gain upon ſo large a Sum, as a Contract for the Whole, or that Part of the Army, even at the loweſt Prizes, makes this yearly Allowance to have been thought not unreaſonable from the Contracter. This being an Allowance, generally ariſing from Contracts, that concern a great Variety of Troops, all under the General, muſt naturally fall under the Direction, and come into Hands of the Commander in Chief; as an Allowance, to enable him to carry on ſuch Deſigns, as could not be foreſeen, but yet are neceſſary to be put in Execution, and which depend chiefly upon Intelligence.

"I thought it the more needful to give you this Account, of the Nature, and Deſign of this Allowance, becauſe I obſerve, from the Report, that the Objection is to the Juſtice and Reaſonableneſs of the Perquiſite itſelf, without having Regard to the Application, or Uſe, for which it is intended.

"BUT the Commiſſioners apprehend this not to be a juſtifiable Perquiſite, becauſe, ſay they, the Publick, or the Troops, muſt neceſſarily ſuffer, in Proportion to every ſuch Perquiſite.

"IF theſe Obſervations were well grounded, I ſhould think them good Reaſons for putting an End to the Allowance, and at the ſame Time, for blaming thoſe who firſt introduced it: But I take upon me to affirm, that this neither is, nor can be the Caſe. I have never heard a Complaint, either of publick, or particular Injury from this Allowance; nor does the Report aſſign any particular, wherein it may be judged ſo.

"THIS Allowance to the General can have no Influence upon the Contract itſelf; which is actually made, and ſign'd at the *Treaſury*; and the Price regulated by what the *States* have agreed to pay for the Bread for their Forces. I appeal to all the Officers, who have ſerved with me in *Flanders*, whether the Forces in her Majeſty's Pay, have not all along, had as much, and as good Bread, as thoſe of the *States*, and at the ſame Prices; which every Body will believe to be the Loweſt, that conſiders the frugal OEconomy of the *States*, and the ſmall Pay of their Troops. And therefore, I may ſafely conclude, that if the *Engliſh* have had their Bread as cheap as the *Dutch*, they have had it as cheap as poſſible. Nor indeed, can it be otherwiſe; for the very Suppoſition of two different Prices. paid by the different Troops in the ſame Army, for the ſame Quantity of Bread, would occaſion a Mutiny.

"BUT this whole Affair has been ſo regulated, and there has been ſo little Occaſion of Complaint, that it is well known, our Army in *Flanders* has been duly ſupplied with Bread, during the whole War, and has received it with an Exactneſs, that will hardly be thought conſiſtent with the Secreſy, and Suddeneſs, of ſome of the Motions that have been made.

"THE Report farther ſays, that the General is the ſole Check upon the Contracter, that he is to take Care of the Performance of the Contract, and to judge of all Deductions to be made from, and Allowances to, the Contracter; and from theſe Suggeſtions it infers, that under theſe Circumſtances, it is a Breach of Truſt in him to receive the Perquiſite.

"THIS Obſervation amounts to no more, then ſuggeſting a poſſibility of Inconveniencies, from an antient Uſage in the Army, and if by calling the General the ſole Check upon the Contracter, 'tis meant that he is the

“ Perſon who is to receive Complaints concerning the Execution of Contracts, (and ſo far only it is true) I affirm, that upon all Complaints I have given full Redreſs; either by ordering other Bread, or the Value in Money, at the Choice of the Troops; for the Truth of which, I appeal to the Officers of the Army. And as to the General's being to judge of all Deductions to be made from, and Allowances to, the Contracters, I am entirely a Stranger to any ſuch Deductions and Allowances, of which the General is ſuppoſed to be Judge.

“ One Circumſtance remains upon this Article, which I barely touch upon, to remove a Prejudice raiſed by the Report, from the Caution and Secreſy with which the Money is ſaid to have been received. This is ſuppoſed only by an Allegation, that my Secretary, Mr. *Cardonnel*, has declared upon Oath, that he never knew of any ſuch Perquiſite till lately; which it is ſuppoſed he ought to have done, as Auditor of the Bread Account. But I take leave to ſay, *Firſt*; That he never was Auditor of the Bread Account, nor had any Thing to do with it: *Secondly*; Tho' it is ſaid, in the Report, that he declared upon Oath, yet I cannot obtain, or hear of, any ſuch Depoſition; nor is it poſſible he could declare ſo. In this Part of the Report, ſome Miſtake muſt have happened: For I preſume Mr. *Cardonnel*, who is a Member of this *Houſe*, cannot but declare he knows of this Perquiſite; tho' he might be ignorant of the ſame, till Notice came to the Camp, of what Sir *Solomon de Medina* had ſworn.

“ As to the One *per Cent*, ſaid to have been allowed to Mr. *Sweet*, for prompt Payment, I do aver, that I know nothing of it; and tho' Sir *Solomon de Medina* has often complained to me of Mr. *Sweet*'s Payments not being regular, I don't remember he ever mentioned the One *per Cent*.

“ Now as to the ſecond Article in the Report, allow me to obſerve to you, that it has ariſen only from the Information, I myſelf gave the Commiſſioners, by my Letter to them: This Matter having Relation to that Part of the Service, to which the Sums in the former Article have been apply'd, that the Commiſſioners might have a true State of it, I choſe to inſert a ſhort Account of it, in my Letter to them.

“ If I did this voluntarily, out of Duty to the Publick, I hope, I ſhall be thought to have given you this Information, upon a certain Belief, that I was altogether Blameleſs, in the Part I have in it.

“ 'Twill be neceſſary, that I trouble the *Houſe*, with an Account of the Time, and Occaſion, whence this Payment of Two and a half *per Cent*, by the Foreign Troops commenced.

“ During the laſt War, the Allowance by *Parliament*, for the Contingencies of the Army, of which that of Secret Service is the Principal, was fifty Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*. But this Allowance fell ſo ſhort of the Expence on that Head, that upon the Proſpect of this War's breaking out, the late King aſſured me, that this Part of the Service never coſt him leſs than ſeventy Thouſand Pounds a Year. However, the Allowance of the *Parliament*, for the whole contingent Service, during this War, has been but ten Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*; three Thouſand of which, or thereabouts, has generally gone for other Contingencies, than that of Intelligence. The late King, being unwilling to come to *Parliament*, for more Money, on that Head of the Service, propoſed this Allowance from the Foreign Troops, as an expedient to aſſiſt that Part of the Service; and commanded me to make that Propoſal to them, which I did accordingly; and it was readily conſented to. By this Means, a new Fund, of about eighteen Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, was provided for carrying on the *Secret Service*, without any Expence to the Publick, or Grievance to the Troops, from whom the Allowance was made: For when the Publick pays, thoſe Troops are not all affected, or one Farthing increaſed, in Conſideration of this Deduction; nor is there, in any Conventions for them, any Weight laid upon it; the Hire of Foreign Troops being governed by ſettled Rules and Treaties, and the Conventions of the *States* for them, being in the ſame Terms.

“ This Expedient before formed, in the Manner I have ſhewn, her Majeſty was pleaſed to approve it by her Warrant, which being underſtood as a Confirmation of an Agreement with the Foreign Troops, not negotiated by, and conſequently, not within the Care or Buſineſs of the Treaſury, was counter-ſign'd by the Secretary of State, whoſe Province it belonged to, as the only proper Officer.

“ The true Deſign of this Deduction being to ſupply the *Secret Service*, I hope, *Gentlemen*, you will obſerve, that this, together with the Sum on the former *Article*, of the *Allowance* by *Parliament*, when put together, falls very ſhort of the *Allowance* given by *Parliament*, in the laſt War, upon this Head.

“ I cannot ſuppoſe that I need ſay, how eſſential a Part of the Service this is; that no War can be conducted ſucceſsfully without early and good Intelligence, and that ſuch Advices can't be had but at a very great Expence. No body can be ignorant of this, that knows any Thing of ſecret Correſpondence; or conſiders the Number of Perſons that muſt be employ'd in it; the great Hazards they undergo; the Variety of Places in which the Correſpondence muſt be kept; and the conſtant Neceſſity there is of ſupporting, and feeding this Service: Not to mention ſome extraordinary Expences of a higher Nature, which ought only to be hinted at. And I affirm, that whatever Sums have been received on this Account, have been conſtantly employed in procuring Intelligence; in keeping Correſpondence; and other ſecret Service. If any Gentleman ſhould doubt this, and imagine that this Expence could have been ſupported, by the Ten Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*, I deſire them to conſider, that the preſent War in *Flanders*, from the Beginning of it, has been an offenſive War; the Campaigns early and long; the Variety of Actions have been very great; wherein ſo many Battles have been fought, ſo many Lines forced, and ſo many ſtrong Towns taken, with Trenches open'd. But yet during the laſt War, which was of another Kind, if Regard be had only to what was allowed by the Publick, it is certain that the Charge on this Head, in three Campaigns, came to at leaſt as much, as all the ten Campaigns of this. And tho' the Merit of our Succeſſes ſhould be leaſt of all attributed to the General; yet the many ſucceſsful Actions, ſuch as have ſurpaſſed our own Hopes, or the Apprehenſions of the Enemy, in this preſent War, in *Flanders*, to which our conſtant good Intelligence has greatly contributed, muſt convince every Gentleman, that ſuch Advices have been obtained; and conſequently that this Money has been rightly applied.

“ Having given this full and faithful Account, of the Riſe, and Uſe of this Deduction, it muſt, I flatter myſelf, appear to every Body that reads this, to have been a real Service, as well as a ſaving of Money to the Publick: And tho' Honour is due to the Memory of the late King, who formed this Expedient, and to her Majeſty who approved of it by her Warrant, I can't upon this Ground, apprehend any Imputation to myſelf, who have purſued this ſo much to the Advantage of my Country.

“ Before I take Notice of the Remarks made by the Commiſſioners, upon this Part of the Letter, I muſt make one general Obſervation, upon the Nature of this Deduction; which thoſe Gentlemen, throughout their Report, call Publick Money, and to be accounted for, in the ſame Manner as other Publick Money is accounted for. But this Notion, I apprehend, is wholly miſapplied, as will appear by ſhortly ſtating the Fact itſelf. By the Treaties with the Foreign Princes, for the Hire of their Troops, the whole Subſidies ſtipulated for are due; and the Receipt is by them given for the whole Money; which is a ſufficient Voucher to diſcharge the Pay-Maſter in the Exchequer, and thereby the Account as to the Publick. But this Deduction, ſo made, does not properly iſſue out of the Exchequer, but out of the Money of the Foreign Troops, for their Proportion of the Contingencies; and therefore, I ſtill apprehend, I ſpeak properly, when I affirm, in my Letter, that this Two and a half *per Cent*, does not belong to the Publick Accounts. But as this Deduction ariſes from the Agreement, ſet on Foot by his late Majeſty, and confirmed by her Majeſty; as it comes in here as a Proportion to the Expence, which ought to fall upon the Foreign Troops, and being applied to a Part of the publick Service, Gentlemen may, if they think fit, in this Senſe, call it publick Money, to be accounted for, in ſuch a Manner as the Nature of the Senſe admits, and as the publick Allowance for the ſame Service is accounted for.

“HAVING thus explained this Matter to You, I beg the Patience of the *Houſe* to go on, and conſider the particular Remarks that have been made upon it.

“FIRST, it has been objected, that her Majeſty's Warrant has been kept dormant for nine Years, and the Deduction concealed from the Knowledge of the *Parliament*; but ſurely the Warrant cannot be ſaid to have been kept dormant; that has been lodg'd in the Hands of the Pay-Maſter General's Deputy in *Holland*; and which was deliver'd to me out of the Office of the Secretary of State, ſign'd by her Majeſty, and counter-ſign'd by him, as all Warrants are; and which cou'd not poſſibly be concealed, from the Commanders of ſo many Foreign Troops, nor indeed from the Troops themſelves, which conſiſt of ſo many Thouſand Men, without whoſe Knowledge the Deduction could not have been made; and who if it had been in the leaſt uneaſy to them, would, no doubt, have complained. In what Senſe can this be called a dormant Warrant, which, from the Time 'twas ſign'd, has been in the Hands of the proper Officer, and conſtantly, and publickly put in Execution.

“THE Report adds, that this Deduction has been concealed from the *Parliament*; for which, it is ſaid, I have not aſſign'd ſufficient Reaſons; but as there has been no Concealment, there could be no need of aſſigning Reaſons for it; much leſs was it neceſſary to lay Accounts of this Money before the *Parliament*, it being no Part of the Eſtimates for the Service, nor of any Influence on the Money to be given by *Parliament*. For the Subſidies to the Foreign Troops are governed by previous Treaties, and therefore, muſt have continued the ſame, tho' this Deduction had never been made: Beſides that the Exchequer is diſcharged of this Money, on the Receipt from the Foreign Troops for the compleat Subſidy. I have ſaid, in my Letter, that this being a free Gift of the Foreign Troops, does not properly relate to the publick Accounts: Upon which the Commiſſioners obſerve, that this is inconſiſtent, not only with the Words of the Warrant, which ſuppoſes an Agreement, but in that Part of my Letter, which takes Notice of the Stoppage, to be ſtipulated for by me as Embaſſador; and from thence the Report concludes, that the Money is to be accounted for as other publick Money is: But this Obſervation I take to be grounded, upon the miſtaken Notion of publick Money; which, as has been already obſerved, being meant of Money granted by *Parliament*, and ſtanding in Charge in the Exchequer, can never be apply'd to this Payment; which is a Contribution by the Foreign Troops, out of their own Money, and not out of the Money of *Great-Britain*. I might add, that tho' this Deduction has been ſubmitted to by the Foreign Troops, during this War, yet it is ſo far voluntary at this Day, that it depends barely upon a Parole Stipulation, and when Umbrage ſhall be given, may, at any Time, be receded from by them. This Report farther objects, that the ten Thouſand Pounds given for Contingencies, is not confined to the *Britiſh* Troops, but was intended for the forty Thouſand Men, without Diſtinction. Now the contrary to this is evident; for, in the Eſtimate laid yearly before the *Houſe*, 'tis plain that this is given for the *Britiſh* Troops only, and not for the reſt of the forty Thonſand; and in the Eſtimate for the Foreign Troops, the Article of Contingencies is omitted, for no other Reaſon, but becauſe by this Warrant, it was otherwiſe provided for; and therefore, the Words of the Warrant are for defraying contingent Expences relating to them, which is plainly ſaid, in Oppoſition to the contingent Money, allowed for her Majeſty's own Troops; and the like contingent Money has not only been allowed, upon all other Parts of the Service; but, it will appear, by examining what has been ſo allowed, that the Sums have exceeded in Proportion, what has ever been allowed for the Army in *Flanders*: But the Report adds, that the ten Thouſand Pounds has not always been thought exempt from Account, as appears from a Privy Seal, bearing date in *March* 1706, wherein there is a Clauſe, releaſing me from a Sum, Part of this ten Thouſand Pounds; which, the Report ſays, ſuppoſes it had otherwiſe been to be accounted for. When I ſay, in my Letter, that the ten Thouſand Pounds given by *Parliament* is without Account, I dare ſay, I cannot eaſily be miſunderſtood: The Nature of the Thing not admitting of a particular Account, and the conſtant Practice never requiring any. In all the Accounts of this Money, during the War, my Receipt has been a ſufficient Diſcharge; but that not being a regular Voucher for the Pay-Maſter, it has been thought neceſſary, from Time to Time, to grant a Privy-Seal, to enable the Pay-Maſter to paſs that Part of his Accounts: And though there be that Clauſe inſerted in the Privy-Seal, mentioned in the Report, of which, I affirm, I was unacquainted; I yet preſume to ſay, that it was not only needleſs, but alſo contrary to all Practice, both before and ſince: For the Truth of which, I appeal to the Pay-Maſter-General, who will do me Juſtice therein, if any Gentleman can yet doubt it.

“As to the Legality of the Warrant, which is the next Objection, the Commiſſioners having barely touch'd on this, as not duly counterſigned, I think it ſufficient to ſay, that this Warrant being principally intended for confirming an Agreement with Foreign Princes, was properly counterſigned by the Secretary of State, for that Province, rather than by the Lord Treaſurer, who could have nothing to do with it: However, I muſt believe an Error of this Kind, if any Body ſhould think it ſo, which depends upon a Nicety, cannot be thought to affect the General, whoſe Part has only been to apply the Money as the Warrant directs.

“BUT 'tis farther remarked, that neither the Stoppage nor Payment of this Money, has been regularly made. *Firſt*, not the Stoppage, becauſe the Warrant directs it ſhould be ſtopt in the Hands of the Pay-Maſter, or his Deputy. But this Method does not appear to have been purſued, by the Pay-Maſter's Account; but, on the contrary; it is ſaid that the Payments of the Foreign Troops are always compleat, and the Receipt taken in full, without any Notice of the Deduction. But yet I preſume to ſay, the Stoppage has been regularly made, in Purſuance of the Warrant. The Deputy Pay-Maſter is expreſly authoriz'd, by the Warrant, to make that Stoppage; and 'tis abſolutely neceſſary he ſhould make it, who reſides Abroad, where the Matter muſt be tranſacted, and the Stoppage apply'd. And it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that in Caſes where Deductions are intended to be accounted for, as publick Money, the Warrant, which authorizes ſuch Deductions, directs the ſame to be accounted for, and the Manner in which it is to be done: But where Deductions are made by Virtue of Warrants, that contain no ſuch Directions in them, as in the preſent Inſtance, it hath been preſumed, that there was no Intention, ſuch Deductions ſhould be accounted for to the Publick.

“NEXT, as to the Payment, this is ſaid not to be according to the Warrant, becauſe neither Mr. *Bridges*, nor Mr. *Cardonnel*, ever ſaw any Warrant, from me, directing the Payment thereof. I am not ſurprized if the Gentlemen, in this Circumſtance eſpecially, might not be apprized of the Method of iſſuing Money, only made for ſecret Service, which could only be within my own Knowledge. But for their Information, and the Satisfaction of the *Houſe*, I take the Liberty to acquaint you, that the Method of iſſuing this, and the publick Allowance of ten Thouſand Pounds, for ſecret Service, has been exactly the ſame, and in this Manner.

“I ſent my Letters to the Deputy Pay-Maſter, requiring the Payment of the Sums I had Occaſion for, to myſelf, and giving my Receipt, for ſuch Sums as were received from Time to Time. This is the *Order of the General*, which is meant by her Majeſty's Warrant; and which alone is practicable in this, as well as in the Inſtance of the ten Thouſand Pounds, Contingent Money. Nor is there any Gentleman, that conſiders the Nature of *Secret Service*, but muſt ſee it is not poſſible, by the General's Warrant, to direct the Payment to the Perſon, for whoſe Uſe it is received.

" BUT the Commiſſioners are of Opinion, that the Deputy Pay-Maſter, ought to have tranſmitted conſtant Accounts of this Deduction, to the Paymaſter General. If I could believe the *Houſe* would expect from me an Account of a Circumſtance, for which the Deputy Pay-Maſter alone is anſwerable, I ſhould take the Liberty to ſay, that, in my poor Opinion, if he has not tranſmitted ſuch Accounts, it muſt be, becauſe he is neither required, nor authorized, by her Majeſty's Warrant, ſo to do. He is only obliged to make the Stoppage, and iſſue the Money upon my Orders, which he has done. Nor can I conceived it to be of any Uſe to the Publick, or the Pay-Maſter General, to have received ſuch Accounts; he not being chargeable with any ſuch Stoppage; nor are the Receipts for it any Part of his Vouchers.

" THE laſt Objection is, that the Deduction being made, for defraying contingent Expences of the Foreign Troops; if the Whole has been employ'd in ſecret Correſpondence, ſuch a Diſpoſition not being authorized by the Warrant, is a Miſapplication of publick Money. But, though it is ſaid in the Warrant, to be for defraying contingent Expences, relating to the Troops, the Reaſon it is ſo expreſſed, I take to be nothing elſe, but that in the Eſtabliſhment for the Forces ſerving abroad, the Word (*Contingencies*) has always comprehended Secret Service, that having always been, what was principally meant by that Article. And this is ſo evident, that if Secret Service be not included under the Word (Contingencies) that important Part of the Service would have no Allowance from the Publick for it; which I preſume, will not be thought Expedient. And, therefore, tho' the Deduction be declared to be for (*Contingencies*) no Streſs can, in Juſtice, be laid upon that Word, to prove it was not deſign'd for Secret Service. And, indeed, this is confeſſed, immediately after, in the Report itſelf; which ſays, that the Article for Secret Service was always included in the ten Thouſand Pounds, given for Contingencies. But if ſecret Service be meant by, or included under Contingencies, in the Eſtabliſhments for the *Britiſh* Troops, how can it be ſuppoſed, that the Word (*Contingencies*) in the Warrant for the Foreign Troops, is not to be underſtood in the ſame Manner?

" NO Body can doubt, but Contingencies, or contingent Expences, mean the ſame in both, and, therefore, Secret Service muſt be included in both, or neither: But I cannot better explain this whole Matter, than by ſuppoſing that Secret Service, being an Affair that affects the whole Army, the Charge of it is to be laid in Proportion upon the Whole. But the Share of the *Britiſh* Troops is born by the Publick, whilſt the Share of the Foreigners is raiſed upon the Troops themſelves, by this Deduction, which is therefore ſaid to be for defraying ſuch contingent Expence as relate to them, that is, for their Share in the Expence of Secret Service; which being principally, and in the firſt Place, meant by Contingencies, there is no Oppoſition between the Ends directed by the Warrant, and thoſe that the Money has been applied to; and conſequently, there has been no Miſapplication of it. I have nothing more to add upon this Article, but to take Notice of a great Miſtake, even in the ſecond Computation, which is made in the Report, relating to this Deduction: For, it is ſaid, that the whole Stoppages from the Troops in *Flanders*, have amounted to the Sum of 177,659 *l.* 17 *s.* and three Farthings, when, in Truth, computing them from *May*, 1702, the Time they were firſt made, they do not exceed 15,748 *l.* taking the Exchange at a Medium, between 11 *Guilders*, and 10 *Guilders*, 10 *Stivers*: So that the Deduction for the ten Years comes to no more then 15,174 *l.* 16 *s.* a Year.

The Commiſſioners miſtaken in their Computation.

"UPON the whole Matter, I can't but hope this *Houſe* will find Reaſon "to be ſatisfy'd with my Conduct; and I think it no ill Service, that ſo neceſſary and important a Part of the War, and which has turned to ſo good "Account, has been managed with ſo little Expence to the Publick; and I "can aſſure them, with the greateſt Certainty, that all other Parts of the "Service have been carried on with all the good Husbandry that was poſſible. I believe alſo, I may venture to affirm, that in the Article of Secret Services, I have ſaved the Government near four times the Sum the "Deduction amounts to; which I muſt reckon as ſo much Money ſaved "to the Publick."

Some Reflection on this Vindication.

WE might now naturally make ſeveral Reflections, on the Weight, which the Arguments contained in this Vindication of the Duke's carry along with them; but as they are moſtly Self-evident, and need little or no Illuſtration, we ſhall go on, to give an Account, of the Proceedings of the *Houſe of Commons*, in this Affair, and only make ſuch farther caſual Obſervations as may properly occur: Eſpecially, as the Duke of *Marlborough* himſelf, ſuffered only ſome Copies of this Vindication to be handed about in Writing, but delay'd publiſhing it, till the Ferment the Nation was then in was a little over, and they were capable of examining his Caſe in a more impartial Manner. In effect, it was evident to the whole World, that the *Two and a half per Cent.* was allowed, by the free and voluntary Conſent of the Foreign Troops in the *Britiſh* Pay; and that his Grace had the *Queen*'s Warrant for receiving and applying it as he ſhould judge neceſſary, *towards defraying extraordinary contingent Expences.* It was alſo as manifeſt, that the Secret Service of the Army, which conſiſted in getting Intelligence of the Strength, Motions, and Deſigns of the Enemy, could not poſſibly have been carried on, at any Rate, without this additional Sum: Which, as the Duke very well obſerves, together with the ten Thouſand Pounds *per Annum* allowed beſides, for the *Britiſh* Troops, fell very ſhort of what King *William* had in the former War; tho' it is well known his Majeſty was never half ſo well ſerved for it. Upon the Whole, no Body will he ſurprized that ſuch a Sum ſhould be neceſſary, to anſwer the Calls of Secret Service; who conſiders that the Buſineſs of a Spy is ſo dangerous, that no Perſon of common Senſe will undertake it; without a Proſpect of ſuch a conſiderable Advantage, as may ſufficiently recompence, the great Hazard he runs of an ignominious Death, in Caſe of a Diſcovery. Yet is the Service and Aſſiſtance of ſuch Perſons abſolutely neceſſary, to carry on a War, with Succeſs; and Men of Ability muſt alſo be choſen out for that Purpoſe, who are qualified to give ſuch Intelligence as may be depended upon; and are capable of judging what is Material, and requiſite to be taken notice of, that they may make their Report to the General accordingly. Even the Commiſſioners themſelves give very unſatisfactory Anſwers to his Grace's Allegations upon this Head, in his Vindication; and ſeem to be pretty much puzzled to find out, or aſſign any Fund, or any Branch of a Fund, upon which they might place this Article of Secret Service, or Intelligence. It is true, they pretend, that the *Expences of Secret Service were included in the Annual Sum of ten Thouſand Pounds was given for the Contingencies of the* Britiſh *Troops, raiſed in this War*; but they give their Opinion with ſome Doubt, and ſeeming Heſitation, and don't appear to be by any Means poſitive in the Matter.

A warm Debate in the *Houſe of Commons* for and againſt the Duke of *Marlborough*

Nevertheleſs, on the Twenty-fourth of *January*, the *Houſe of Commons* proceeded to take into Conſideration, the above Report of the Commiſſioners; which being read, with ſeveral Papers relating thereunto, a violent Debate aroſe, that laſted above eight Hours, and many warm Speeches were made both for and againſt his Grace. The Queſtion propoſed to be put was; *Whether the taking of ſeveral Sums of Money annually, by the Duke of* Marlborough, *from the Contracters for furniſhing the Bread and Bread Waggons, for the Army in the* Low Countries, *was warrantable and legal?* To which his Grace's Friends inſiſted that theſe Words ſhould be added; *and a cuſtomary Perquiſite, allowed to the General, or Commander in Chief in the* Low Countries.

tries. To ſupport this Addition, Sir *John Germain*, who had ſerved in the former War in *Flanders*, was called in, and being examined at the Bar, declared, in his Grace's Behalf; *That the Allowance given his Grace, by the Contracters for the Bread and Bread Waggons, was a cuſtomary Perquiſite of the Commanders in Chief in* Flanders, *and as ſuch allowed to Prince* Waldeck *under whom Sir* John *had ſerved as Aid de Camp.* And Biſhop *Burnet* obſerves; " That it was proved, both by Witneſſes, and by formal Atteſtations from *Holland*, that ever ſince the 1672, the *Jews* had made the like Preſent to the General of the Army of the *States*, and it was underſtood as a Perquiſite belonging to that Command. No Bargain was made with the *Jews*, for the *Engliſh* Troops, but that made by the *States* was applied to them, ſo that it appeared, that the making ſuch a Preſent to the General was cuſtomary."

Their Reſolutions againſt his Grace.

BUT notwithſtanding all theſe Evidences, and all that the Duke's Friends could do, or ſay, the Queſtion being put, *Whether the ſaid Words ſhould be added?* It was carried in the Negative, by a great Majority. Then the former Queſtion was debated, till near Eleven at Night, when it was reſolved, by a Majority of above a hundred Votes; *That the taking ſeveral Sums of Money annually, by the Duke of* Marlborough, *from the Contracters for furniſhing the Bread and Bread Waggons, in the* Low Countries, *was unwarrantable and illegal.* Hereupon a Motion was made, and the Queſtion put, *that the Houſe do adjourn,* which paſſed in the Negative; afrer which, it was alſo reſolved by a great Majority; *That the Two and a half* per Cent, *deducted from the Foreign Troops, in her Majeſty's Pay is* publick Money, *and ought to be accounted for. And that the ſaid Reſolutions be laid before her Majeſty, by the whole Houſe.*

Which they lay before the Queen.

On the Twenty-ſixth of *January*, the *Houſe of Commons*, together with the Speaker, laid them before her Majeſty, who, thereupon, was pleaſed to make them the following Anſwer.

GENTLEMEN,

" I have a great Regard for whatever is repreſented to me, by my *Commons*, and will do my Part to redreſs what you complain of."

However, the *Houſe of Commons* contented themſelves with paſſing the abovementioned Reſolutions, and preſenting the ſame to her Majeſty, for they neither offered any Impeachment, or deſired the Concurrence of the *Lords*; well knowing, that their *Lordſhips* had a greater Reſpect for the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Perſon and Services than they themſelves thought fit to expreſs, at that Time.

A little before this, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, his Grace's Companion in Glory, whoſe Coming to *England* had been long before talk'd of, and expected, arrived in *England* from *Holland*. When his Highneſs had taken a full Reſolution to embark for our Court, notwithſtanding the earneſt Endeavours uſed at the *Hague*, to keep him on the other Side of the Water, he applied himſelf to the Earl of *Strafford*, for an Order to the Captain of one of her Majeſty's Yatchts, to carry him over; upon which his Lordſhip wrote as follows to Captain *Deſborough*, who then commanded the *Fubs*.

SIR,

" Prince *Eugene* having deſired my Orders to you, to carry him over to *England*, you know I do not pretend to command any of her Majeſty's Yachts, without her Special Command: You know your own Orders, and how far they authorize you to carry his Highneſs over. You know the Conſideration due to the Prince, and his great Merit; therefore, 'tis needleſs for me to tell you, I have a particular Reſpect and Eſteem for his Highneſs; and ſhall be always glad to do him all the Service that lies in my Power. *I am,*

Your moſt Humble Servant,

STRAFFORD.

Prince *Eugene* arrives in *England.*

As this Letter neither contained a Prohibition, nor a poſitive Order, but the Captain was thereby left at Liberty to uſe his own Diſcretion, he thought it his Duty, as he could not but eſteem it an Honour, to carry over ſo great a *Hero*, who embark'd with his Retinue, at the *Brill*, the Eighth of *January*, N. S.

THE Government being apprized thereof, Mr. *Drummond*, and Mr. *Briaſden*, were immediately ordered to attend the Prince, which cauſed ſome Speculation: For the former being but a broken Merchant, or Stock-jobber; and a ſuppoſed Creature of the Lord Treaſurer's, and the latter an Oculiſt, and private Agent of the Lord *Bolingbroke*'s, they were thought very improper Attendants, for a Perſon of his Highneſs's exalted Rank and Merit, and were, therefore, only look'd upon, at beſt, as Spies upon his Actions. *Briaſden*, however, was detained at *Greenwich*, by an accidental Sprain in his Foot; wherefore, *Drummond* only waited upon the Prince; and taking his Highneſs the next Day at *Graveſend*, in a Barge, landed him, in the Evening, *incognito*, at *Whitehall*, together with the Count *de la Corſana*, Count *Naſſau Woudenburgh*, the Chevalier *de Savoy*, the Prince's Nephew, Son to the Count *de Soiſſons*, and his Highneſs's Adjutant-General, the Baron *de Hohendorff*. The Prince went from thence in a Hackney Coach, to *Leiceſter Houſe*, which Count *Gallas* had left ready fitted up for his Reception. His Highneſs notify'd his Arrival, the very ſame Night, to the Lord Treaſurer, the Secretaries of State, and the Foreign Miniſters: Upon which, ſome of them waited on him ſoon after, as did, likewiſe the Duke of *Marlborough*; of whoſe Diſgrace, the Prince received an Account at the *Buoy and Oar*, to his very great Diſſatisfaction: Nevertheleſs, his Highneſs received him with the ſame ſincere Friendſhip, and hearty Affection, as before his Diſgrace; a plain Demonſtration, that the Ties, by which Great Souls, and true Heroes are united, are not to be diſſolved by the Caprice of Fortune. It is ſaid, Mr. *Drummond* preſumed to repreſent to the Prince, (whether of his own Accord, or by Order, we ſhall not pretend to determine) *That the Leſs his Highneſs ſaw the Duke of* Marlborough *the better*: Whereupon, the Prince, ſurprized at ſuch an Admonition, anſwered with great Frankneſs; *That the Miniſtry might depend upon it he would not cabal againſt them; but he hoped, they did not expect him to forbear his uſual Familiarity, with his good Friend the Duke of* Marlborough.

He has a private Audience of the *Queen.*

THE next Morning, his Highneſs received a Compliment from the Lord Treaſurer, which he immediately returned by his Adjutant-General; after which he received ſeveral Viſits, both from ſome of our own Nobility and Gentry, and from Foreign Miniſters. In the Afternoon, he returned the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Viſit; and ſent a Compliment to the Duke's of *Buckingham* and *Ormond*, the Earl of *Powlet*, and ſome other Great Officers of State: About Seven in the Evening, he went to St. *James*'s Houſe, where he had a private Audience of the *Queen*, being introduced by Mr. Secretary *St. John*. Her Majeſty received his Highneſs with a great Deal of Affability; and after his firſt Compliment, which ſhe received very graciouſly, he delivered her a Letter from the *Emperor*, which he told her Majeſty contain'd the chief Heads of his Errand, and deſired her to peruſe it. The Letter being read, the *Queen* was pleaſed to ſay; “That ſhe was ſorry her ill State of Health did not permit her to ſpeak with his Highneſs ſo often as ſhe otherwiſe would; but that ſhe had ordered thoſe two Gentlemen (*meaning the* Lord Treaſurer, *and Mr. Secretary* St. John, *who were the only Perſons preſent*,) to receive his Highneſs's Propoſals, and confer with him, as often as he ſhould think proper”. This ſaid, the Prince took his Leave of her Majeſty, and retired.

The Nation variouſly affected by his Arrival.

THO' his Highneſs had not the good Fortune to ſucceed in what he came about, he had not any Reaſon to complain of his Treatment, for never was ſo much Reſpect paid to any Foreigner in *England* before; vaſt Numbers of People crowding to ſee his Highneſs, and attending him with loud Acclamations, wherever he went. The Nation, however, were variouſly affected, by the Prince's Arrival in *England* at this critical Juncture. Such as were apprehenſive that a Peace would be clapt up on unſafe and diſhonourable Terms, rejoiced extreamly at his Coming; being in Hopes, that by the fair Propoſals he was ſuppoſed to have brought over from the *Emperor*, ſupported by his Highneſs's Great Wiſdom and Abilities, he would either go near to break off the preſent Negotiation, or at leaſt engage *Great Britain* to make early Preparations, for carrying on the War with *Vigour*, as the moſt effectual Means to obtain a ſafe and honourable Peace. On the other Hand, thoſe who were deſirous of a Peace upon any Conditions, being apprehenſive that his Highneſs would blaſt their Expectations, could not forbear giving evident Inſtances of their Diſcontent; and ſome unmannerly Wretches carried their Rudeneſs ſo far, as to be guilty of ſome Indecencies in *Leiceſter Fields*, the ſecond Night after his Arrival; and an Advertiſement was publiſh'd in one of the News Papers, containing ſome unhandſome Reflections upon the Counteſs of *Soiſſons*, his Highneſs's Mother, as was ſuppoſed, not without the Connivence of ſome Perſons at the Helm.

His prudent Behaviour.

In the mean While, the Prince, by his ſteady Moderation, and prudent Behaviour, convinced every One, that he was not come over to interfere with our inteſtine Diviſions; but as far as lay in his Power, to remove ſuch Difficulties, as might obſtruct the Advancement of the *Common Cauſe*. This prudent Carriage endeared his Highneſs to every Body. The Prime Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, and Gentry, of all Parties, vied with each other, who ſhould firſt have the Honour of his Company, and who ſhould entertain him with the greateſt Splendor and Magnificence: Amongſt others, the Dukes of *Marlborough, Ormond, Montague, Grafton, Shrewsbury, Buckingham, Devonſhire,* and *Richmond*, as alſo the Earls of *Powlet, Sunderland, Portland, Wharton, Rivers, Orkney, Stairs,* and *Oxford* diſtinguiſhed themſelves on this Occaſion. The Latter, in particular, told his Highneſs when he dined with him, *That he looked upon that Day, as the happieſt in the whole Courſe of his Life, ſince he had the Honour to ſee in his Houſe the greateſt* Captain *of the Age*. Upon which it is ſaid, his Highneſs ſmartly anſwered; *That if it was ſo, he was oblig'd to his Lordſhip for his being ſo:* Meaning that it was wholly owing to his Lordſhip, as he, by being Author of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Diſgrace, had freed his Highneſs from the only Rival, who could come in Competition with him for Military Glory.

The *Queen* makes him a handſome Preſent.

It was generally believed, that the Errand on which the Prince came over was not very agreeable to the *Queen*; notwithſtanding which, her Majeſty would not omit teſtifying the Eſteem ſhe had for his Highneſs's Perſon; accordingly, on the Sixth of *February*, being her Birth-Day, ſhe preſented him with a Sword, embelliſh'd with Diamonds, to the Value of five Thouſand Pounds.

We ſhould have obſerved firſt, that on the Fourteenth of *January*, Sir *Alexander Cairnes*, and Sir *Theodore Janſſen*, two of the moſt wealthy and eminent Merchants in the City of *London*, who had contributed the moſt to the Loan made to the *Emperor*, ſome Years before, upon the Security of his Revenues in *Sileſia*, for the Uſe of the Prince of *Savoy*, waited upon his Highneſs, with a Compliment from that Company. The Prince gave them a very kind Reception, and was pleaſed to tell them: "That he was very "much obliged to them; ſince the Raiſing of the Siege of *Turin*, and the "Succeſſes which enſued thereupon, were chiefly owing, under GOD, to the "ſeaſonable ſupply of Money he received from *England*." In Effect, his Highneſs only did thoſe Gentlemen Juſtice in acknowledging this Truth. Their Anſwer was; "That when they made that Loan, they had not ſo "much the Improvement of their Money in View, as the Honour of being "ſerviceable to the *Common Cauſe*, and of having an Opportunity to ſhew "their Reſpect, to a Prince of ſo great a Reputation; and as they reckon'd "themſelves particularly obliged to his Highneſs's Integrity for the punctual Payment of both their Intereſt and Principal, their Company would "readily advance greater Sums, upon his Highneſs's ſingle Security, in "Caſe he ſhould have Occaſion for them, in the Courſe of this War. They "concluded with deſiring his Highneſs to accept of a ſmall Entertainment, “which their Company deſigned to give him in the City, and to fix a Day, when it would beſt ſuit with his Convenience, which his Highneſs promiſed to do; an unlucky Miſtake, however, happen'd afterwards, which prevented their enjoying that Honour and Satisfaction.”

NOTWITHSTANDING the Prince was almoſt continually throng'd with Company, and receiv'd daily Invitations, he was far from neglecting the Buſineſs which brought him over, for he had every Day Conferences with Mr. Secretary *St. John*; who having deliver'd his Highneſs an Anſwer to a Memorial preſented by him, the Prince reply'd to it with a Second; which particularly related to the Recovery of *Spain*.

No Anſwer was made to this laſt Memorial, till the Twenty-ſixth of *February*, when Mr. Secretary *St. John* acquainted the *Houſe of Commons*, that he had Orders from the *Queen*, to communicate to them a Propoſal, made by Prince *Eugene*, in the *Emperor*'s Name, for the carrying on the War in *Spain*; *viz.*. “That the *Emperor* judges forty Thouſand Men will be ſufficient for that Service; and that the whole Expence of the War in that Country may amount to four Millions of Crowns; towards which his *Imperial* Majeſty offers, to make up the Troops he has in that Kingdom thirty Thouſand Men, and to take one Million upon himſelf.”

A Propoſal of the Prince's laid before the *Houſe of Commons.*

As important as this Meſſage was, the *Houſe* did not think fit to take the leaſt Notice thereof, for not a ſingle Member ſaid a Word to it good or bad; which uncommon Diſregard of a Propoſal from a *Crown'd Head*, eſpecially an *Ally*, and made by a Perſon of ſuch an exalted Rank, gave his Highneſs no ſmall Uneaſineſs. To add to his Chagrin, the Chevalier *de Savoy*, the Prince's Nephew, died about the ſame Time; having received a mortal Wound (as was generally reported) from a Chairman, whom he would have treated very ill; as it is common for great Men, in abſolute Countries, to treat their Vaſſals, without their daring to offer at making any Reſiſtance: To ſalve the young Prince his Credit, however, it was given out, that he died of the Small-Pox,

HIS Death touch'd Prince *Eugene* very much, eſpecially as it happen'd in ſuch a Manner; which, together with his ſeeing no great Hopes of ſucceeding in his Negociation, made his Stay in *England* diſagreeable to him, and induced him to think of taking his Leave, and returning to *Holland*. Accordingly, on the Thirteenth of *March*, his Highneſs had his Audience of Leave of the *Queen*; which done, he ſpent three Days in receiving and paying Viſits, took Leave, in a particular Manner, of the Duke of *Marlborough*, his dear Friend, and illuſtrious Partner in Glory, and embark'd the Seventeenth, on Board the *Peregrine* Yacht, now the *Caroline*.

Which is entirely diſregarded, upon which he returns to *Holland.*

AFTER the Prince's Departure, the Town were variouſly divided in their Opinions, about the Succeſs of his Negotiation: Some affirm'd, and not without great Probability, that notwithſtanding the ſeveral Memorials he preſented, and the lively and preſſing Repreſentations he made, in Perſon by Word of Mouth, the *Britiſh* Miniſtry did not think fit to alter their Scheme in the leaſt, in Relation either to War or Peace. In effect, the unexpected Death of the *Dauphin* of *France*, and his two Sons, the Duke of *Burgundy*, and *Berry*, which ſeem'd to open a Way for the ſoon uniting the two Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, upon one Head, in the Perſon of King *Philip*, (there being only the preſent King of *France*, then a young Child, between him and that Crown) would certainly have occaſion'd a Change of Meaſures, in the *Britiſh* Court, at any other Juncture; but produced very little at this Time; the *Miniſtry* adhering unalterably to the Reſolutions they had before taken. Others, however, pretended to be of Opinion, that his Highneſs's coming over at this critical Juncture was extreamly beneficial to the Common Cauſe; for, on the one Hand, the univerſal Reſpect paid to ſo great a *Hero*, ſomewhat abated the Animoſity of the two contending Parties; on the other Hand, the continual Entertainments to which his Highneſs was invited, gave him a fair Opportunity of knowing the Strength, and Inclination of both Parties: This could not fail of being of ſignal Service to the Prince; and conſequently had great Influence on the Councils of *Vienna*, and the whole *Empire*, wherein in his Highneſs had no ſmall Share. Beſides this, it muſt be acknowledged, that notwithſtanding the Prince did not go away fully ſatisfy'd with his Negotiation, he gain'd one of the principal Points for which he came; *viz.* One Third of the four Millions of Crowns, judged to be ſufficient for carrying on the War in *Spain*; which was, probably, more than the *Houſe of Commons* would have granted the *Emperor*, at that Juncture, had not Prince *Eugene* ſollicited for him in Perſon.

Reſolutions of the *Houſe of Commons*, againſt Mr. *Cardonnel*, and Mr. *Sweet*.

WE return now to the Proceedings of the *Houſe of Commons*, purſuant to their Votes againſt the Duke of *Marlborough*: On the Sixteenth of *February*, the *Houſe* were informed, by the Commiſſioners of the Publick Accounts, that they had taken ſeveral Depoſitions, and Papers relating to their Report, upon which they were order'd to be read; and Mr. *Cardonnel*, having been heard in his Place, as to that Part which related to him, and being withdrawn, it was carried, after a long Debate, by a Majority of Twenty-ſix; "That the taking a Gratuity of five Hundred Gold Ducats annually, from the Contracters for Bread and Bread-Waggons, for the Army in the *Low-Countries*, by Mr. *Cardonnel*, was *unwarrantable* and *corrupt*; and therefore, that *he ſhould be expell'd the Houſe* for the ſaid Offence." They afterwards heard that Part of the Report, which related to Mr. *Sweet*, Deputy Pay-Maſter at *Amſterdam*, and reſolved; "That the One *per Cent.* received by Mr. *Sweet*, upon the Payments made by him to the Contracters for furniſhing Bread and Bread-Waggons, in the *Low-Countries*, was Publick Money, and ought to be accounted for." This done, they immediately order'd; "That the ſaid Report of the Commiſſioners of Accounts, together with the Examinations and Depoſitions relating thereunto, the Reſolutions of the *Houſe* thereupon, and her Majeſty's Anſwer to the Reſolutions laid before them ſhould be printed."

ON the Twenty-ninth of *February*, the *Houſe* went upon Ways and Means to raiſe the Supplies for the Current Year, when, amongſt other Particulars, it was reſolved; "That the Deduction of Two and a half *per Cent.* which had been, or ought to have been made, from the Pay, Subſidies, or other Allowances for Foreign Forces, in her Majeſty's Service, be continued for the Year 1712, and apply'd for the Service of the War, in Aid of the Proviſion made, or to be made, in the Seſſion of *Parliament*, for that Purpoſe." This Reſolution was deſign'd to give a Colour to the Cenſure paſſed on the Duke of *Marlborough*.

THUS ended the Proceedings of the *Houſe of Commons* againſt his Grace; but notwithſtanding he had the Misfortune to lie under the Cenſure of the *Houſe*, the brighteſt Pens came in Volunteers to his Defence; amongſt others, the Author of the *Hiſtory* of that *Parliament* expreſſed himſelf ſo nervouſly upon that Head, that we hope our Readers will excuſe our inſerting the following Quotations from thence.

Extract of a Pamphlet in Vindication of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

"I never met with any Subject in my Life, (ſays that ingenious Author) in which I more paſſionately deſired full Liberty of Speech, than on that of the Queſtioning the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Conduct, with Reſpect to the *Præmium* for the Bread Contracts, and the Deduction of Two and a half *per Cent.* from the Pay to the Foreign Troops, for Secret Services. I muſt confeſs, Reflections upon Reflections crowd in upon my Imagination, and Words ſtruggle to break their Way, but I muſt check the Impetuoſity of Argument, and ſubmit to the *Ultima Ratio*. The Wretch who has already handled the Matter (he means the *Examiner*) would make Us believe, it was ſaid even in *Parliament*; *That his Grace's Salary as* General, Plenipotentiary, Maſter of the Ordnance, *&c. was more than enough to ſatisfy the moſt craving Appetite: That the Rewards he had receiv'd from* Parliament *were of ſuch a valuable Nature, as to be highly ſuperior to his Merit, had his Services been much greater than they were*; *That in thoſe Services, which were ſo much talk'd of by his Advocates, he had done no more than his Duty*, &c. I can read no more of it; the Hiſtories of the World from the Creation have nothing like it. Men may talk of the calling the Conqueror of *Carthage* to an Account, for his delivering *Rome* from Slavery;

The *Romans* could not ſtand it. *Follow me,* (ſays *Scipio*) *to the* Capitol, *and let Us thank the Gods for the Victory, that was won this Day of the* Africans. The Senators crowded after the Conqueror, and the Accounts were forgotten in a Minute. When his Grace had only the Glory of his Youth to ſupport him, and the Service of a few Campaigns in *France*, and *Flanders*; when he was reproached, by the Enviers of that Merit, to which nothing but her Majeſty's Royal Bounty could be ſuperior, that he was *ſine Clade Victor*; when he had only taken *Ruremond*, and *Venlo*, how was he loaded with Applauſe, and immediately ſet above the Memory of King *William*; as the Retriever of the Honour of the Nation! Who were the Men that were thus laviſh of their Praiſe? From what Quarter did thoſe glorious Votes come? Or were they intended rather as an Affront to that glorious King's Memory, than as a Compliment to the General he had given them? If he had then *retrieved* the Honour of *England*, Good God! What did he perform afterwards? What did he for Us on the Banks of the *Danube*? At the Battles of *Ramillies*, and *Oudenarde*? At the dreadful Siege of that wealthy and beautiful equivalent *Liſle*? What in a Word, were all his Campaigns, but ſo many Triumphs? And were ſhould we have found Room for his Trophies, had not we ourſelves put a Stop to his Victories? There is no need of any other Remembrancers of theſe Things, than the Speeches and Votes of *Parliament*, and the voluntary Addreſſes of the Nation, with which the *Gazettes* were filled for ſeveral Years ſucceſſively. Hiſtorians will always be fond of this Part of the *Engliſh* Hiſtory: It ſhines ſo bright, it wants no Ornaments; and it is not in the Power of *Envy* and *Ingratitude*, to tranſmit it to Poſterity, in any other Colours, but what are dazzling and amazing."

The Attorney General order to proſecute the Duke of *Marlborough*

IT was the general Opinion of every one, who read the Duke of *Marlborough*'s *Caſe* and *Vindication*, that there was no Law, upon which an Action could be brought againſt his Grace, upon Account of the Deduction of the two and a half *per Cent*, from the Foreign Troops in her Majeſty's Pay; for which, and the Application whereof, he could plead her Majeſty's Warrant; notwithſtanding the *Houſe of Commons* had voted it *publick Money*, and as ſuch, to be accounted for. However, purſuant to the *Queen*'s Anſwer to the Reſolutions of the *Houſe of Commons*, Orders were given to the *Attorney General*, about the Beginning of *April*, to proſecute his Grace, on that Account; but whether it proceeded from a Senſe of Shame, or whatever elſe were the Reaſons, which ſtopt this Proſecution for the preſent, the Bill againſt his Grace, in the Court of *Exchequer*, was not exhibited till the Beginning of *Auguſt*; and even afterwards, we do not find that this Proſecution ever came to any Thing.

IN the mean while, ſeveral Foreign Princes, who had Troops in her Majeſty's Pay, ordered their Miniſters to repreſent; *That the ſaid Two and a half* per Cent. *was their own Money, but that they were willing to allow it as a free Gift to the Duke of* Ormond, (who had been declared General, and had the firſt Regiment of Guards) *as they had before done to the Duke of* Marlborough. This, in the Opinion of all impartial Men, was a full Juſtification of the latter; and it proved no ſmall Mortification to his Grace's implacable Enemies, as it was an ample Vindication of him, from any criminal Imputation they might be deſirous of fixing upon him.

His Grace's Obſervations upon the Meaſures the *Queen* was then purſuing

ON the 6th of *June*, the *Queen* made a Speech to both *Houſes*, wherein ſhe communicated to them, upon what Conditions a Peace was about to be agreed on. Next Day, the *Houſe of Lords* took that Speech into Conſideration, when very hot Debates ariſing about the ſame, the Duke of *Marlborough*, amongſt others, repreſented to the *Houſe* That *the Meaſures entered into and purſued in* England, *for this Year paſt, were contrary to her Majeſty's Engagements with her* Allies; *ſullied the Glories and Triumphs of her Reign; and would render the* Engliſh *Name odious to all other Nations.* Hereupon, the Earl of *Strafford* ſaid; *That ſome of the* Allies *would not ſhew ſuch Backwardneſs to a Peace, as they hitherto done, but for a Member of this* Illuſtrious Aſſembly, (*meaning the Duke of* Marlborough) *who maintained a* *ſecret Correſpondence with them, and endeavoured to perſuade them to carry on the War, feeding them up with Hopes that they ſhould be ſupported by a ſtrong Party here.* The Lord *Cowper* anſwered this Speech, and becauſe the Earl of *Strafford* had not expreſſed himſelf, in all the Purity of the *Engliſh* Tongue, he took Occaſion from thence to remark, "That that Noble Lord "had been ſo long Abroad, that he had almoſt forgot, not only the Lan-"guage, but even the Conſtitution of his own Country. That according "to our Laws, it could never be ſuggeſted as a Crime, in the meaneſt "Subject, much leſs in any Member of that *Auguſt Aſſembly*, to hold a "Correſpondence with our *Allies*: Such *Allies* eſpecially, whoſe Intereſt "her Majeſty had declared to be *inſeparable from her own*, in her Speech "at the opening of this Seſſion: Whereas it will be a very hard Matter to "juſtify, and reconcile, either with our Laws, or the Laws of Honour and "Juſtice, the Conduct of ſome Perſons, in treating clandeſtinely with the "common Enemy, without the Participation of the *Allies*."

THE Duke of *Marlborough*'s Obſervation, that the Meaſures the Miniſtry were then purſuing, would render the *Engliſh Name odious to all other Nations*, proved but too true; for ſoon after that Peace, it was almoſt dangerous for an *Engliſhman* to own himſelf ſo; in moſt Parts of *Germany*, *Holland*, or the *Imperial Low-Countries*.

DURING Theſe Tranſlations, ſeveral infamous Pamphlets and Libels were publiſhed, by the Duke of *Marlborough*'s inveterate Enemies, in Order to caſt a Blemiſh upon his Reputation, depreciate his great Services, and render him obnoxious, both to the *Queen*, and the *Publick*. And, indeed, it is almoſt incredible, how much theſe vile Libels poiſoned the Minds of the People, and prejudiced them againſt his Grace: Nevertheleſs, he bore them with an Equanimity truly becoming himſelf; and the Character he had always born amongſt Men of Juſtice, Honour, and Probity.

THE *Muſes* were alſo called in, to the Aſſiſtance of the Duke's Adverſaries; and one of the Writers of the *Examiner*, who had conſtantly purſued his Grace with mercileſs Fury, and inveterate and profligate Malice, publiſh'd about this Time the following FABLE *of the* WIDOW *and her Cat*; which we ſhall inſert, both to ſhew the invidious Bent of thoſe Authors, and becauſe there is ſome *Wit* and *Humour*, tho' not the leaſt *Truth*, in the Application of it.

A Satyrical Fable, levelled at the Duke of *Marlborough*

I.

A WIDOW kept a fav'rite CAT,
At firſt a gentle Creature;
But when he was grown ſleek and fat,
With many Mice, and many a Rat,
He ſoon diſcloſed his Nature.

II.

The *Fox* and he were Friends of old,
Nor could they now be parted;
But nightly ſlunk to rob the Fold,
Devour'd the Lambs, the Fleeces ſold,
And *Puſs* grew Lyon-hearted.

III.

He ſcratch'd her Maid, he ſtole her Cream,
He tore her beſt lac'd Pinner;
Nor Chanticleer upon the Beam,
Nor Chick, nor Duckling ſcape, when *Grim*
Invites the *Fox* to Dinner.

IV.

The Dame full wiſely did Decree,
For Fear he ſhould diſpatch more,
That the falſe Wretch ſhould worry'd be,
But in a Saucy Manner, he
Thus Speech'd it like a *Lechmere*.

Muſt

V.
Muſt I, againſt all Right *and* Law,
Like Polecat vile be treated?
I who ſo long with Tooth and Claw,
Have kept domeſtick Mice in awe,
And Foreign-Foes defeated!
VI.
Your Golden-Pippins, and your Pies,
How oft have I defended?
'Tis true, the Pinner, which you prize,
I tore in Frolick, to your Eyes
I never Harm intended.
VII.
I am a Cat of Honour —— Stay,
Quoth ſhe, no longer parley;
Whate'er you did in Battle ſlay,
By Law of Arms, became your Prey,
I hope you won it fairly.
VIII.
Of this we'll grant, you ſtand acquit,
But not of your Outrages:
Tell me, *perfidious*, was it fit,
To make my *Cream* a *Perquiſite*,
And *ſteal* to mend your Wages?
IX.
So flagrant is thy Inſolence;
So vile thy Breach of Truſt is;
That longer with thee to diſpenſe
Were want of Pow'r, or want of Senſe:
Here TOWZER! do him Juſtice.

The following Copy of Verſes were alſo publiſh'd, about the ſame Time, by the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Enemies, and pointed at his Grace.

M. Manlius Capitolinus.

Neſcia Mens Hominum Fati, ſortiſque Futuræ;
Et ſervare Modum, rebus ſublata ſecundis!
Turno *tempus erit, magno cum optaverit emptum*
Intactum Pallanta, *& cum ſpolia iſta, Diemque*
Oderit.—— Virgil.

More Verſes pointed at his Grace.

AMBITION is a Plant, that's always found,
To take Root deepeſt, in the richeſt Ground
Fair to the Sight, tho' op'ning Bloſſoms riſe,
The Fruit's forbidden, and who taſtes it dies.
This MANLIUS, was thy Guilt, this urg'd thy Doom,
Once ſtyl'd *Retriever* of invaded *Rome*.
When thy ſucceſsful Arms oppos'd the *Gaul*,
Jove to thy Care conſign'd his *Capitol*:
But *black Deſigns* obſcur'd thy riſing Fame,
And quickly left thee nothing but thy Name:
Elſe might'ſt thou ſtill, in Camps, have *loll'd at Eaſe*,
Fat with the *Spoils* of *plunder'd Provinces*.
Still the *brib'd Senate*, and the *frantick Crowd*,
With *Votes*, and *Ballads*, had thy Deeds avow'd:
But 'twas too fierce an Ardour for Renown,
T'aſpire to *regal Purple*, and a *Crown*.
That *Rock* which gave thee *Glory* prov'd thy *Doom*,
And was at once thy *Trophy*, and thy *Tomb*.

ON the other Hand, the Duke's Friends, and all impartial Admirers of his great Actions, and ſolid Merit, were not wanting to defend his Grace, as far as they could do it with Safety: Among other Writings in his Vindication, there was publiſh'd about this Time, a Pamphlet, entitled; *Our Anceſtors as wiſe as we; or Ancient Precedents for Modern Facts; in Anſwer to a Letter from a Noble Lord.* The Author of this Piece, having curiouſly taken Notice of divers Generals, who, after repeated Succeſſes, have been diſgraced by the artful Inſinuations, and Miſrepreſentations of their Enemies; ſuch as *Hannibal, Camillus, Scipio Africanus,* and *Agricola* in the *Roman* Hiſtory; and *Raymond,* and Sir *Walter Raleigh* in Modern Annals; as Inſtances of *very flagrant Ingratitude,* begs Leave of his Lordſhip, to reaſon a little upon the preſent Caſe, *viz.* the turning out the Duke of *Marlborough.* “I will not urge (ſays he) that his Grace is the greateſt Enemy of *France,* which is aiming at no leſs than *Spain* did before, viz. *Univerſal Empire.* I won't ſay, that *France* trembles at his Name, and would have had him diſcarded ten Years ago. I won't add, that he has been the greateſt Check to the boundleſs Ambition of the *French* Tyrant. Nor tho' this Enemy to *French* Tyranny, Popery, and Slavery is diſgraced, will I even venture to think, that our Enemies have the leaſt Influence on the Management of our Affairs, which by the very Face of them appear to be entirely *Engliſh.* I ſhall not lay before you the many and great Victories he has obtain'd, ſuch as *Bleuheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde,* and *Blaregnies;* nor the great Conſequences of theſe Victories; the Safety of the *Empire;* and a noble Barrier for our brave *Allies* the *Dutch;* and the forcing the Haughty *French* Monarch to ſue at laſt for Peace. No, all theſe Things I ſhall wave. Theſe might, perhaps, be Reaſons for turning him out, and ſo the more Succeſſes I find him guilty of, the more Reaſons I give for his diſcarding: I ſhall therefore, only inſiſt upon theſe two Points. *Firſt,* I'll ſhew you how little his Behaviour to the *Queen* deſerved it. *Secondly,* How decent his Behaviour towards the People has been.

Extract from a Pamphlet in Vindication of his Grace.

“*Firſt,* He has always received her Majeſty's Commands with the utmoſt Deference and Reſpect, nor has he ever been remiſs in the Execution of them. After his Ducheſs was turned out, and all thoſe other Miniſters, with whom he uſed formerly to concert all his Meaſures; yet, becauſe he thought her Majeſty had Occaſion for his Service, he once more went, and ventured his Life againſt her Enemies; and you might have ſeen him again at the Head of the Army, taking indefatigable Pains in the Service of his Queen, and Country, had not her Majeſty told him, *ſhe had no farther Occaſion for him.* Her Majeſty, indeed, ſays, that ſhe has received ill Treatment from him; this truly would ſtartle me a little, did not I know how eaſy a Thing it is to miſunderſtand. But, perhaps, through Forgetfulneſs, his Bows have not been low and frequent enough; or ſome other Thing may have happened, that might be ill taken, though not ſo deſigned; or rather, he has been miſrepreſented by his Enemies, and had no Opportunity to vindicate himſelf.

“*Secondly,* As to his Behaviour to the People, when he came Home loaded with the Spoils of his Enemies, how careful has he always been, to avoid the Acclamations of a Mob? Has he ever beſtowed inviting Careſſes upon them? Or has he ever ſeemed well pleaſed with their *Huzza's,* however well he might have deſerved them. No, he has check'd whatever muſt have made him Popular; yet this is he, whom Pamphleteers revile; this *Deliverer of our Nation* is the Mark, which every one ſeems to think he muſt hit, e'er he can be preferr'd. *Ungrateful Nation!* thus to repay, thus to reward, the many weary Nights and Days, that he has paſs'd to ſave you: *Ungrateful England!* to ſee that Man ſo reviled and abuſed, by every Scribbler, who has gained ſo many Victories, to preſerve your Lives, Liberty and Religion; to the no ſmall Danger of his own Life!

“THE Treatment of our General has been, as if he had come Home vanquiſhed, and not Conqueror; and we ſeem to think, that he deſerves nothing at our Hands. If we examine ſtrictly, we ſhall find, that the King of *France* has given a kinder Welcome to his conquer'd Generals, than we have to our Victorious Duke. We are told, that it is all owing to the Bravery of our *Britiſh* Soldiers; our General has only been free from Errors, and bleſs'd with Fortune: But I ſhall never believe theſe Things, when I hear the Thanks of all the *Foreign Allies* given to him; when it appears how great a Confidence they repoſe in him, and are contented with no other to head their Troops. 'Tis certain, that a General without Troops is nothing; but 'tis as certain, that Troops without a good General are uſeleſs. He firſt forms the Enterprize, and they execute it. And the Courage of Soldiers is chiefly owing to this, that they are confident their General will not engage them in any Attempt, that is impracticable, or unlikely to ſucceed. When, even this laſt Campaign, our great Duke, by a prodigious March, could ſurprize the Enemy's Lines, and paſs them, contrary to the Opinion of the oldeſt Officers, ſhall we ſay this was not owing to him, and to his Conduct. This is, indeed, to encourage our Leaders to be beaten. It looks as if we thought we were only well ſerved, when our Enemies got the Advantage; and ſeems to forbid our Officers to defend their *Queen*, or their Country any more. What Man would think, after this, 'twas worth while to go into the Army to raiſe his Fortune, when it ſeems a Crime to be Victorious? None but thoſe of the baſeſt Minds, can revile one, who has ſo ſignally been the Deliverer of *Europe*; none but mercenary Pens could write againſt a Man, to whom we owe our Religion, and Liberty. I beg Pardon, if the Subject warms me; I own, I can't but deteſt Ingratitude, and perhaps am tranſported too much, in my Invectives againſt it.

AFTER this, the Author makes Remarks upon two Pamphlets, publiſhed at that Time againſt the Duke of *Marlborough*, that raiſed his Spleen very much. The firſt was called, *No Queen*, or *No General*. But that Author, ſays he, ſhews himſelf not worth any one's Notice, for his Style is Bombaſt, and his Facts falſe; nay, he ſeems not to know common Hiſtory. There is another Paper (adds he) that ſeems to come from abler Hands; namely, *The Repreſentation of* Albinia. “I ſhall not give any farther Character of it, than that it bears the Stamp of a *Clergyman*, as fam'd for *Knavery*, as he is for *Preferment*, and *Dignity*. One Paſſage in it is very remarkable. In giving a Character of the Duke, he ſays, *he was perhaps once Fortunate*; now this is certainly the greateſt Compliment that could be paid him, though I could anſwer for it, that it was not ſo deſigned by the Author; for all the World knows that he has been more than once victorious and ſucceſsful. Now, if he has been but once indebted to Fortune, all his happy Campaigns beſides, (and ſuch are all that he has made) are only owing to his conſummate Wiſdom; and Fortune had no Share in them.” This very Reflection is put, by Biſhop *Burnet* in Prince *Eugene*'s Mouth; but whether this Author borrow'd it from common Fame, or the Biſhop from him, we ſhall not pretend to determine.

Death of the Earl of *Godolphin.* His Character.

BESIDES his being perſecuted with continual Libels, by the implacable Malice of his Enemies, the Duke of *Marlborough*, about this Time, met with another ſenſible Affliction, in the Loſs of his great Friend, the Earl of *Godolphin*, who died of the Stone in *September*. “He was (ſays a late Hiſtorian) a Man of the cleareſt Head, the calmeſt Temper, and the moſt incorrupt, of all the Miniſters of State I have ever known. After having been thirty Years in the Treaſury, and during nine of thoſe, Lord Treaſurer; as he was never once ſuſpected of Corruption, or the ſuffering his Servants to grow rich under him, ſo, in all that Time, his Eſtate was not increaſed by him, to the Value of Four Thouſand Pounds. He ſerved the *Queen*, with ſuch a particular Affection and Zeal, that he ſtudied to poſſeſs all People, with a great perſonal Eſteem for her: And ſhe herſelf ſeemed to be ſo ſenſible of this, for many Years, that if Courts were not different from all other Places in the World, it might have been thought, that his wiſe Management at Home, and the Duke of *Marlborough*'s glorious

" rious Conduct Abroad, would have fixed them in their Poſts, above the
" little Practices of any artful Favourite.

AFTER the Earl of *Godolphin*'s Death, the Duke of *Marlborough* having prudently conſider'd, that, notwithſtanding the conſtant Precaution he uſed, ſince his Removal from the Command of the Army, and other Employments; not to intermeddle with the Publick Affairs, he cou'd not be merry with four or five Friends in Town, nor yet take a Trip into the Country, without giving Suſpicion to his Enemies, and being traduced by mercenary Libellers; when he ſaw that all the great and glorious Things he had done, ſeem'd as it were forgotten; and it was even become meritorious to inſult him; he reſolved at laſt, to make other People eaſy, and his own Perſon more ſecure, by retiring out of the Kingdom. Accordingly, his Grace opened his Deſign to a great Man in the Miniſtry, and demanded a Paſs, about the latter End of *October*; which was granted, and delivered to him about a Fortnight after; but it was confidently reported, that his Grace was denied the Favour, of paying his perſonal Duty to the *Queen*, before he left *England*.

THE Author of the Annals of Queen *Anne* ſays; the Duke opened his Deſign to the Earl of *Oxford*, and demanded a Paſs, which was readily granted; but a later Author ſays; " His Grace never opened himſelf to the
" Treaſurer ſince he had the Staff; but Mr. *Mainwaring* ſpoke to the Earl
" of *Oxford* about it, and the Paſs was far from being readily granted. The
" major Part of the Miniſters, and particularly Mr. *St. John* was againſt it;
" being afraid of his Grace as well Abroad as at Home; and thought their
" Power would ſecure them better againſt him here. However, the Trea-
" ſurer, to oblige Mr. *Mainwaring*, removed all Difficulties, conquered all
" Oppoſition, and concerted with that Gentleman the Manner of granting
" and limiting the Paſs, which was done to my Lord Duke's Satiſfaction.
" The Paſs was accompanied with a Letter from the *Queen*, to teſtify how
" well pleaſed ſhe ſhould be with the honourable Reception his Grace every-
" where met with. The Duke having ſettled his Affairs, ſent a Gentleman
" from his Seat at St. *Albans* to *Windſor*, to fetch this Paſs; but the Lord
" Treaſurer would ſend it by a Meſſenger of his own; who was enjoined
" not to deliver it, till the Duke of *Marlborough* had conſented to write a
" few Lines to him, which that Meſſenger was to bring back, importing;
" that the Paſs was procured by the Earl of *Oxford*, and the Acknowledg-
" ment for it was only due to him: This being comply'd with, his Grace
" had the Paſs and Letter delivered to him".

IT is obſervable, that both Parties were variouſly affected with his Grace's going away, or, as many call'd it, his *voluntary Exile*; ſome judging it ominous, others favourable to their reſpective Parties; ſome calling it the Effect of Fear, and others of Prudence: In all Probability both theſe Motives prevailed with the Duke.

A late Hiſtorian ſays; " His leaving the Kingdom was variouſly cen-
" ſured; ſome pretended it was the giving up, and abandoning the Con-
" cerns of his Country; and they repreſented it as the Effect of Fear, with
" too anxious a Care to ſecure himſelf. Others were glad he was ſafe out
" of ill Hands; whereby, if we ſhould fall into the Convulſions of a Civil
" War, he would be able to aſſiſt the *Elector* of *Hanover*, as being ſo en-
" tirely beloved, and confided in by all Military Men. Whereas, if he
" had ſtaid in *England*, it was not to be doubted, but upon the leaſt Shadow
" of Suſpicion, he would have been immediately ſecured; but, now he
" would be at Liberty, being beyond Sea, to act as there might be Occa-
" ſion for it."

His Grace embarks at *Dover*, and arrives at *Oſtend*.

IT was, indeed, high Time for his Grace to leave the Kingdom, when ſo many Arts were uſed to render him obnoxious, and to involve him in any Thing that look'd like a Deſign againſt the Government: Wherefore, the Duke having ſettled his Domeſtick Affairs, and as we are informed, convey'd moſt of his real Eſtate to his Sons-in-Law, ſet out for *Dover*, on *Monday* the 4th of *November*; but the Wind being contrary, his Grace ſtaid at the Houſe of one of his Friends, Sir *Henry Furneſe*, till the *Sunday* following,

ing, when he embark'd at *Dover*, in the *North-Britain* Packet Boat. The next Morning, his Grace came before the Harbour of *Oſtend*, and the Captain of the Packet Boat, hoiſting her Enſign, on the Topmaſt Head, the Town took this as a Signal of his Grace's being on Board, and made a Salute of all the Cannon towards the Sea; and, on the Packet Boat's entering the Harbour, of three Rounds of all the Artillery on the Ramparts. On his Grace's landing, he was received by General *Cadogan* and Brigadier *de Caris*, Governor of the Place, and conducted by a vaſt Concourſe of People to Captain *Brown*'s, where he dined; he ſupp'd with the Governor, lay that Night at the Burgo-Maſter's, and, the next Day, *December* 13, (N. S.) his Grace ſet out for *Antwerp*, being ſaluted by another triple Diſcharge of the Cannon, and by the Yachts, and other *Engliſh* Ships.

His Grace enters *Antwerp*.

AT his Grace's Entrance into *Antwerp*, he was met, without the Gates, by the Marquis *de Terracena*, Governor of the Citadel, whom he had before honoured with his Friendſhip, and who, in the *Emperor*, his Maſter's Name, made him an Offer of all the Ceremonies uſually paid to their Sovereign Princes; but his Grace deſired to be excuſed, and would have went *Incognito* to the Houſe provided for his Lodgings, which, however, was not permitted; ſo that he was introduced, as before, with the Noiſe of Cannon, and the Acclamations of the People, who could not ſee the Perſon, that had ſo lately delivered them from the *French* Yoke, without giving publick Teſtimonies of their thankful Acknowledgments. From thence, after he had, with great Difficulty, been prevailed with, to be preſent at a Collation prepared for him, by the Marquis, his Grace, with his Retinue, made the beſt of his Way towards *Maeſtricht*; and without entering into the Towns, that had made Preparations for his Reception, travell'd the moſt private Roads he could poſſibly take. Notwithſtanding this, the Country People being informed of his coming into thoſe Parts, by the Parties of Horſe that were laid on the Road, between *Maeſtricht* and *Antwerp*, by Order of the Governor of the former, to eſcorte his Grace; every Place through which he paſſed was throng'd with Spectators, who flock'd to ſee him, from all the neighbouring Towns and Villages. On his Grace's Arrival at *Maeſtricht*, he again found himſelf under a Neceſſity, of complying with the Diſpoſitions that had been made to Compliment him; in Reſpect to the *States General*, who had ſent particular Orders for it, to ſhew the great Value they had for his Perſon and Services. The Garriſon was drawn up under Arms, about Noon, in two Ranks, from the *Bruſſels-Gate*, to the Governor's Houſe; and about Seven in the Evening the Duke arrived, under a triple Diſcharge of the Cannon from the Ramparts, and all the other Honours, that were paid him in other Places. His Grace was accompany'd by General *Dopff*, who met him without the Town, and alſo the Lieutenant General *Cadogan*, who choſe rather (*to his Honour be it ſpoken*) to attend on his *General*, than to enjoy his Places and Employments under the *New Miniſtry*; for which Reaſon he was ſoon afterwards diveſted of them.

WHEN the Duke alighted at the Governor's Houſe, a great Guard was immediately placed there, under a Captain Lieutenant, and Enſign; and next Morning, his Grace was complimented by the Magiſtrates, in a full Body; and with as great Marks of Reſpect, as if he had ſtill retained the Command of the *Confederate* Army. Nor was leſs Regard paid him at his Departure from thence; there being the ſame Diſcharge of all the Artillery of the Place; and the ſame Diſpoſition of the Soldiery for his Grace's Paſſage through the Garriſon, as was made before; and the Two Generals *Dopff* and *Cadogan* giving him their Attendance, till he was out of the Territories of the *States General*.

HIS Grace met with the ſame Reſpect, all the Way, on his Journey to *Aix la Chappelle*; where he intended to take up his Reſidence for ſome Time, till ſuitable Proviſion could be made for his Accommodation, in the Heart of *Germany*; all the Country flocking together, to behold the Preſerver of the *Empire*: And the People of almoſt every Nation, (for all Sorts are on the Borders of *Germany*,) agreed in beſtowing their Bleſſings on the *Hero*, and their Execrations on his Enemies. They were all full of Aſtoniſhment at the Sight of him, and ſaid, *His Looks, his Air, and his Addreſs, were full as Conquering as his Sword.* Some could not even refrain Tears; and many owned that they only came to ſee him out of meer Curioſity; and thought of nothing farther; but when they beheld the Man, who had filled the whole World with the Fame of his Great Actions, dining in a poor obſcure Village, with but few Attendants, and heard how ungratefully he had been uſed in his Native Country, they were ſo confounded, that they were quite loſt in Thought. Nay, even a *Frenchman* himſelf could not forbear owning; *That the Sight was worth a Million to his King; and he believed, he would not have loſt the Service, of ſo brave and great a General, at ſuch a Time, even at that Price.*

In ſhort, all Sexes, and all Ages, both adored, and bewailed the Duke; whilſt his Grace himſelf ſhew'd, the Greatneſs of his Sufferings was not able to ſurmount the Greatneſs of his Mind; going through the City of *Aix la Chapelle*, to the Houſe prepared for his Reception, in ſuch a Manner, as if he had more at Heart the Preſſures of other People's Misfortunes, than the Remembrance of his own. Next Day, his Levee was crowded by all the Perſons of Rank and Diſtinction in the Town; who though of different Intereſts and Nations, were unanimous in their Regard to his great Merit. Particularly, the Marquis *de Leſdiguieres*, a *French* Nobleman, ſpeaking of his Grace, at his Return to *Paris*, to the Abbot *de Guliſtre*, ſaid; *He could now ſay, he had ſeen the Man, who was equal to the Marſhal* de Turenne *in Conduct, and to the Prince of* Conde *in Courage; and ſuperior to the Duke of* Luxemburgh *in Succeſs.*

A fine Encomium on the Duke, from the mouth of a *French* Nobleman.

As the Duke had all imaginable Reſpect ſhewn him at *Aix la Chappelle*, he was induced to ſtay there, longer then he at firſt intended; inſomuch, that his Ducheſs having landed at *Oſtend* in *February* 1713, his Grace met her at *Maeſtricht*, and returned again from thence to *Aix la Chapelle*. However, they made but a ſhort Stay then in that Town; for all Things being prepared for their Journey, they viſited their Principality of *Mindelheim*, and ſeveral Towns in *Germany*; being entertained in every Place with the greateſt Honours; particularly at *Frankfort*, where his Grace had frequent Interviews with Prince *Eugene*, and received the Compliments of divers other Princes.

Besides the Bill exhibited againſt his Grace in the *Exchequer*, for the Two and a half *per Cent*, mentioned above, there was another Suit commenced againſt him, for Arrears due to the Builders of *Blenheim* Houſe. The *Queen* had given Orders for building it with great Magnificence: All the Bargains with the Workmen were made in her Majeſty's Name, and by Authority from her: And in the Preambles to the *Acts* of *Parliament* which confirmed the Grant of *Woodſtock* to his Grace and his Heirs, it was ſaid, the *Queen* built the Houſe for him: Yet now that the Tradeſmen had thirty Thouſand Pounds due to them for Arrears, her Majeſty refuſed to pay them any more, and ſet them upon ſuing the Duke of *Marlborough* for it, though he had never contracted with any of them. However, upon his Grace's going beyond Sea, a Stop was put to both thoſe Suits; which gave Occaſion to People to imagine, that the *Miniſtry*, being vexed to ſee ſo much Reſpect paid by the Publick, to a Man whom they had uſed ſo ill, had ſet theſe Proſecutions on Foot, only to render his Stay in *England* uneaſy to him.

Having now given an uniform Account of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Diſgrace, and the Steps previous and leading thereto, and brought him to his *voluntary Exile*, without breaking in upon the Thread of our Story, we ſhall next inform our Readers, what was doing in the mean Time in *Flanders*, and at the memorable Congreſs of *Utrecht*.

During the Winter the Generals on both Sides, who commanded upon the Frontiers, made War upon each other, without Intermiſſion; and undertook various Enterprizes, which had different Succeſs. The Earl of *Albemarle*, who commanded in Chief the Troops in the *Low-Countries*, as being the eldeſt Lieutenant General, after having made ſeveral Trips to *Mons*, *Bruſſels*, and ſome diſtant Cities, cauſed the Forces to make ſome Motions towards the *Sambre*, in order to draw the Attention of the Marſhal *de Monteſquiou* on that Side: On the laſt of *February* he went Poſt to *Doway*. As he had given ſecret Orders to the Garriſons of *Liſle*, *Bethune*, *Tournay*, and *Doway*, ſupported by thoſe of *Aire*, *Menin*, *Courtray*, *Aeth*, and *Oudenarde* to march; aſſoon as all was ready he left *Doway* the firſt of *March*, towards Four in the Afternoon, at the Head of the Garriſon of that City, and Two Thouſand Pioneers, drawn from the Troops which had quartered upon the *Scarpe*, under the Conduct of Major General *Yvoy*. The Earl was accompany'd by Monſ. *Vegelin*, Deputy of the *States General*; the Lieutenant Generals *Hompeſch*, *Cadogan*, and *Murray*; together with Major General *Groveſtein*, and ſeveral other great Officers. He march'd by *Vitry*, *Sailly*, *Biache*, and *Fampoux*; in paſſing by which latter, he was joined by the Garriſons of *Liſle*, *Tournay*, and *Bethune*.

All theſe Troops advanced in a Body to the Plain of *Arras*, where they arrived about Four in the Morning, to the Number of Thirty-ſix Battalions. The Garriſons of *Menin*, *Courtray*, *Aeth*, *Oudenarde*, and *Aire*, halted at *Fampoux*, to guard the Bridges, and be at Hand, in Caſe they were wanted; they conſiſted of Eighteen Battalions, and Sixteen Squadrons: As ſoon as the Earl of *Albemarle* was arrived in the Plain of *Arras*, he drew up his Troops in Order of Battle: The two Thouſand Pioneers immediately began a Parallel, and erected Two Batteries; each of them for Four Pieces of Cannon, as many large Mortars, Four middling Ones, and Six *Hawbitzers*. Theſe Works were carried on very quitely, under the Covert of a thick Fog; inſomuch, that the Enemy did not perceive that the City was inveſted, until the *Confederate* Troops were under Cover; and they had not known it even then, had it not been for ſome Peaſants, who inform'd them that the *Allies* were at work round the Town.

The Bombardment of *Arras*.

Hereupon the Marſhal *de Monteſquiou*, who happened to be then there, immediately put the Garriſon under Arms, and ordered the Cavalry to make a Sally, together with all the Grenadiers, and Five Battalions; who found the Trenches in a very good Condition, at about four Hundred Toiſes from the Town, and the *Confederates* in Poſſeſſion of the Suburb of *Bapaume*. He cauſed it, therefore, to be attack'd by Thirteen Companies of Grenadiers, who drove before them three Hundred Men, that were poſted there to cover the Pioneers. But the latter, who had their Arms with them, flew to their Aſſiſtance, and drove the Enemy in their Turn to the Barrier of the Gate of *Ronville*; who in their Retreat, themſelves ſet Fire to that Suburb, which was almoſt entirely burnt in a ſmall Time. The *Confederates* had only five Men killed, four wounded, and one taken in the Action; whereas the Enemy had ſeveral ſlain, and Brigadier *de Belſuns*, who was alſo wounded, with one Captain, two Lieutenants, and thirty Soldiers, made Priſoners.

The Enemy make a Sally but without Succeſs.

During theſe Tranſactions, the Artillery continued to advance, as faſt as the Badneſs of the Roads would admit, and arrived at the Camp about Eleven a Clock. In an Inſtant the Artillery were mounted upon the Batteries, and the Ammunition brought into the Trenches. About Five in the Evening they began to throw Bombs, and at Nine to Fire with red-hot Bullets, which was continued 'till the Third, at Five in the Morning. Between Ten and Eleven at Night, the Magazines of Hay, Straw, and other Forage, which were upon the Glacis between the Town and the Citadel, were ſet on Fire, to the Number of Thirty-ſix Stacks, and they were all burnt to Aſhes before Day, as well as a Magazine of Wood. The Flames were ſo violent, that the Enemy were greatly afraid of their catching hold of the Magazine of the Artillery in the Citadel; wherefore the Marſhal *de Monteſquiou* employed part of the Garriſon, and moſt of the Citizens in preventing that Misfortune, which would have deſtroyed the whole Town: But the latter were ſoon obliged to run to ſave their Houſes, many of which were ſet on Fire at the ſame Time, by the red-hot Bullets.

After having ſo happily executed this Enterprize, the Earl of *Albemarle*

marle had the Artillery drawn off an Hour before Day, in order to ſend it away before him; and about Eight o'Clock, the whole Army began to march, in four Columns, Drums beating, and Colours flying, without the Enemy's daring to fall upon their Rear. All the Troops arrived at *Doway*, in the Evening, from whence they returned to their reſpective Quarters, after having thus diſabled the Enemy from taking the Field ſo ſoon as they deſigned, by the Help of theſe large Magazines, which were ready at Hand. Some Days after, Count *Dhona*, Governor of *Mons*, advanced towards the *Sambre*, with a large Detachment, drawn from the Cities of *Mechlin*, *Louvain*, and *Bruſſels*. He carry'd a Redoubt which cover'd the Bridge of the Caſtle of *Merbe*; made himſelf Maſter of *Solre*, and the Caſtle of *Buſſiere*; blew up the Bridge, the Mills, and the Sluices; drove the Enemy from the Poſt of *Thuin*, and render'd the *Sambre* entirely unnavigable.

The Navigation of the *Sambre* entirely ruin'd.

The Duke of *Ormond* takes upon him the command of the Army.

THE *Queen* having been pleaſed to remove the Duke of *Marlborough*, from the Command of the Army, as has been already obſerv'd, her Majeſty appointed the Duke of *Ormond* to command her Forces abroad, as Captain General, with the ſame Commiſſion and Authority as his Predeceſſor. Accordingly, the Seaſon drawing on for opening the Campaign, his Grace repaired to the *Hague*, to concert the Operations thereof, and from thence went on to *Tournay*, where he found Prince *Eugene*. On the Sixth of *May* theſe two Generals were nobly entertained by the Earl of *Albemarle*, Governor of that City, together with the Deputies of the *States*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction.

NEXT Day, General *Lumley* came to Compliment his Grace, and returned in the Evening to *Beſieux*, where the *Britiſh* Troops were encamped, having firſt aſſiſted at a Council of War. On the Twenty-firſt, the Duke of *Ormond*, and Prince *Eugene* left *Tournay*, and went to *Doway*, to take a View of the Fortifications of that Place; after which they proceeded in the Evening to the Camp at *Marchiennes*; the Twenty-third his Grace reviewed the *Right* Wing of the firſt Line of his Army, conſiſting of all the *Britiſh* Troops then in the Camp, and Sixteen Squadrons of Dragoons, of the Auxiliary Troops in her Majeſty's Pay. After which he entertained Prince *Eugene*, and the General Officers of both Armies, at Dinner. On the Twenty-fourth his Grace went to *Bouchain*, to view the Fortifications of that Place, and General *Fagel*'s Camp on the other Side of the *Scheld*; and the next Day, Diſpoſitions were made for the two Armies to paſs that River.

The Confederate Army paſs the *Scheld*.

ACCORDINGLY, next Day, the Army commanded by Prince *Eugene* began to march, and croſſed the *Scheld* at *Neufville*; whilſt the other, under the Conduct of the Duke of *Ormond*, went over at *Souches*, between *Bouchain*, and *Denain*: The former took up his Quarters at *Haſpre*, and the latter at *Solemnes*. General *Fagel* commanded a Body of Troops below St. *Amand*, for the Security of *Bouchain*; with which he join'd the grand Army, and took his Poſt within the Lines, which were between *Aveſne-le-Sec*, and *Haſpre*: However, thirteen Battalions, and thirty Squadrons were left between *Souches*, and *Denain*, to cover the Bridges, and ſecure the Communication with *Marchiennes*. To this End, forty or fifty Men out of each Battalion of the two Armies were employed in drawing a ſtrong Line, to take in all the Ground between *Denain*, and *Marchiennes*; and a large Convoy of Proviſions, Artillery, and Ammunition, were lodged in the latter, conſiſting of One Hundred and Fifty Bilanders, which had been brought from *Ghent* to *Tournay*; and had been eſcorted from the latter to *Marchiennes* by the *Palatine* Troops, together with a Detachment of the Garriſon of *Tournay*.

Prince *Eugene* is for attacking the Enemy.

IT was evident by all theſe Diſpoſitions, that the *Allies* had reſolved either to attack the Enemy, who were encamped with their *Right* to *Caſtelet*, their *Left* near *Cambray*, and the *Scheld* before them; or to undertake a Siege, if that ſhould not be practicable. To this End, Prince *Eugene*, who acted with Sincerity, propoſed to the Duke of *Ormond*, the ſending a Detachment to view the Situation of the Enemy. His Grace readily conſented thereto, and four Thouſand Horſe were detach'd from the two Armies, under the Command of General *Fels* ; who advanced towards *Caſtelet*, and without meeting any of their Parties, return'd and informed the Prince, that he had obſerv'd that the Campaign Country, between the Source of the *Scheld* and the *Somme* was of ſufficient Extent, for twenty Squadrons to March a-breaſt. Upon this Report, his Highneſs thought he had the fineſt Opportunity imaginable, to attack the Enemy with Advantage: wherefore, he made all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for that purpoſe, and communicated his Deſign to the Duke of *Ormond*, whoſe Opinion he ask'd thereupon. His Grace anſwered with ſome Confuſion, that he could not declare it immediately off-hand, but that he would in the Afternoon; To which End, he invited his Highneſs, Count *Tilly*, and the Deputies of the *States* to Dinner with him. At the ſame Time, his Grace detach'd all the Grenadiers of the Army, under the Command of General *Withers*, with Deſign, as was given out, to drive the Enemy from the Woods of *Bouchain*, below *Caſtelet*.

AT their Approach, the *French* Army were in the greateſt Conſternation imaginable, and were preparing to fly behind the *Somme*; inſomuch, that if any Regard had been paid to Prince *Eugene*'s Opinion, the *Allies* might have laid Siege to *Cambray*, with the greateſt Eaſe. Nevertheleſs, all theſe favourable Circumſtances became of no ſervice, for the Detachment returned without doing any Thing; becauſe, according to their Report, they had not been able to get at the Enemy, by reaſon of the Defiles that lay between them, and the Unevenneſs of the Ground. This Report furniſhed the Duke of *Ormond* with ſome Pretence, for making Objections to Prince *Eugene*'s Propoſals; but the convincing Anſwer given thereunto, by his Highneſs, and the Deputies of the *States* at the Army, together with their preſſing Intreaties, obliged his Grace, at laſt, to declare; *That he had received poſitive Orders from the Queen, his Miſtreſs, not to conſent to a Battle.* Hereupon his Highneſs, without ſeeming in the leaſt ſurprized at ſuch a Declaration, which, at the Bottom, had not been unforeſeen, anſwered; “ That thoſe Orders did not at all perplex him, neither would they prevent the Succeſs of the Campaign, ſince “ they might undertake both the Siege of *Queſnoy*, and of *Landrecies* at the “ ſame Time; and after the Reduction of thoſe two Places, might penetrate “ by *Champagne* as far as *Paris*;” But then the *Duke* declared, likewiſe, *That his Orders were not to enter upon any Action againſt the Enemy, either by hazarding a Battle, or undertaking a Siege.* Thus all that Prince *Eugene* could ſay to his Grace, about the favourable Opportnnity his Highneſs had put into his Hands, of gaining a Victory over the *French*, and forcing them to conclude a good Peace with the *Allies*, was of no Service: Whereupon the Prince cou'd not forbear adding, “ That after the *Allies* had paſſed the “ *Scheld* and the *Selle*, and had advanced into the midſt of the Enemy's Gar“ riſons, they could not well retreat, without running the Hazard of receiv“ ing a Defeat; and that it would have been much more proper for his Grace, “ ſince the Caſe was ſo, to have diſcovered his Orders, before they had ap“ proached ſo very near the Enemy.”

But the D. of *Ormond* refuſes it.

As ſoon as the News of the Duke of *Ormond*'s Declaration, *that he was reſtrained from acting offenſively againſt the French* had reach'd *England*, the *Parliament* being then ſitting, a Motion was made in the *Houſe of Peers*, for addreſſing the *Queen*, *that her Majeſty's Orders to his Grace might be laid before the Houſe*: But after a very warm Debate, the Queſtion was put to adjourn it; which was carried by a Majority of Sixty-eight Votes againſt Forty.

Part of the *H. of Lords* for addreſſing the *Queen*, to lay before them the D. of *Ormond's* Orders.

DURING the Debates, the Duke of *Devonſhire*, who was for addreſſing, ſaid, “ That by proximity of Blood, he was more concerned for the Duke “ of *Ormond*'s Reputation than any one; and therefore, he could not forbear “ declaring, he was ſurprized to hear any one dared make Uſe of a Nobleman “ of the firſt Rank, and of ſo diſtinguiſhed a Character, as an Inſtrument in “ ſuch a Proceeding.” Hereupon, the Earl of *Powlet* anſwered, in behalf of the Court; *That no Body could queſtion the Duke of* Ormond's *Bravery*; *but that he was not like a certain General, who led Troops on to the Slaughter, to cauſe a great Number of his Officers to be knock'd on the Head, in a Battle, or againſt Stone Walls, in order to fill his own Pocket, by diſpoſing of their Commiſſions.*

The Earl of *Powlet* reflects groſly on the Duke of *Marlborough*.

THIS invidious Reflection was too plain, not to be underſtood by the Duke of *Marlborough*; but his Grace being ſenſible that was not a fit Place, to make a proper Anſwer to a Suggeſtion of that Nature, he choſe not to reply to it at that Time; as great a Command, however, as he had of his Temper, he could not ſo far conquer his Reſentment, but that, aſſoon as the *Houſe* was up, he ſent the Lord *Mohun* to the Earl to tell him, that his Grace was deſirous of coming to an *Eclairciſſement* with his Lordſhip, about ſome Expreſſions he had uſed in that Day's Debate, and therefore invited him to go, and take the Air in the Country. The Earl, who readily underſtood the Meaning of that Invitation, asked the Lord *Mohun*, whether he brought him a Challenge? To which his Lordſhip anſwered, that his Meſſage did not want any Explanation, and that he would accompany the Duke of *Marlborough*; intimating, that the Earl might likewiſe provide himſelf a Second.

Which the D. reſents, and challenges him.

THE Earl returning Home, in ſome Emotion, and giving his Lady a Hint of what had paſſed, the Earl of *Dartmouth*, one of the Secretaries of State, was ſoon made acquainted with it; who went immediately to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and deſired him not to ſtir out. At the ſame Time, his Lordſhip had two Centinels placed at the Earl of *Powlet*'s Houſe, and having informed the *Queen* of the Matter, her Majeſty ſent him to the Duke of *Marlborough*, to deſire that it might go no farther. Hereupon, his Grace, who had ever been ready to ſhew his Obedience to the leaſt of her Majeſty's Commands, notwithſtanding the great and publick Provocation he had received, gave his Word of Honour, that he would comply with her Deſire. We return now to what paſſed in the Confederate Army.

The Difference made up, by her Majeſty's Interpoſition.

THIS Difference between their Generals was kept very Secret from the Army of the *Allies*; both to prevent the Diſorders which might have ariſen from the Animoſity of the Troops, and to take the neceſſary Meaſures that it might not be of a fatal Conſequence. To this End, the Deputies of the *States*, diſpatch'd an Expreſs, that ſame Evening, to their *High-Mightineſſes*; who immediately ſent another, to their Miniſter at the Court of *Great-Britain*, upon the ſame Account. They likewiſe order'd their *Plenipotentiaries* at *Utrecht*, to complain of this Procedure to the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, who as we have before obſerved, had been inveſted by the *Queen*, with the ſame Character. He anſwered, that he knew nothing of the Matter, and that he would make his Report thereof to the *Queen*, after which, he took Occaſion to give them to underſtand "That two Days before he had received a Letter from her Majeſty, wherein ſhe complained, That, notwithſtanding the "Advances made by her to the *States*, from Time to Time, in order to induce them to enter into a *Plan* of *Peace* with her, their *High-Mightineſſes* "had not anſwered her as they ought, and as her Majeſty hoped they wou'd "have done; wherefore, they ought not to be ſurprized, if ſhe thought "herſelf now at Liberty, to enter into ſeparate Meaſures, in order to obtain "a *Peace* to her own Advantage.

Differences ariſe between the *Queen* & the *States General*.

HEREUPON, the *Plenipotentiaries* of the *States* repreſnted to the Biſhop, "That ſuch a Step would be directly contrary to all the *Alliances* "and *Treaties*, between their *High-Mightineſſes* and the *Queen*; that they "thought they had deſerved otherwiſe, by the Deference they had paid to "her Majeſty on all Occaſions; and that they knew nothing of the Advances, which his Excellency ſaid her Majeſty had made the *States*, on the "Subject of a *Plan* of *Peace*." The Biſhop, reply'd; "That he muſt not "forget to tell them, his Inſtructions bore farther; that, conſidering the "Conduct of the *States* towards her Majeſty, ſhe thought herſelf diſengaged from all *Alliances*, and *Engagements* with their *High-Mightineſſes*."

THIS Anſwer, and Declaration of the Biſhop's, was communicated to the Reſt of the Miniſters of the *Allies* at the *Hague*, on the Fourth of *June*, and occaſioned ſeveral Conferences; and on the Fifth, the *States General* wrote a long Letter to the *Queen* of *Great-Britain*, which they ſent by an Expreſs to their Envoy Extraordinary at *London*; with Orders to deliver it into her Majeſty's own Hands.

IN this Letter, among other Things, they acquainted her Majeſty.

"That

The *States General* write to the *Queen.*

" That they were both ſurprized and afflicted at the two Declarations of the " Duke of *Ormond*, and the Biſhop of *Briſtol.* That after her Majeſty had aſ- " ſured them, her Troops ſhould act with the uſual Vigour, it was difficult for " them to conceive, how an Order ſhould be obtained againſt their acting " offenſively; and they hoped they had given no Occaſion, by their Con- " duct, for the Declaration made by the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, namely, *That* " *ſhe held herſelf to be diſengaged from every Obligation relating to them.* They " acknowledged, indeed, that her Majeſty's Miniſters had demanded to know " of theirs, if they were furniſhed with full Powers to treat of *Peace*; and " that they had refuſed to come into their *Plan*, leſt the *Emperor* ſhould " have taken Umbrage thereat; but they ſaid, if they had ſhewn ſome Back- " wardneſs to acting in Concert with her Majeſty, they hoped ſhe would " only attribute, to an Exceſs of Prudence and Caution in them; and if they " had really acted contrary to their Treaties and Engagements with her Ma- " jeſty, ſhe ought not immediately to look upon herſelf as diſengaged from " all Obligations, till ſhe had repreſented wherein they had failed, and they " had refuſed to redreſs what was complained of. That all the Difference " between her Majeſty and them was no more, if rightly conſidered, than " a Diſparity in their Sentiments; and if *Confederates*, united by the " *ſtrongeſt Ties*, might quit their *Engagements* for ſuch a Cauſe, no *Engage-* " *ments* could be rely'd on, for the Time to come.

This Letter was printed, and diſperſed, in *England*, almoſt as ſoon as it came to her Majeſty's Hands; which gave great Offence to the Court, and Court-party, and occaſioned an Addreſs from the *Houſe of Commons* to her Majeſty, complaining of the Indignity: However, ſhe was pleaſed, immediately, to return the following Anſwer.

Her Majeſty's Anſwer.

HIGH *and* MIGHTY LORDS, *Friends*, *Allies*, *and Confederates*,

" THERE is nothing dearer to Us, than the Preſervation of a good Un- " derſtanding, and a perfect Union with your *State.* This has been the " principal Object of our Care; and We have ſo little Ground to accuſe " ourſelves, of having in the leaſt contibuted to the Leſſening the ſame, " that we reflect with Pleaſure on the Pains we have taken, and on all the " Inſtances we have made, that the Diſputes which have happened, with " Relation to the Intereſts of the two Nations, ſhould be amicably deter- " mined, ſo as we might communicate our Thoughts one to another, with- " out Reſerve, upon thoſe of the Publick: For in the preſent Conjuncture " of Affairs, there ought to be an equal Frankneſs on both Sides, and a " mutual Confidence.

" WE ſuppoſe that the Alarm you were under, on Account of the Decla- " rations made by the Duke of *Ormond*, and the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, are now " over; and we repeat to you, what we have ſo often declared, that it will " be your own Fault, as it has been in Time paſt, if all our Meaſures a- " bout War, or Peace, be not taken in Concert with your *State.*

" THE Earl of *Strafford* will be with you in a few Days, with full In- " ſtructions concerning our Intentions. Our Miniſters will be diſpoſed, and " authorized, to do all that is incumbent on Us, to renew an entire Confi- " dence with you, and to prevent, for the future, ſuch Miſunderſtandings " as have been fomented, with ſo much Artifice, and ſo little Foundation.

" BUT we cannot paſs over in Silence, our great Surprize, to ſee that " your Letter of the Fifth Inſtant, N. S. was Printed and Publiſhed, al- " moſt aſſoon as we received it from the Hands of your Miniſter, a Pro- " ceeding, which is equally contrary to good Politicks and Decency: It is a " Remonſtrance, inſtead of a Repreſentation; and an Appeal to the Peo- " ple, inſtead of an Addreſs to the Sovereign. We hope you will not ſuf- " fer the like to be done again, for our Honour will oblige Us, to give no " Anſwer to any Letters, which ſhall be publiſhed in that Manner. For the " Reſt, we pray," &c.

Kenſington, June 9. 1712. *Your good Friend,*
ANNA REGINA.

NEVERTHELESS, the Interpoſition of the *States General* produced this good Effect at *London*, that the Duke had Orders to concur with the Generals of the *Allies* in a Siege. Whereupon that of *Queſnoy* was undertaken; and the Duke of *Ormond* covered it, with his Army compoſed of the Troops in the Pay of *Great Britain*.

Queſnoy beſieged.

THE Trenches were opened before the Place, in the Night, between the 19th and 20th of *June*, and the Siege was carried on with all the Vigour imaginable. On the 21ſt of the ſame Month, there was a Conference between the Deputies of the *States*, the Prince of *Savoy*, and Count *Tilly*; to which the Duke of *Ormond* was invited; but he excuſed himſelf, on account of a ſlight Indiſpoſition, in order to avoid taking any Meaſures in Concert with them. On the 24th in the Evening, his Grace ſent to deſire the Prince, and the *States* Deputies to conſent to a Conference with him the next Morning; which being agreed to, he therein gave them to underſtand, "That he had "received an Order from the *Queen*, his Miſtreſs, to publiſh, within three "Days, a Suſpenſion of Arms for three Months, between his Army, and that "of *France*; and to make a Detachment from his Troops, to take poſſeſſion "of *Dunkirk*, which the King of *France* was willing to deliver up into the "Hands of the *Engliſh*, as an Aſſurance of the Sincerity of his Intentions; "to which End, his Grace had already named ten Battalions, to take immediately the Rout to *Furnes*. Beſides this, his Grace told Prince *Eugene*, "and the Field Deputies of the *States*, that he had poſitive Orders to propoſe "the publiſhing a like Suſpenſion in the *Confederate* Army."

PRINCE *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the *States*, deſiring ſome Time to write to their Reſpective Maſters about this, the Duke of *Ormond* anſwered, that was not in his Power to grant; and if they perſiſted to carry on the Siege of *Queſnoy*, he could not cover it any longer, but muſt march off with his Forces, within three Days. His Grace likewiſe acquainted the Generals of the Foreign Troops, in the *Britiſh* Pay, that they muſt obey his Orders, or otherwiſe they muſt not expect to have either Bread, Pay, or their Arrears. But they gave him to underſtand; that as they were obliged to act againſt *France*, they could not follow any Orders that were contrary thereunto, without firſt knowing the Pleaſure of their Principals; wherefore they demanded Time to conſult them upon that Head; and declared, that till then they were obliged to ſtay with Prince *Eugene*. This reſolute Anſwer perplex'd his Grace, and made him defer his March for ſome Days, to allow Time, as they affected to give out at *London*, for the *Allies*, to come in to the Suſpenſion of Arms.

IN the mean while, the Siege of *Queſnoy* was puſh'd on, with an extraordinary Vigour and Succeſs; wherefore the Duke of *Ormond*, foreſeeing that the Reduction of that Fortreſs, would redouble the Hopes of the *Alies*, and would croſs the Meaſures enter'd into, by *Great Britain*, for a General Peace; ſent Word to Prince *Eugene*, that his Troops ſhould continue in the Army, provided he would give over the Siege. But his Highneſs returned him for Anſwer, that, inſtead of leaving off the Siege, he would carry it on with all the Vigour imaginable; and that after the Reduction of *Queſnoy*, his Grace, if he pleaſed, ſhould be Witneſs to another Enterprize, which he would undertake directly, without Delay. Hereupon, the Duke ſent an Order, in writing, to the Head Generals of the Foreign Troops in the *Britiſh* Pay, to hold themſelves ready to march with their Forces; but all of them (excepting Major General *Berner*, who commanded four Squadrons, and one Battalion, of the Troops of *Holſtein Gottorp*, and Major General *Walleff*, Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons of *Liege*, who had a Commiſſion from the *Queen*) unanimouſly anſwered, as has been before obſerved; amongſt others, the Hereditary Prince of *Heſſe Caſſel*, now King of *Sweden*, (to his Honour be it ſpoken,) charged the Adjutant, who came to his Highneſs, in the Duke's Name, to tell his Grace; *that the* Heſſian *Forces deſired no better than to march, provided it were to fight the* French; and that next Day he would ſee the Duke, and acquaint his Grace with the Reaſons which prevented his obeying his Grace's Orders on this Occaſion.

On the firſt of *July*, the *Allies* attack'd the Counterſcarp of *Queſnoy*, in two

Places, carried it, and on the Third, Monſ. *de l'Abbadie*, Governor of the Place conſented to ſurrender the Town, together with the Garriſon, conſiſting of 2700 Men, who were made Priſoners of War.

ON the Fifteenth of the ſame Month, Prince *Eugene* ſent an *Aid de Camp* to the Duke of *Ormond*, to inform his Grace, that he was obliged to decamp the next Day, both becauſe he wanted Forage, and to purſue the Operations of the Campaign; and that if his Grace had the ſame Intention, and was willing to concert Meaſures with him for that Purpoſe, he would confer with his Grace in whatever Place he would be pleaſed to appoint. Hereupon, the Duke returned for Anſwer, in writing, " That he thought it ſtrange ſuch a " Meſſage ſhould be ſent him by only an *Aid de Camp*, and that but twelve " or fourteen Hours before his Highneſs was to begin his March; becauſe " no Meaſures had been taken between them about any Motions or Enterprize; for which Reaſon, his Highneſs muſt not expect that he would accompany, or aſſiſt his Highneſs, in any Operations wherein he had not been " conſulted; that he gave the Prince that Notice, to the End his Highneſs " might regulate himſelf accordingly, and not impute to him any Misfortune that might happen; that he thought it proper alſo to apprize his " Highneſs, that if the *Imperial* Army ſhould decamp, and leave him, he " ſhould be obliged to take the beſt Meaſures he could, for the Security of " the *Queen*'s Troops."

WHEN the Prince had received this Anſwer, he ſent Count *Althan*, Major General of the *Imperial* Troops, with the Meſſage before-mentioned, to which his Highneſs added, " That he had already informed his Grace, two " Days before, that he would paſs the River *Eſcalion*, and had demanded of " him, whether he would have any Conference upon that Head, inſomuch, " that his Grace could not ſay he had Notice thereof too late."

The *Engliſh* ſeparate from the *Allies*, and publiſh a Suſpenſion of Arms.

ON the Sixteenth of *July*, a Day which the Separation of the *Confederate* Army will render ever memorable in Hiſtory, and which will be look'd upon in future Ages, as the fatal Period from whence to date all the Misfortunes of the Common Cauſe; Prince *Eugene* decamp'd from *Haſpre*, with the Troops under his Command, and encamped at *Hartre* near *Landrecies*; he was joined in his March, by all the Auxiliary Troops, belonging to the Princes of the Empire, in the Duke of *Ormond*'s Army, excepting thoſe above-mentioned. His Grace decamped the ſame Morning alſo, and in his March, he publiſhed a Suſpenſion of Arms, between the Troops of *Great Britain*, and thoſe of *France*; but the Soldiers, far from expreſſing their Joy thereat, teſtified abundance of Regret, at being ſeparated from their Companions in Bravery. The Duke wanted two Battalions and two Squadrons, which made a ſeparate Body, and were poſted at *Denain*; they had been placed there for the Security of the Convoys; the Navigation of the *Scheld*; and the Communication between Prince *Eugene*'s Army and the Village of *Marchiennes*, through which all the Artillery, Ammunition and Proviſion paſſed. When this ſmall Detachment had joined his Grace, he took Poſſeſſion of *Ghent*, and *Bruges*, and made his Troops incamp near the Latter during the Reſt of the Seaſon. It has been currently reported, that this was the Conſequence of an Interview, between the Marſhal *de Villars*, and the Earl of *Strafford*, who had been *incognito* at the *French* Camp: And that amongſt other Things, it was agreed between them, that the Forces of *Great Britain* ſhould poſſeſs themſelves of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, to the End they might be Maſters of the Navigation of the *Lis*, and *Scheld*, as the moſt proper Means, to prevent the *Allies* from making any Progreſs under Prince *Eugene*; in Caſe the Marſhal ſhould not be able to relieve *Landrecies*, which had been inveſted by the Prince of *Anhalt Deſſau*, with thirty-four Battalions, and as many Squadrons.

Landrecies beſieged.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Separation of the two Armies, however, the Commanders in Chief continued to obſerve mutual Civilities to each other; for the Duke of *Ormond*, ſoon after, ſent General *Cadogan* to Prince *Eugene*, with a Compliment to tell him, that his Grace was ſorry for their Separation, and wiſhed his Highneſs a proſperous Campaign; wherein he aſſured his Highneſs,

neſs, he ſhould not meet with any Hindrance from him. The ſame Afternoon, Count *Naſſau Woudenbourg*, Son to the late Veldt Marſhal *d'Auverquerque*, went to the Duke of *Ormond*, from Prince *Eugene*, and the Deputies of the *States*, to acquaint his Grace, "That being informed the Commandants of *Doway*, and *Bouchains* had refuſed to admit ſome of his Officers into thoſe Places, upon the March of his Army; they thought themſelves obliged to declare, that the ſame was not done, directly, nor indirectly by their Orders; and that the ſaid Commandants ſhould be ſeverely reprimanded for it; deſiring his Grace not to impute to them, what the ſaid Commandants had done without Orders: And aſſuring him, that they were ready to give all poſſible Aſſiſtance to the Troops in their March, and to do every Thing that could be deſired of them, towards preſerving a good Underſtanding and Union between the *Queen* and their Maſters." The ſame Evening, Count *Hompeſch*, Governor of *Doway*, waited likewiſe on his Grace, to excuſe himſelf, as having no Hand in the Commandants refuſing Entrance to his Officers.

In the mean While, the Marſhal *de Villars*, who had received Orders from his Court to relieve *Landrecies*, cauſed Bridges to be laid over the *Scheld*, on the Eighteenth of *July*, paſs'd it on the Nineteenth, and incamp'd the Twentieth on the *Selle*, towards *Chateau Cambreſis*. On the Twenty-firſt and Twenty-ſecond, he ordered 1500 Men, to widen and level the Roads towards the *Sambre*, and to lay Bridges over that River. Hereupon, Prince *Eugene*, who had been informed of theſe Motions, cauſed a large Intrenchment to be made before his *Left*, and poſted General *Fagel* behind it, with forty Battalions; and ordered his *Right*, to move up, about three Leagues nearer, that he might be in a Condition to maintain the Siege, with his whole Army.

The fatal Effects of the Separation of the *Engliſh*.

Notwithstanding theſe Precautions, the *Allies* were ſoon made ſenſible of the fatal Effects of the Separation of the *Confederate* Army; ſince it gave the Marſhal *de Villars* an Opportunity, of forming the important Deſigns of poſſeſſing himſelf of the Camp at *Denain*; which he would never have ventur'd on, had not the *Allies* been abandon'd by the Troops of *Great Britain*. To that End, he ordered the Count *de Broglio*, the Twenty-third in the Evening, to advance along the *Selle* with forty Squadrons; and cauſed all the Paſſages of the River to be well guarded, that none of the Parties of the *Allies* might croſs it, to obſerve the Motions of his Army. At the ſame Time he commanded the Marquiſs *de Vieux-pont*, a Lieutenant General, to March, with thirty Battalions of his *Left*, ſome Artillery and *Pontoons*, and lay Bridges over the *Scheld*, at *Neufville*, between *Bouchain*, and *Denain*. Count *Albergetti* was detach'd after him with ſeventy Battalions more, which were followed by the whole *French* Army, in four Columns, and a fifth of Artillery; the heavy Baggage having been ſent to St. *Quintin*, ſome Days before. Theſe Orders were all but too well executed, though not without ſome Difficulty, by Reaſon of a Moraſs, on the other Side of the *Scheld*.

The *French* force the Lines of the *Confederates*.

The *Allies*, to cover their Convoys againſt the Garriſons of *Cambray* and *Valenciennes*, had thrown up a Line from the *Scheld*, to the *Scarpe*: That Part thereof, which was between *Neufville* and *Denain*, was attack'd by the Count *de Broglio*, and being but weakly guarded, was ſoon forc'd, with little or no Reſiſtance. Being enter'd he ſurrounded a Detachment of five hundred Horſe, and as many Foot, who guarded the ſame Number of Waggons, laden with Bread, for the *Confederate* Army, which they took, after having made moſt of the Guard Priſoners. The Troops at *Denain* march'd, indeed, out of their Camp, in ſeveral Columns, to defend their Lines, and ſupport their Convoy; but upon the Approach of the *French* Infantry, they returned to their Camp, which was defended by ſeventeen Battalions, under the Command of the Earl of *Albemarle*, with four Lieutenant Generals, and ſeveral Major Generals and Brigadiers: It was, likewiſe, covered by an Intrenchment, of between fifteen and twenty Foot high; and had twelve Pieces of Cannon mounted thereupon.

The *French* Infantry having paſſed the *Scheld*, and the Line which the Count *de Broglio* had gained, the Marſhal *de Villars* made Preparations for the Attack, by diſpoſing his Forces in eight Columns at about two Hundred Paces Diſtance from each other. The Grenadiers were at the Head of the Battalions, with a *Corps de Reſerve* of ſix Battalions that marched in a ſecond Line, and the Cavalry in the Rear. The Marſhal *de Villars* put himſelf at the *Right* of the Infantry, and the Marſhal *de Montequion*, with Count *Albergotti* were at the *Left*. The Signal for the Attack being given, the whole Line advanced ſeven or eight Hundred Paces towards the Intrenchments, without ſo much as firing. When they were come within half Musket-ſhot of the *Allies*, who lined the Rampart, made a Diſcharge of all their Cannon, loaded with Cartridge-ſhot, and three Diſcharges of all the Small-Arms, ; notwithſtanding which, all the *French* Battalions remained unbroken ; and when come within fifty Paces of the Intrenchment, the *Piquet*, and Grenadiers leaped into the Ditch, followed by the Battalions, and after ſome Reſiſtance, they entered the Camp, and cut in Pieces all that came in their Way. The Reſt retired into the Village, and the Abbey ; but they were cloſely purſued by the *French*, that whole Battalions threw themſelves into the *Scheld*; and thus the *Confederate* Troops were entirely defeated, before Prince *Eugene* could come to their Aſſiſtance. The Caution which Monſieur *de Villars* had taken, to conceal his March and Deſign, ſucceeded ſo well, that Prince *Eugene* had no Intelligence of them, 'till the Twenty-fourth in the Morning, when the Enemy were laying Bridges over the *Scheld*; wherefore he could not arrive, there with his Troops, 'till the Engagement was over. This Action proved a very unhappy One, and the *Dutch* loſt many brave Officers therein ; as may be ſeen by the following Account, ſent by the Field-Deputies to the *States-General*.

And poſſeſs themſelves of the Camp at *Denain*.

Lerter from the Field Deputies to the *States General*.

High and Mighty Lords, *Queſnoy, July* 24, 1712.

“ THE Marſhal *de Villars* decamped Yeſterday, in the Evening, at Sunſet,
“ from *Chateau Cambreſis ;* and marched with ſuch Expedition, that
“ he paſſed the *Scheld*, in eight Columns, at *Sourche*, and at *Neufville*.
“ As ſoon as Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* had Intelligence of the Enemy's
“ March, he went to *Denain* ; cauſed ſix Battalions to march thither, to reinforce
“ the Body commanded by the Earl of *Albermarle*, viewed the Intrenchment
“ there in Perſon ; and the Infantry who were poſted in it, cauſed
“ the Cavalry and Baggage to come over to this Side of the *Scheld*, that
“ there might not be any Confuſion, and about Ten a Clock came over to
“ this Side of the Bridge, to make the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for ſupporting
“ that Body, with all the Infantry of the Army who were actually on their
“ March. In the mean While, the Enemy having advanced near to the Intrenchment,
“ in one very cloſe Column of their *Left* Wing and Main
“ Body, which filed off to attack the Intrenchment in Front, after which
“ they made ſeveral Feints, as if they would retire, becauſe of the Fire
“ which our Men made upon them, from their Cannon. But, at laſt, they
“ fell with ſuch Fury upon the Regiments poſted there, that after one Diſcharge
“ they abandoned the Intrenchment. Then the Enemy breaking into
“ the Intrenchment, charged our Men on the *Right* and *Left*, broke them,
“ and after a vigorous but vain Reſiſtance, forced them to retire over the
“ Bridge on the *Scheld*. But that Bridge having been unfortunately broken,
“ by the Weight of the Baggage which had newly paſſed it, the greateſt
“ Part of thoſe who attempted to croſs it were drowned: Some, however,
“ got over to this Side of the *Scheld*, but the Reſt of the ſeventeen Battalions,
“ who were in the Intrenchment, were either killed or made Priſoners.
“ The Earl of *Albemarle*, and Major-General *Lobel* are amongſt the Latter ;
“ Count *Dhone*, a Lieutenant-General, and ohe Prince, of *Holſtein*, a Major-General
“ in the Emperor's Service, were drowned. We have not as
“ yet any certain Advice of the Count of *Naſſau Wondenburgh*. Of the ſeventeen
“ Battalions, three were *Imperialiſts*, or *Palatines*, and Three of
“ this *State*, *viz.* thoſe of *Albemarle*, *Welderen*, and *Douglaſs* ; the Reſt
being

"being auxiliary Troops. We are obliged to defer, to another Opportunity, the ſending to your *High Mightineſſes* the Particulars of our Loſs; which is but little conſidering the great Fire, and had it not been for the breaking of the Bridge, would have been yet leſs: For the Enemy durſt not penetrate to the *Scheld*, becauſe of the Fire of our Infantry, who were poſted on this Side of that River: Brigadier *Berkhoffer* is in *Marchiennes* with ſix Battalions; and as that Place is ſituated on the *Scarpe*, on Ground almoſt inacceſſible, we hope he will retire elſewhere, in Caſe the Enemy ſhould paſs that River. As our Communication with *Marchiennes* is entirely cut off, Orders have been iſſued for baking Bread here, and at *Mons*; and the Infantry are ordered back to the Army, which is in its former Situation. To-Morrow we ſhall concert with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and Count *Tilly*, what to do; and we will immediately inform your *High Mightineſſes* thereof: We hope thereby to prevent any ill Conſequences of this Loſs." We are, &c.

THE Earl of *Albemarle* himſelf, likewiſe gave a very particular Account of this Action to the *States General*, which is too long to be inſerted here; but ſeveral Reflections having been caſt upon his Conduct, in this Affair, Prince *Eugene* wrote the following Letter in his Vindication, to an eminent Miniſter.

Letter from Pr. *Eugene*, about the Action at *Denain*.

SIR,

"I AM both ſurprized and troubled, to hear of the Injuſtice, done by People to my Lord *Albemarle*; and all the impertinent Diſcourſes that have been vented, concerning his Conduct, in the Action at *Dengen*. I have long been ſenſible, that the ill-informed Vulgar judge by Events, and that the Unfortunate are always cenſured by them; but I wonder that ſuch Slanders ſhould have found Reception amongſt Men of Figure, as could only have been broached by his Enemies.

"I SHOULD think myſelf wanting, therefore, in the Duty of a Man of Honour, if I did not teſtify the Truth, of which I was an Eye-Witneſs. He performed on that Occaſion, all that a couragious, prudent, and vigilant General could do; and had all the Troops done their Duty, the Affair would not have gone as it did; but when they run, as ſoon as they have given one Fire, and cannot be rallied, no General in the World can help it. Wherefore, Sir, I doubt not but you will contribute to the diſabuſing thoſe of the Regency, who may have been miſinformed; and that you will be perſuaded, none can have more Eſteem for you than,

SIR,

Yours, &c.

EUGENE *de Savoy*.

DURING theſe Tranſactions, the *French* King, to ſhew that his Inclinations for a Peace were ſincere, declared his Readineſs to deliver up *Dunkirk* into the Hands of the *Engliſh*; whereupon, Sir *John Leake* was ordered to Convoy a Body of Troops from *England*, to take Poſſeſſion thereof: For as the Auxillaries had refuſed to march with the Duke of *Ormond*, it was not thought adviſeable to weaken the Body of *Engliſh* Troops, under his Command, by ſending a Detachment of them to *Dunkirk*, as at firſt was intended. Therefore, on the Seventh of *July*, Sir *John Leake* ſet ſail from the *Downs*, with Brigadier *Hill*, who commanded the Land Forces, and at Two in the Afternoon they came to an Anchor before *Dunkirk*. The next Day the Troops being landed, the *French* marched out of the Citadel, *Fort-Lewis*, the *Risbank*, and all the other Forts, of which the *Engliſh* took Poſſeſſion, and placed Guards at all the Gates; but the *French* Ships and Gallies were permitted to remain in the Harbour, with two or three Battalions of Marines, on Pretence of guarding the Stores: The Privateers

Dunkirk delivered into the Hands of the *Engliſh*.

vateers were alſo indulged in the Liberty of going in and out, provided they brought in no *Engliſh* Prizes.

AFTER the unfortunate Action at *Denain*, the Marſhal *de Villars* ordered the Count *de Broglio* to inveſt *Marchiennes*, where the *Allies* had lodged the Chief of their Stores; conſiſting of above one hundred and fifty Bilanders, laden with Artillery, and all Sorts of Ammunition, and Proviſion, ſufficient for a whole Campaign. At the ſame Time, he commanded Count *Albergotti* to attack St. *Amand*; and other Detachments were ordered to take Poſſeſſion of the Reſt of the Poſts on the *Scarpe*. On the Twenty-ſixth, two Hundred of the *Confederate* Troops, who were in the Abby of *Anchin*, and at *Pont a Rache*, yielded themſelves Priſoners of War. The ſame Day, the Count *de l'Eſparre* made himſelf Maſter of the Abby of *Haſnon*, where he took a Hundred Priſoners; Count *Albergotti*, likewiſe, poſſeſſed himſelf that Day of *Mortagne*, at the Mouth of the *Scarpe*, where he took a Hundred Men, and afterwards of *St. Amand*, which was defended by eight Hundred, who alſo ſurrendered Priſoners of War. There he found ſix Braſs Cannon, ſome Ammunition, ſeveral Horſes, and forty Bilanders laden with Proviſions; which, together with eight hundred Priſoners, and thoſe who were taken in *Mortagne*, *Anchin*, and *Haſnon*, were ſent to *Conde* and *Valenciennes*. This done, Monſ. *Albergotti* commanded the Fortifications of St. *Amand* to be demoliſhed.

And inveſt *Marchiennes*.

IN the mean While, the Count *de Broglio*, purſuant to the Orders he had received from Marſhal *de Villars*, inveſted *Marchiennes*; and having taken an exact View thereof, found the Attempt much more Difficult, than he had imagined at firſt; that Place being ſituated in the Midſt of Moraſſes, and Ditches full of Water, covered with ſeveral Works; and defended by Brigadier *Berkhoffer*, with ſix Battalions, and five Hundred Men detached from the Garriſon of *Doway*; and the Regiment of *Schellart*, conſiſting of the three Squadrons of Cuiraſſiers of the *Palatine* Troops. In Conſideration of theſe Difficulties, Monſ. *de Villars* deſired the Marſhal *de Monteſquiou* to take upon himſelf the Direction of the Siege: Accordingly he repaired thither the ſame Day; and after having viewed the Place, informed Monſ. *de Villars*, that he ſhould have Occaſion both for Artillery and Ammunition, in order to beſiege the Place in Form. This being complied with, Monſ. *Monteſquiou* began to batter the Place the Twenty-eighth, with twenty Pieces of Cannon; the Trenches having been opened, at two Attacks, the Day before, and being then pretty far advanced: The Beſieged beat a Parley the ſame Day, and offered to ſurrender upon honourable Terms; but this was rejected by the Marſhal *de Villars*, who would grant no other Terms, than for the Garriſon to ſurrender Priſoners of War; upon which the Hoſtilities were renewed.

The Garriſon ſurrenders.

THE next Day, there being a conſiderable Breach at one Attack, and Preparations being making for the Aſſault, the Day following, the Beſieged beat a Parley the ſecond Time, and complied with the Terms offered them; which were, that they ſhould march out with their Arms, and Drums beating, and Colours flying, but ſhould afterwards yield themſelves Priſoners of War; as they accordingly did, and were conducted to *Valenciennes*. The Loſs of this Poſt was of fatal Conſequence to the *Allies*; for there was their principal Magazine of all Sorts of Artillery and Ammunition, and Proviſions deſigned for the farther Operations of the Campaign; there being in the Place above a hundred Bilanders, beſides thoſe laden with three Hundred Thouſand Weight of Powder, which the *Dutch* Commiſſary had cauſed to be ſunk in the *Scarpe*, before the Siege. There was alſo above a Hundred Pieces of Cannon; three hundred Waggons, with their Harneſſes; the Hoſpital of the Army, and a prodigious Quantity of Bombs, Grenades, Bullets, Muſquet Balls, Powder, Corn, Meal, Hams, Bacon, Cheeſe, Butter, Beer, Wine, Brandy, Merchandize, Ladders, Hatchets, Bills, Planks, Match, Flints; and in a Word, all Sorts of Proviſions neceſſary to make two Sieges; there were likewiſe a good Number of Horſes. On the other Hand, the Advantage it was of to the Enemy, was ſo conſiderable, that the *French* King thought it important enough to give a Account thereof to the Archbiſhop of *Paris*, and to direct *Te Deum* to be ſung upon that Occaſion.

Doway inveſted.

THE *French*, animated with this Succeſs, and being now rid of the Enemy they dreaded moſt, the *Engliſh*, and their brave and prudent Leader, the great Duke of *Marlborough*, ſeemed to deſpiſe the Reſt of the *Confederates*; accordingly they inveſted *Doway* on the Fourteenth of *Auguſt*, incamping, at the ſame Time, with their Army in two Lines, their *Right* being at *Carvin*, and their *Left* at *Ribaucourt*. Next Day they prepared a great Number of Faſcines, and ſet about ſeveral Batteries; and in the Night, between the Fourteenth and Fifteenth, they opened the Trenches, under the Direction of Monſ. *Valori*, as chief Engineer.

It ſurrenders.

HEREUPON Prince *Eugene* was obliged to quit his Deſign upon *Landrecies*, and haſten to the Relief of *Doway*; when he approached thither, he found the Avenues to the *French* Camp ſo well intrenched, that the Deputies of the *States* could not be induced to conſent to the attacking of them; ſo the *French* carried on their Approaches againſt the Town, and *Fort Scarpe*, with great Aſſiduity. The latter they attacked with thirty Pieces of Cannon; notwithſtanding which, the Garriſon, thouugh they conſiſted but of four Hundred Men, defended themſelves bravely for a Fortnight; but after having repulſed the *French* in ſeveral Attacks, they were at laſt obliged to ſubmit to ſo unequal a Force, and to ſurrender the 28th, Priſoners of War, This Fort being taken, the *French* redoubled their Fire againſt the Town, which made a reſolute Defence; though the Garriſon was but weak, and repulſed the Enemy in ſeveral Attacks; eſpecially on the ſeveth of *September*, at Night, when they attacked and carried the *Counterſcarp*, and a Half-Moon, but were oblibed to abandon them again; however, the next Evening, the Governor found it neceſſary to beat a Parley, and to ſurrender, with his Garriſon, Priſoners of War; the beſt Terms he could obtain.

DURING this Siege, Prince *Eugene* made ſome Attempts to relieve the Place, but without Succeſs; which was owing, in ſome Meaſure, to the Care of the *Franch*, in ſecuring their Camp with impenetrable Intrenchments; and as much, perhaps, to the Backwardneſs of the *Dutch*, who could not be perſuaded to run the Hazard of a Battle, at this critical Juncture; eſpecially when the Enemy were incamped ſo advantageouſly. However, Prince *Eugene*'s Conduct did not eſcape Cenſure on this Occaſion; particularly with Regard to the Siege *Landrecies*, which it was ſaid ought not to have been undertaken, before the Reduction of *Maubeuge*. What Grounds there were, for ſuch Reflections, we ſhall not pretend to determine; only we ſhall obſerve, in the Words of an eminent Author, who wrote about that Time: “That as the Diſappointments and Misfortunes, which befel the *Confederates*, this Campaign, caſt a Shade on the Reputation of Prince *Eugene*; ſo they did wonderfully heighten the Glory the Duke of *Marlborough* had gained, by his uninterrupted Succeſſes, and Victories.”

The *French* take *Queſnoy* and *Bouchain*.

THE Marſhal *de Villars*, who obſerved all Prince *Eugene*'s Motions, encamped, in the mean while, along the River *Honneau*, and poſſeſſed himſelf of ſuch advantageous Poſts, that the *Allies*, who were advanced to *Belian*, on the other Side of *Mons*, found it impoſſible to proceed any farther, but were obliged to look quietly on, and ſee the *French* inveſt *Queſnoy*, on the Tenth of *September*, which ſurrendered on the Fourteenth of *October*, on the ſame Conditions as had been granted to General *Hompeſch*, tho' it abounded both with Ammunition and Artillery; but, indeed, the Works had not yet been entirely repaired, ſince the laſt Siege. *Bouchain* likewiſe underwent the ſame Fate, after ten Days open Trenches, notwithſtanding it was as well defended, by the Governor, Major General *Goveſtein*, as any Place can be, which has no Hopes of being relieved, and has but a weak Garriſon; which are reduced, before they ſurrender, to leſs than five Hundred Men.

If we may believe the *French* Accounts, they found in *Queſnoy*, a Hundred and ſixteen heavy Cannon, a great Number of Field-Pieces; forty Mortars; between four and five Hundred Thouſand Weight of Powder, and a proportionable Quantity of all Manner of Ammunition and Proviſions, amounting to the Value of three Millions of Livres: They pretend, alſo, that the Garriſon of the Town, compleated the Number of forty Battalions of the *Confederates*, which they had either deſtroy'd or made Priſoners ſince the Action of *Denain*: Of ſuch fatal Conſequence was that Defeat, as bad, or worſe than a pitched Battle!

The *Confederates* ſurprize Fort *Knocque*.

During the Siege of *Queſnoy*, a Detachment from the Garriſon of *Oſtend*, under the Command of the Partizan *La Rue*, undertook to ſurprize Fort *Knocque*, an important and ſtrong Poſt, ſituated in an Iſland, formed by the Junction of the Canal *Ypres* and *Furnes*, above *Dixmuyde*: He ſet out from *Oſtend* in the Night, between the Third and Fourth of *October*, with three Officers, ſix Serjeants, and about a Hundred and eighty Soldiers. Theſe marched by ſeveral By-ways; and on the Fifth at Night, Part of them found the Means to conceal themſelves in three little Houſes, between the four Draw-Bridges, of the Fort. There the Detachment remained till the Sixth in the Morning, at the opening of the Gates, when they poſſeſs'd themſelves, by the Means of Guides, of two Bridges near the Fort, after having killed the Centinels. Then having divided themſelves into four ſmall Bodies; the Firſt commanded by the Partizan *La Rue*, advanced with the utmoſt Expedition, and made ſure of one Gate; two other Bodies alſo poſſeſſed themſelves of two Gates, whilſt the Fourth went towards the Barracks, to oblige the Garriſon to ſurrender, which ſucceeded as well as could be wiſhed. The Governor, who was a Brigadier, and who had ſtarted out of Bed, upon the firſt Noiſe that was made, asked Quarter from the Window; and was made Priſoner, with the *Garriſon*, without any other Damage, on the *Allies* Side, than that of two Men killed, and one wounded. The Partizan *La Rue*, finding himſelf Maſter of the Fort, ſent away the *French* Garriſon that very Morning to *Ypres*; and made the Governor ſet out after them, having firſt obliged them him to ſign a Writing, whereby he acknowledged himſelf Priſoner of War, together with his whole Garriſon; conſiſting of three *French* Companies, and one of *Swiſs*.

Great Fidelity and Generoſity in an inferior Officer.

IN the Afternoon the Governor of *Ypres* advanced, at the Head of two Thouſand Men, and ſummoned the Partizan *La Rue* to ſurrender, offering him a conſiderable Reward, on that Condition: He even ſent a Captain to the Partizan, to tempt him with a Preſent of ten Thouſand Crowns down, and five Thouſand Livres *per Annum*, and a Regiment of Dragoons: But the Partizan generouſly refuſed it, and anſwered, that he was no Traitor, and that his Maſters were ſufficiently powerful to be able to make his Fortune. Brigadier *de Caris*, having been informed of this good Succeſs, immediately detached the Captain and Engineer *Bernonville*, with two Officers and fifty Men, to reinforce the Garriſon, and put them in a Condition to maintain the Fort; the Command whereof was given, proviſionally, to Lieutenant Colonel *Carpenter*. On the Thirteenth, General *Murray* ſent a Convoy of Meal to the Fort, under an *Eſcorte* of four Hundred Grenadiers, and advanced himſelf, with ſeven Battalions, within Cannon-Shot of *Ypres*, to ſuſtain them. He even paſſed the Night in the ſame Place, to wait for the four Hundred Grenadiers, who came next Day to rejoin him, after having ſeen the Convoy into the Fort.

A Deſign formed by the *Dutch*, proves abortive.

THE *Dutch*, encouraged by this Succeſs, had formed a Deſign of ſurprizing *Newport*, or *Furnes*; but were prevented from effecting it, by the Secret's being diſcovered to the Enemy, (as it is has been ſaid) by a great Man in Power. His Inclination, at leaſt, to betray it, is evident by a Letter he wrote to the late Lord *Bolingbroke*; a Copy whereof is in the *Report from the Committee of Secreſy*, and is as follows. “The Succeſs, ſays he, of “the Enterprize upon Fort *Knocque*, has encouraged the forming a Pro-“ject for ſurprizing *Newport* or *Furnes*; and the fortifying *Dixmuyde* is “made uſe of as a Pretence, for drawing together a Body of Troops, to “put that Deſign in Execution. If it be thought more for her Majeſty's Ser-“vice to prevent it, I am humbly of Opinion, ſome Means ſhould be “found, to give Advice of it to the Marſhal *de Villars*, who may poſſibly “think we owe him that good Office, in Requital of ſome Informations

“ your Lordſhips knows he has given me, with Deſign to ſerve her Ma-“ jeſty, and the Nation.”

During the Siege of *Bouchain*, Prince *Eugene*, who had incamped a ſufficient Time on the *Trouille*, where his Army ſuffered greatly, for Want of Forage, advanced as far *Soignics*, where he ſeparated his Troops, after the Surrender of *Bouchain*, leaving large Garriſons in the Places adjoining to the Enemy's new Conqueſts: The Marſhal *de Villars* imitated him therein, by putting alſo large Garriſons in thoſe Conqueſts. His Highneſs then quitted the Army, and went to the *Hague*, where he arrived the Firſt of *November*; and after having ſome Conference with the *States General*, took the Road to *Vienna*; leaving the *Dutch* Generals the Conduct of the Troops in the *Low Countries*, where his Highneſs never commanded afterwards.

A remarkable Incurſion into *France*, by Major-General *Groveſtein*.

We have now brought our Readers to the End of the Campaign 1712, in the *Netherlands*; the only One in the laſt War, wherein the *French* could boaſt of any Succeſs. Thanks to the Separation of the *Engliſh* Troops, and the Diſgrace of their ever-victorious General, the Duke of *Marlborough!* But before we abſolutely quit this Scene of Action, we muſt, by no Means, paſs over in Silence, an Incurſion, one of the boldeſt that could be imagined, which was made by Major General *Groveſtein*, through *Picardy*, *Champaigne*, and the Territory of *Metz*. Several Parties of Prince *Eugene*'s Army, had already alarmed the Frontiers of *Picardy*; when his Highneſs detatched about two Thouſand eight Hundred Horſe, under the Command of Major-General *Groveſtein*, on Pretence of ſending them to the Army of the *Empire*, but with Deſign, in Reality, to penetrate into *France*. This Officer, who, on ſeveral Occaſions had given indiſputable Proofs of his Bravery, and good Conduct, made his Detachment file off in divers little Bodies, the better to conceal his March; and they did not rendezvous, 'till they were twenty-five Leagues diſtant from the Camp. Then they marched on three Days, and as many Nights, without halting, but only ſome few Hours in the Night, to refreſh their Horſes. They paſſed between *Guiſe* and *Chapelle*, and marched through Part of the Dioceſes of *Rheims*, and *Chalons*, plundering all the Villages, and open Places which they met with on their Rout, or taking with them Hoſtages, from thoſe who agreed to pay a Ranſom for being ſpared. Having croſſed the *Aiſne*, they arrived the Thirteenth of *June* at St. *Menchou*, whoſe Suburbs they plundered. They committed the ſame Ravages in the *Verdunois*; and having entered *Lorraine*, they paſſed the *Maeſe* at St. *Michael*, and the *Moſelle* at *Pont*, *a Mouſſon*; from whence they directed their March towards the *Saar*. The Duke of *Wirtemberg*, who then commanded the Army of the *Empire*, had been apprized of this Incurſion, and was ordered to ſend a Detachment from his Army to join the Major-General, whoſe Detachment arrived in Sight of *Metz*, the Sixteenth of *June*, after having plundered eighteen Villages within the Territories of that City. The Marſhal *de Villars* was no ſooner informed of the Rout this Detachment had taken, than he ſent Monſ. *de St. Fremont*, in Purſuit of them, on one Hand, with four Thouſand Horſe; and diſpatched after them the Count *de Coigny*, with eight Regiments of Dragoons, on the other Hand; but it was to no Purpoſe. Major-General *Groveſtein* had the Start of them four and twenty Hours, which he well knew how to improve to the beſt Advantage; and he prevented the Peaſants, wherever he paſſed, from either ringing the Alarm-Bell, or taking up Arms, by intimidating them, by a Report, that Prince *Eugene* was at his Heels, at the Head of twenty-five Thouſand Men: Wherefore, he arrived at *Traerbach*, loaden with Money, Spoils, and Hoſtages; from whence he returned to the Army in *Brabant*, without being obliged to fire one ſingle Musket-Shot.

The Suſpenſion of Arms prolonged between *Great Britain* and *France*.

During theſe Tranſactions in the *Low Countries*, the Lord *Bolingroke* had been ſent to *France* by the *Queen*, to ſettle ſome important Points, ſtill depending between the two Courts; and amongſt the Reſt, concluded another Suſpenſion of Arms, between *Great Britain* and *France*, for four Months, *viz.* from the Twenty-ſecond of *Auguſt*, to the Twenty-ſecond of *December*. This Suſpenſion was proclaimed at *Paris*, the Twenty-fourth of *Auguſt*, *N. S.*

and at *London*, the 19th of the ſame Month, O. S. And before that Time was expired, it was prolonged for four Months more; *viz.* to the 22d of *April*; before the Expiration of which, the Treaty of *Utrecht* was ſigned.

HAVING mentioned the Treaty of *Utrecht*, it will naturally be expected, we ſhould give ſome Account of that memorable Tranſaction; but that has already been done ſo amply, by ſeveral Hiſtorians, that we ſhall only touch upon the principal Circumſtances relating to that Affair, and haſten on towards a Concluſion.

The *French* deliver in their Propoſals for a General Peace.

PURSUANT to this Reſolution, we ſhall only obſerve, that tho' divers of the *Plenipotentiaries* of the *Allies*, and thoſe of *France*, arrived at *Utrecht*, about the Middle of *January*; yet it was not till the 11th of *February* that the firſt General Conference was held; when the *French* Plenipotentiaries delivered in their Propoſals, to which they gave the following Title.

A particular Explanation *of the Offers of* France, *for a* General Peace, *to the Satisfaction of all the Parties concerned in the preſent* War.

which are received with indignation.

THESE Propoſals were received with great Indignation, and occaſioned ſeveral Conferences between the *Plenipotentiaries* of the *Allies*: Being, likewiſe, tranſmitted to *London* by the *Britiſh Plenipotentiaries*, they were received with almoſt as general an Indignation there. Accordingly, on the 15th of *February*, O. S. the Ld. *Hallifax* made a Motion, in the Houſe of Peers, for preſenting an Addreſs to the *Queen*, about the Offers of *France*, which he called, *Trifling, Arrogant, and Injurious to her Majeſty, and her Allies.* A Debate enſuing thereupon, ſome Noble Members, of that Auguſt Aſſemby, gave it as their Opinion; "That they ought to be rejected " with the utmoſt Indignation; and that, it plainly appeared, *France* had " no other *View* than to amuſe, and divide the *Allies*." Others ſaid, "It " was derogatory to her Majeſty's Honour, to enter into any Negotiations " whatſoever with that Crown, till her Majeſty's Title was acknowledg'd." And upon a Diviſion, it was reſolved, in an Addreſs to her Majeſty; "to " expreſs their juſt Indignation, at the diſhonourable Treatment of her " Majeſty by *France*, and their utmoſt Reſentment, at the Terms of Peace, " offered by the *French Plenipotentiaries* at *Utrecht*." It has even been ſaid, that ſome Lords, who bore no great Good-will to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the late Miniſtry, ſpoke ſtrenuouſly againſt them.

HOWEVER, on the 5th of *March*, N. S. the *Britiſh Plenipotentiaries* delivered in; "*The ſpecifick* Demands *of her Majeſty the Queen of* Great-Britain, *for what relates to* France:" And, all the Members of the *Grand Alliance*, having alſo given in their reſpective Demands, the *French Plenipotentiaries* promiſed to explain themſelves on that Head, on the Ninth. To that End, a General Conference was held that Day; when the *French* declared; That the ſaid Demands being very extenſive, they could not give in the Explanation they had promiſed, till they had received new Inſtructions from the Courts of *Verſailles*, and *Madrid*, wherefore they deſired a farther Reſpite of three Weeks, which was agreed to.

Difference ariſes concerning the manner of treating.

AT the Expiration thereof, *viz.* on the 30th, the *Plenipotentiaries* met, when thoſe of *France* declared, "That as they had communicated in writing, the *ſpecifick Offers* of the moſt *Chriſtian* King, and the *Allies*, likewiſe, had given theirs in writing, it was unneceſſary to continue treating " that Way; but, that they were ready to treat with the *Plenipotentiaries* " of the *Allies*, by Way of Conference." Hereupon, the Miniſters of the *Allies* declared; "That they expected an Anſwer in writing, as had been " promiſed." They inſiſted on the ſame again, on the 2d of *April*, in another Conference, and declared, "That they were unanimouſly of that Opinion;" The *French*, however, returned the ſame Anſwer as before. In ſhort, the General Conferences, which were to have been held twice every Week, were hereby ſuſpended; and the Publick knew nothing of any farther Steps made towards a Treaty, till the 6th of *June*, O. S. when the *Queen* of *Great-Britain* was pleaſed to communicate to her *Parlirment*, the *Terms*, upon which a *General Peace* might be concluded. Thus, while the General Conferences at *Utrecht* were at a Stand, becauſe the *French* would not return any Anſwer in writing, the Conditions of the Peace were upon the Anvil elſewhere; and the Congreſs had nothing to do, but to ſigh whatever ſhould be agreed upon, in the Cabinets of the Powers engaged in the War. In Effect, this Diſpute, whether they ſhould treat in writing, or by Word of Mouth, was generally believed to be ſtarted, and improved, with no other Intent, but to amuſe the *Allies*, and gain Time for private Negotiations.

THE 27th of *June*, the Biſhop of *Briſtol* communicated to the Miniſters of the *Allies* at *Utrecht*, the Terms which the *French* King had been *prevailed* upon to offer to the *Confederates*; to which thoſe Miniſters made no other Anſwer, than that they would acquaint their reſpective Maſters therewith, and wait for new Orders. The ſame Day, his Excellency had a private Conference, with the *Plenipotentiaries* of the *States*, and repreſented to them, the Neceſſity of a Suſpenſion of Arms, in the *Netherlands*, in Order to facilitate the Concluſion of the Treaty.

Difference ariſes between one of the *French* and *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries.

IT was then believed, and commonly reported, that the *French Plenipotentiaries* would make new Overtures for a *General Peace*, and for a Suſpenſion of Arms; but the Negotiations at *Utrecht* ſtill continued at a Stand; and an unlucky Difference that happened ſome Time after, between Monſ. *Meſnager*, one of the *Plenipotentiaries* of *France*, and the Count *de Rechteren*, one of thoſe of the *States*, which made no ſmall Diſturbance, was the Occaſion, or, at leaſt, furniſhed a new Pretence, for farther ſuſpending the General Conferences: The *French* having declared they could not renew them till their Sovereign had received Satisfaction about that Affair; which he required in ſuch Terms, as the *States* did not think fit to comply with. This Diſpute was induſtiouſly kept on foot, the whole Remainder of the Year 1712.

During this Interval, the Lord *Lexington* was ſent to *Madrid*; where he was preſent at King *Philip*'s making a ſolemn Renunciation, of all the Claims for himſelf and Pretenſions, and his Succeſſors, which either he or they had, or might have, for the future, to the Crown of *France*. This Renunciation was made on the 5th of *October*, and confirmed by the General *Cortez*, or the Aſſembly of the *States*, of the Kingdom of *Spain*, which had been ſummoned for that Purpoſe: And as this is the Foundation, on which the whole Fabrick of the Peace ſtands, it was couch'd in the ſtrongeſt Terms poſſible.

THIS neceſſary Preliminary being concluded, in the Form, and Manner, as deſired by the Queen of *Great-Britain* and King *Philip* having long before given to the *Elector* of *Bavaria* the Propriety, and Sovereignty of the *Netherlands*; whereby he extricated himſelf, at once, from all the Difficulties wherein he might have been involved, with Relation to the Barrier to the *States General*, in thoſe Provinces; it was believed his Miniſters would have been admitted at the Congreſs; but the *Allies* would not conſent to it: inſomuch, that King *Philip* had not any Miniſter at *Utrecht*, even at the Time, when the Negociations for a Peace, ſeem'd to draw towards a Concluſion.

NOTWITHSTANDING the general Conferences were ſuſpended, as we have obſerved above, on Pretence of the Diſpute between Monſr. *Meſnager*, and the Count *de Rechteren*, the Negotiations went on, by the Interpoſition and good Offices of the *Britiſh* Miniſters, who, ſince the Suſpenſion of Arms with *France*, had acted as Mediators: And the *States General* being very much preſſed to come into the *Queen*'s Meaſures, their Plenipotentiaries, about the Beginning of *October*, communicated to thoſe of *Great-Britain* a *new Plan* for a *Peace*, in which they declared: "That, " for the Good of *Peace*, their *High Mightineſſes* were willing to yield " *Liſle* to *France*, and to recede from their Pretenſions to *Doway*, *Valenciennes*, and *Maubeuge*, which they had hitherto inſiſted upon having, provided *Conde* and *Tournay* were included in their Barrier; the *Tariffs* " of 1664 reſtored; *Sicily* yielded to the *Emperor*; and *Straſburgh* to " the *Empire*."

A Plan for a Peace propoſed by the *Dutch*.

THIS Propoſal was immediately tranſmitted to the Court of *Great-Britain*, where it met with a favourable Reception, and was look'd upon as more reaſonable than any of their former Schemes. In the mean Time, the Affairs of *Portugal* having a very ill Aſpect; their Forces being by no Means able to make Head againſt the *Spaniards*, now they were deprived of the Aſſiſtance of the *Britiſh* Troops, a Treaty for a Suſpenſion of Arms, for four Months, was concluded at *Utrecht*, between the Miniſters of the *Moſt Chriſtian* King, and thoſe of *Portugal*.

DURING theſe Tranſactions, the Earl of *Strafford* had taken a Trip to *England*, where he ſtaid till the latter End of *November*, when having obtained a *new Plan*, containing her Majeſty's laſt Intentions as to the *Peace*, he embark'd for *Holland*, and arriv'd at the *Hague*, the ſixth of *December*, N. S. Next Day, his Excellency made a Viſit to the *Grand Penſionary*; after which, having communicated this *new Plan* to the *States*, he deſired a poſitive Anſwer to it; as being the utmoſt Conceſſions that were to be expected from *France*, and ſuch as her Majeſty had not obtained without great Difficulty: So *haughty* and *elate* were the *French* grown, and *ſo much* was their *Tone changed*, since the Suſpenſion of Arms, and Separation of the Forces of *Great-Britain*!

The Earl of *Strafford* offers the *Dutch* another new Plan.

HIS Excellency told their *High-Mightineſſes*, at the ſame Time; "That he wiſh'd the *Love of War*, and the *private Intereſt* of *ſome Perſons*, had never given Occaſion for a Coldneſs in that Friendſhip, which might have proved fatal to their *State*; and might yet prove ſo, if the laſt Offers now made, on the Part of her Majeſty, for re-eſtabliſhing a perfect Union with the *States*, ſhould not be accepted: That it was apparent, the Irreſolution of their *High-Mightineſſes* had been attended with very unhappy Accidents; and that her Majeſty was very deſirous, they would, at Length, fix upon ſome Propoſals, which might be reaſonable in themſelves; and of ſuch a Nature, that in the unfortunate Situation wherein Affairs then ſtood, they might be obtained of *France*." He added, "That he had alſo brought with him, a *Plan*, of a *new Treaty of Succeſſion* and *Barrier*, and muſt inſiſt upon having this Treaty ſigned before the Peace; for in the former Treaty of Barrier, many Things were inſerted, to the Diſadvantage of *Great-Britain*, and which could neither be reconciled to the Letter, or the Deſign of the *Grand Alliance*: Neither were they conformable to any Principles, upon which the preſent Confederacy was made, and the War begun.

To conclude, he told them, "That, notwithſtanding all the Provocations, and all the Delays, on the Part of the *States*, the *Queen* had, hitherto, kept the Negociation open; but ſhe thought ſhe had now retarded it long enough, and poſſibly too long, in good Policy: That, therefore, the Offers her Majeſty now made were her ultimate Reſolutions; that this was the laſt time ſhe would addreſs herſelf to their *High Mightineſſes*, in Caſe they formed new Delays; and did not anſwer her Majeſty's good Intentions, for their own Intereſts." His Excellency ſaid farther; "Her Majeſty alſo expected the Concurrence of the *States*, in all ſhe had ſtipulated for his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Savoy*; as likewiſe in obliging the *Emperor* to a Neutrality in *Italy*, and to withdraw his Troops from *Catalonia*."

THIS new *Plan* being communicated to the reſpective Provinces of the *Republick*, and the *States General* ſhewing an Inclination to comply with the *Queen*'s Meaſures, ſome Explanations and Reſtrictions only were inſiſted upon. This Affair was warmly debated, by the *States* of *Holland*; who had ſeveral Meetings before they could come to a Reſolution, through the Diviſions amongſt the ſeveral Cities of that Province. The Majority were for rejecting the *Plan*, as diſadvantagious to the *Republick*, and for continuing the War; but *Amſterdam* being of another Opinion, and the Sentiments of that City being always of great Weight with the *States*, the moſt prudent Members of the Aſſembly propoſed the Deputies returning home, and adviſing with their Principals, to the End that the Reſolutions of that Pro-

The *States* conſent to the *new* Plan.

Provinces might be unanimous, if poſſible. During this Interval, the Earl of *Strafford* made a Tour to *Amſterdam*, where he had divers ſucceſsful Conferences with the leading Magiſtrates of that City; and on the 29th of *December*, the *States General* came to a Reſolution to comply with the *Queen*'s Meaſures, whereof they gave her Majeſty Notice, in a very ſubmiſſive Letter.

Her Majeſty expreſs'd her Satisfaction thereat, in her Anſwer of the 7th of *January*, O. S. towards the Concluſion whereof, however, ſhe told them, "She was ſorry ſhe was not in a Condition to ſupport, both their Intereſts, "and thoſe of the other *Allies*, ſo effectually as ſhe could have done the "Spring before." This Anſwer contributed very much to the Haſtening the Succeſs of the Negociations; inſomuch that the *Britiſh* and *Dutch* Miniſters had divers Conferences; in order to concert a new Treaty, for the Guaranty of the Succeſſion of the Crown, in the Proteſtant Line of *Hanover*, and the Barrier to be granted to the *States*; which was concluded, and ſigned, on the 30th of *January* N. S. and ſent to *England* for its Ratification, as alſo to the reſpective Provinces of the *Republick*, for the ſame End. In that Treaty, the Number of Ships and Troops, with which each Party was to aſſiſt the other, in Caſe of Neceſſity, was ſtipulated; as alſo the Places wherein the *States* ſhould have Garriſons for their Barriers were nominated, and the Revenues for their Maintenance aſſigned: It was likewiſe agreed, that the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* ſhould be upon the ſame Foot, in Point of Trade, in the *Netherlands*.

A new Treaty of Succeſſion, and Barrier ſigned, between *Great Britain*, and the *States*.

After the Signing this Treaty, the Negociations were carried on with greater Expedition than before; and ſeveral important *Preliminaries* ſettled, which till then had prevented a general Treaty. The Miniſters of the *Emperor*, and *France* entered into a Negociation for evacuating *Catalonia*, and the Neutrality of *Italy*. The *States General* were likewiſe prevailed upon, to grant Paſports for the Miniſters of *Spain*; as alſo for thoſe deſired by *France*, for the *Electors* of *Cologn*, and *Bavaria*. The Difference between Monſieur *Meſnager*, and the Count de *Rechteren* was likewiſe adjuſted: In ſhort, all the Difficulties, which obſtructed the general Conferences were removed.

Affairs having taken this favourable Aſpect, the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, in a Conference, held the 13th of *March*, made a Speech to the Miniſters of the *Allies*, wherein he put them in Mind: "That the Congreſs had been open-"ed fourteen Months, in order for a Peace, wherefore it was high time to "bring tha great work to a Concluſion: That her Majeſty had obſerved "with ſome Diſſatisfaction the Slowneſs and Delays wherewith they had pro-"ceeded in the Negotiations; ſo that ſhe was reſolved to conclude *her* "*Peace*, without any farther Delay; being perſuaded that the other *Allies* "would follow her Example, to the End, that the *Peace* might be gene-"ral; and that, in Caſe any of them were not yet ready, a convenient "Time ſhould be reſerved for them."

To this the Count *Zinzendorff*, one of the *Imperial* Plenipotentiaries, anſwer'd; "That the Propoſal made by the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries was of "ſuch great Importance, that it required ſome Time to conſider of it, and "to be prepared to declare themſelves on that Subject, in the following "Conferences; at leaſt, it did ſo, on the Part of the *Emperor* and the *Em-*"*pire*; and that it were to be wiſh'd the *Peace* might prove general; to "which the *Allies* had ſufficiently ſhown their Inclination, by the Advances "they had made and their Eaſineſs in coming to an Agreement upon ſe-"veral Points."

The Dukes of *Berry*, and *Orleans*, renounce their Pretenſions to the Crown of *Spain*.

The *Britiſh* Miniſters, nevertheleſs, fixed the 25th of *March*, as the laſt Day, to which their Inſtructions would allow them to defer Signing the *Peace*. In the mean While the ſeveral Inſtruments, relating to the Evacuation of *Catalonia*, and the Neutrality of *Italy* (to which the *Queen* was Guarantee) were ſigned by her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries, and thoſe of the *Emperor*, *France*, and *Savoy*. Theſe Difficulties being removed, the *French* Court agreed, that the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleans*, ſhould make a ſolemn Re-

Renunciation of the Crown of *Spain*, in the *Parliament* of *Paris*, which was performed accordingly, with great Ceremony; this having been inſiſted on by the Court of *Great Britain*, as the moſt effectual Means, to prevent the Union of *France* and *Spain*, under one Sovereign.

THE *Imperial* Miniſters, however, ſtill refuſed to come into the Meaſures propoſed; wherefore the laſt Courier which the *French* Plenipotentiaries had ſent to their Court, returning on the 6th of *April*, with freſh Inſtructions from his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty, whereby they were impower'd to remove ſome Difficulties, which principally obſtructed the Signing of the *Peace*, on the Side of the *States General*, the *French* Plenipotentiaries had a long Conference the next Day with thoſe of *Great Britain*. This done, the latter had alſo a Conference with the Miniſters of the *States*, and thoſe of the *Emperor*, and the reſt of the *Allies*, wherein they ſaid, That as a ſufficient Time had been allow'd the ſeveral Miniſters, to receive Inſtructions from their Courts, they hoped they were ready to ſign their reſpective Treaties, the *Tueſday* following, being the 11th of *April*, on which they had reſolved to ſign theirs.

HEREUPON Count *Zinzendorff* declared, that the Plenipotentiaries of the *Emperor*, and the *Empire* were not ready, neither could they conſent to a Peace, without the Reſtoration of *Strasburgh*, nor admit ſeveral of the Pretenſions of the *French*, in Relation to the *Electors* of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*. The Miniſters of *Portugal*, *Pruſſia*, and *Savoy*, were altogether ſilent, having agreed before with the *French*, to ſign at the ſame Time as thoſe of *Great Britain*; and thoſe of the *States* declared, they would acquaint their reſpective Maſters with what had been ſaid: At the ſame Time the *Imperial* Miniſters made a farther Declaration, that they were ordered to *proteſt* againſt the *Peace*, on the Foot whereon it was then projected.

The *Imperial* Miniſters proteſt againſt the *Peace*.

IN the mean While, the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries having conferred amongſt themſelves, deputed three of their Members to the *Hague*, who, immediately upon their Arrival there, had an Interview with the *Penſionary*, and afterwards with the Deputies of the *States*, to whom they communicated the Declarations made by the *Britiſh* Miniſters, and the State of the Negotiation. This Report was communicated the ſame Day, by the *Penſionary*, to the *States* of *Holland*, who were extraordinarily aſſembled, and they declared for *Peace*, and that their Plenipotentiaries ſhould have full Power to ſign it. Next Morning, the Inſtructions drawn up for the ſaid Plenipotentiaries were communicated to the *States* of *Holland*, and being approved by them, were delivered to the Plenipotentiaries, who immediately returned to *Utrecht*.

DURING theſe Tranſactions, Count *Zinzendorff* went to the *Hague*, where he uſed all poſſible Means to perſuade the *States* to put off the Signing of the *Peace*, 'till he had received an Anſwer to an Expreſs he had diſpatch'd to *Vienna*; he declared beſides that if the *States* ſigned before his Maſter, his *Imperial* Majeſty would immediately withdraw his Troops out of the *Netherlands*. His Remonſtrances, and Declarations, however, were ineffectual; wherefore he again proteſted againſt the *Peace*, as he had before done at *Utrecht*, whither he returned the ſame Evening, and found the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries had adjuſted ſeveral Articles, relating to their Commerce, with thoſe of *France*.

ON the 11th of *April*, *N. S.* the Miniſters of the *Proteſtant* Princes, met together in the Morning, and drew up a Repreſentation in Favour of the poor *Proteſtants* of *France*, which they delivered to the *Britiſh* Miniſters, deſiring them to deliver it to thoſe of *France*, as was done accordingly. The *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries went afterwards to Count *Zinzendorff*, and told him they were going to ſign the *Peace*, and ſhew'd him the *Plan* they had ſtipulated with the *French*, for the *Emperor* and the *Empire*, 'till the firſt of *June*. From thence they proceeded to the Houſes of the other Miniſters of the *Allies*, to whom they made the ſame Declaration. At Two in the Afternoon, the Miniſters of *France* went to the Biſhop of *Briſtol*'s, where the *Treaties* of *Peace* and *Commerce* between her Majeſty and the *Moſt Chriſtian* King were ſigned.

A Repreſentation made in Favour of the *French Proteſtants*.

ſigned. The Miniſters of the Duke of *Savoy* ſigned the Treaty about Four; as did thoſe of *Pruſſia* about Eight. The *Portugueze* ſigned the Treaty about Midnight; and it was paſt One in the Morning, when the Plenipotentiaries of the *States* ſigned theirs. On the other Hand, the Miniſters of the *Emperor* and *Empire* expreſs'd the greateſt Reſentment, that the *Allies* ſhould conclude a Peace without their Conſent, and pretend to preſcribe Conditions to them; accordingly they gave out, that they would ſtill carry on the War, and put all to the Hazard, rather than to ſubmit to ſuch Uſage; but they were ſoon oblig'd to comply, even upon worſe Terms than they might then have had, as we ſhall find hereafter.

The Peace being concluded, as has been obſerved above, the *Parliament* met the 9th of *April, O. S.* when the *Queen*, in a moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, gave *both Houſes* an Account of the Succeſs of the Negotiations at *Utrecht*; and the two following Days, the *two Houſes* waited upon her Majeſty, with their congratulatory Addreſſes: Theſe were follow'd ſoon after by thoſe of ſeveral Corporations, notwithſtanding the *Terms* of the *Peace* were hardly known to them at that Time.

The Ratifications of the *Treaties* of *Peace* and *Commerce* met with ſome Oppoſition at the Council-board; but it was ſoon got over, and they were ſent to be exchanged at *Utrecht*: This being done, and they being brought to *London*, the *Queen* ſign'd a Proclamation on the 4th of *May*, being the ſame Day of the Month, on which the War had been proclaimed eleven Years before, for publiſhing the Peace; which was accordingly performed the next Day, at *London*, with the uſual Ceremonies; and ſoon after in all the Cities and Market-Towns in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*. On the 9th of *May*, her Majeſty communicated the ſaid *Treaties* of *Peace* and *Commerce*, between *Great-Britain* and *France*, and *Spain*, to the *Houſe* of *Commons*, which occaſioned another Addreſs of Thanks from the *Houſe*.

The Peace proclaimed all over *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

As we are haſtening as faſt as is poſſible towards a Concluſion, we ſhall not trouble our Readers with the Detail of the ſeveral Articles in theſe Treaties, which undoubtedly they muſt have ſeen elſewhere; we ſhall, therefore, only obſerve, that thoſe Articles therein, which were really advantagious to that Nation, though far ſhort of what we had reaſon to expect from our repeated, and uninterrupted Succeſſes, and even to what we might have had at *Gertruydenberg*, were entirely owing to the indefatigable Labours, Courage, and Conduct of our invincible *Hero*, the Great Duke of *Marlborough*. We muſt not, however, omit, that notwithſtanding theſe Treaties had the Sanction of being approved by *both Houſes* of *Parliament*, in an Addreſs to the *Queen*, they were receved with an almoſt general Diſguſt and Murmuring throughout the whole Nation. The Miniſterial Party, indeed, called that Addreſs, the *United Voice of the People*; but in Order to be ſet right in that Affair, we need but to compare it with what the *Lords* ſaid, in their firſt Addreſs to his late Majeſty King *George* I. viz. *It is by no Means to be imputed to the Nation in general:* And what the *Commons* ſaid thereof, in leſs than a Year after; *We are ſenſibly touch'd, not only with the Diſappointment, but with the Reproach brought upon this Nation, by the unjuſtifiable Concluſion of a War, which was carried on at ſo great an Expence, and was attended with ſuch unparallel'd Succeſſes: But as that Diſhonour cannot, in Juſtice, be imputed to the whole Nation, ſo we firmly hope, and believe, that through Your Majeſty*'s *great Wiſdom, and the faithful Endeavours of Your* Commons, *the Reputation of theſe Kingdoms will, in due Time, be vindicated, and reſtored.*

We muſt now take a curſory View of the State of Affairs between the *Imperialiſts* and the *French*: We have already ſeen, that the Peace ſigned at *Utrecht*, between moſt of the *Allies*, *France*, and King *Philip*, had re-eſtabliſhed Tranquillity in the *Low Countries*, which for twelve Years ſucceſſively had been the Scene of the War; but as the *Emperor*, and the *Empire* would not agree to the Terms offered them, Hoſtilities continued between them and *France*, who march'd with their Forces to the *Rhine*, and the *Moſelle*; where they drew together two Armies, under the Command of the Marſhal de *Villars*, and the Marſhal de *Beſons*.

The State of Affairs in *Germany*.

The *Emperor* being thus oblig'd to continue the War, intruſted the Safety of the *Empire* to the Conduct and Care of Prince *Eugene*. His *Imperial* Majeſty had made earneſt Remonſtrances to the Diet of *Ratisbon*, and all the Princes had made him the faireſt Promiſes in the World; inſomuch that he had Reaſon to expect he ſhould have one of the fineſt Armies in the World, that had been ſeen a long Time; but when theſe Promiſes were to have been put in Execution, Prince *Eugene* found but too ſoon how much he muſt abate in his Reckoning of the Number expected.

The Troops which had ſerved in the *Low Countries* the Campaign before, paſſed the *Maeſe* the 4th of *May* at *Ruremonde*, and the *Rhine* the 18th at *Mentz*; and arrived on the 20th in the Neighbourhood of *Philipsbourgh*. Prince *Eugene*, who had a Mind to form three Armies, one between *Cologn* and *Coblentz*, another between *Coblentz* and *Mentz*, and a third within the Lines of *Etlingen*, arrived at *Mulberg* the 24th the ſame Month. He ſpent that whole Day in viſiting the Lines; and the 26th he detach'd Ten thouſand Men, under the Command of General *Vanbonne*, to poſſeſs themſelves of the Paſſes of the *Black Foreſt*; and having received Intelligence, that the Marſhal *de Villars* would make ſome Attempt on that Side, he ſent thither a ſecond Detachment, under the Conduct of Monſieur *Phull*.

Prinice *Eugene*'s Deſign was to have croſs'd the *Rhine* at *Philipsburgh*; but the Marſhal *de Villars*, who had received Intelligence thereof, and was reſolved to prevent the *Imperialiſts* carrying the War into the Territories of *France*, uſed ſo much Expedition, that he got the Start of his Highneſs; and poſted himſelf between *Philipsburg* and *Landau*, in ſuch a Manner, that on one Hand he hindered the Prince from paſſing the *Rhine*, and on the other, he prevented his throwing any Reinforcement into *Landau*, the Siege whereof had been reſolved on by the Court of *France*: Inſomuch that the Marſhal *de Villars*, poſting himſelf from the Lines of the *Loutre* to *Manheim*, with his Head-Quarters at *Spires*, the Marſhal *de Beſons* poſſeſſed himſelf of all the Poſts round about *Landau*, which was inveſted the 11th of *June*.

Landau inveſted.

Prince *Alexander* of *Wirtemberg*, who commanded in the Fortreſs, had long been taking all poſſible Precautions for making a vigorous Reſiſtance; being fully perſuaded, that if the War continued, the Siege thereof would be the firſt Enterprize the *French* would undertake. He added to the Fortifications of the Place another covered Way, and made *Lunettes* or *Fleches* at each ſaliant Angle; beſides which he built an Outwork which he named the *Fort of Juſtice*: His Garriſon conſiſted of twelve Battallions, three Squadrons, and one independent Company.

Whilst every Thing was preparing for making this Siege without Oppoſition, the Marſhal *de Villars* cauſed ſeveral Detachments to attack *Keyſerslautern*, the Fort of *Manheim*, and the Caſtles of *Lignange*, and *Volſtein*, whereof they made themſelves Maſters divers ways. In the mean While Prince *Eugene*, who had by no Means Forces enough to oppoſe all theſe Enterprizes, ſent Courier upon Courier to the Diet at *Ratisbon*, and to *Vienna*, to demand the ſeveral Sums which the Princes of the *Empire* were to furniſh for the Military Cheſt; and to haſten the March of the Troops they were to ſend him. But the Diet, who had promiſed above Four Millions of Crowns, met with great Oppoſition from the Miniſters of divers Princes; which convinced Prince *Eugene*, that he muſt look out for other Supplies; and that, notwithſtanding his Army, according to the Number which had been ſettled and agreed on, was to amount to 180,000 Men, he muſt not depend upon having two Thirds of them. Thus this great General, for Want of being ſupported as he ought, was oblig'd to make as diſagreeable a Campaign in *Germany*, as he had the Year before in the *Low Countries*.

Not being able then to prevent, or any ways to obſtruct the Siege of *Landau*, his Highneſs diſtributed his Troops, during that Time, in the following Manner: Monſieur *de Vaubonne*, General of the Cavalry, commanded in the *Black Foreſt*, with Fifteen Squadrons, and Eight Battallions, to guard the Paſſes, againſt the Body commanded by the Chevalier d'*Asfeldt*, in the *Upper Alſatia*: General *Neipperg* commanded from *Tobet* to *Linkenheim*, with a Squadron of the Guards of *Wirtemberg*, a Detachment of 300 Horſe, and 19 Battalions: The Marquis of *Bareith* had the Command from *Linkenheim* to *Graben*, near *Philipsburgh*, with 40 Squadrons: Count *Fets*, General of the Cavalry, from *Graben* to *Manheim*, with nine Squadrons, and twenty-nine Battalions; and Count *Vehlen* from *Manheim* to *Mein* with eighty-two Squadrons, and eight Battalions: General *Bulau* commanded the Troops of *Hanover*, which were near *Mentz*, to the Number of twenty-nine Squadrons, and ſixteen Battalions: Prince *Frederick* of *Wirtemberg* had under his Conduct the Troops of that Dutchy, conſiſting of four Squadrons, and five Battallions; and General *Milkau* was poſted near *Aſchaffenburgh* with nine Squadrons, and ſeven Battalions of *Saxons*. All theſe Troops, whereof the Army of the *Empire* was compoſed, amounted together to 220 Squadrons, and 85 Battalions, whoſe only Deſign, as may be ſeen by their Diſpoſition, was to guard the Paſſes of the *Rhine*.

Landau ſurrenders.

The Duke of *Wirtemberg*'s Conduct juſtified.

THE Siege of *Landau* laſted till the 21ſt of *Auguſt*, when the Capitulation was ſigned; thus the Prince of *Wirtemberg* defended the Place for fifty ſix Days after the Opening the Trenches. Nevertheleſs there were ſome Perſons who pretended, that this General might have held out longer; and that he might have made more Sallies; and that, after all, the worſt that could have befallen him, would have been to have been made Priſoner of War; that is, they blame him, for having ſpared his Troops, in Hopes of being relieved, as Prince *Eugene* had promiſed him, and ſent him poſitive Word ſeveral Times. Theſe Perſons don't conſider, that Mines are only made to deſtroy the Enemy's Works, without expoſing the Soldiers of the Garriſon; wherefore, they cannot accuſe the Prince of having been too ſparing of the Mines, whereof he made as advantagious a Uſe as he poſſibly could; whereby he gave Prince *Eugene* Time to have relieved him, had it been in his Power. Did thoſe, who pretend he might have held out longer, examine the Magazines which were exhauſted, without mentioning that one Third of the Garriſon had no Fire-Arms? Thus are Generals often blamed, without diving into the Reaſons of their Conduct!

After the Reduction of *Landau*, the *French* Generals reſolved upon undertaking the Siege of *Friburgh*. This was an important Enterprize; the *Imperialiſts* had old Lines, which covered that Place, and had been at Work 4 Months in fortifying them: To this End they made double Intrenchments, which began at *Homberg*, and extended to the Outworks of *Friburgh*, near the Gate of *Suabia*; theſe Intrenchments were very high and ſteep, and reach'd the whole Lenght of the Mountain of *Roſcof*. The *Imperialiſts* had a Camp upon this Mountain, fortify'd by ſeveral Redoubts; and from the very Beginning of the Campaign, General *Vaubonne* had been ordered to look carefully to the Defence of theſe Intrenchments, with a Body of between 17 and 18000 Men. In Order to this, he poſſeſs'd himſelf of all the Paſſes by which the Enemy could penetrate to *Friburgh*, and had other Lines thrown upon the Mountain of *Hohlgraben*, where there already was a Fort, within three Leagues of *Friburgh*.

NOTWITHSTANDING all theſe Impediments, the Marſhal *de Villars* ſucceeded in his Deſign of forcing this Poſt, by the Help of a Feint, which put the Cheat upon Prince *Eugene*. At the very ſame Time that the Marſhal had given out all the neceſſary Orders for the Attack of theſe Lines, he made Motions altogether contrary thereto; he marched towards *Strasburgh*, and having ſpread a Report, that he had a Deſign upon *Mentz*, he drew together a Number of Pioneers, as if he intended to attack the Lines of *Etlingen*. This was the Enterprize it was moſt reaſonable to think he would undertake, and therefore his Highneſs imagined it to be his real Deſign; and accordingly he drew his Troops together on that Side, to put a Stop to the Career of the *French*. In the mean While, the Marſhal *de Villars* was at *Strasburgh*, where he gave Entertainments and Balls; but whilſt he was believed to be wholly taken up with Dancing, he ſet out with the Army, leaving the Marquis *d'Alegre* at *Offenburgh*, to keep the *Imperialiſts* in a continual Alarm, in their Lines at *Homberg*, whilſt the Marſhal *de Beſons*, poſted near *Fort Louis*, amuſed Prince *Eugene* in thoſe of *Etlingen*.

The *French* force the Lines of *Roſcof*,

On the 20th the Army of the Marſhal *de Villars* arrived in Sight of the Lines of *Roſcof*, where they found the Count *du Bourg*, who had marched before, and who, having taken a View of the Intrenchments, had made the Diſpoſitions for attaking them in three different Places. Theſe Attacks had the deſired Succeſs; the Lines were forced, and ten Battallions which guarded them retired to *Friburgh*; whilſt Monſr. *Vaubonne*, with his Body, which might have made Head againſt an Army, incamped beyond *Rotweil*, where Prince *Eugene* joyned him, in order to cover *Suabia*, leaving the Duke of *Wirtenberg* to guard the Lines of *Etlingen*.

and beſiege *Friburgh*,

After the forcing the Lines of *Roſcof*, the *French* met with nothing to prevent their Beſieging *Friburgh*. This City, the Capital of *Briſgaw*, had been regularly fortify'd by the *French*, who had been in Poſſeſſion of it from 1677, till the Peace of *Ryſwick*. It is almoſt a regular Octogon, fortify'd after the Manner of the celebrated *Vauban*. The Ditches, on one Side, are filled with running Water, and are dry on the Side of the Mountain which commands it; but there are four Forts built upon this Mountain, which command each other. The firſt is the Caſtle, which commands the City; next the Fort of the *Eagle*; then the Fort of the *Star*; and laſtly Fort St. *Peter*, which is on the Top of the Mountain. The Baron *d'Arſh* commanded in the Town, with a Garriſon of fifteen Battallions, and 500 Horſe; and he acquired a great Reputation by the gallant Defence he made, from the firſt of *October* to the Sixteenth of *November*, although he was attack'd with all poſſible Vigour, both on the Side of the Town, and at the Fort of St. *Peter*. Prince *Eugene* did all that lay in his Power to relieve the Place, but beſides the Advantage of the Ground, the Marſhal *de Villars* covered himſelf with a double Intrenchment; wherefore his Highneſs was oblig'd to leave *Friburgh* to rely upon its own Strength. Hereupon, every Thing being ready, on the Firſt of *November*, for a general Aſſault, the Baron *d'Arſch* hung out two white Flags, and ſent a Letter by a Magiſtrate to the Marſhal *de Villars*. He acquainted him therein, that he was retired into the Caſtle with his beſt Troops, and that he abandoned the City to his Direction, and recommended to his Mercy about 2000 Sick and Wounded, with 300 Soldiers who guarded the Breaches, and a great Number of Servants, Women, Children and Equipages. This Officer had taken this Reſolution, becauſe he was ſatisfy'd Monſr. *de Villars*, if he capitulated, would require him to ſurrender the Forts, which he had no Mind to deliver up without ſome Advantage. The *French* immediately entered the City, which they treated with Moderation enough; but in order to oblige the Baron *d'Arſch* to deliver up the Forts, Monſr. *de Villars* threatned either to ſend back to him the Sick and Wounded, Servants and Women, *&c.* or to ſet them upon the Eſplanade, and expoſe them to the Fury of the Bombs and the Cannon. This Declaration of the Enemy's gave Riſe to ſome Parleys, wherein the Governour obtained a Suſpenſion of Arms for ſome Days, and ſent to Prince *Eugene* to receive his Orders. This Negotiation laſted thus fifteen Days, at the End of which he obtained a very honourable Capitulation, both for the Troops that had retired into the Forts, and for thoſe he had left behind in the Town.

which ſurrenders.

1714.

The *Emperor* concludes a Peace with *France*.

THIS was the laſt Action of this War, for the *Empire* finding themſelves unable to ſtop the Progreſs of the *French* Arms, a Treaty of Peace was again ſet on Foot, which was managed wholly by the two Generals, Prince *Eugene*, and the Marſhal *de Villars*. By this Treaty, which was concluded and ſigned the Sixth of *March* following, the *Emperor* was obliged to quit his Pretenſions to *Landau*, and for the Reſt, the *Rhine* was agreed to be the Barrier between the *Empire* and *France*; and the other Articles were conformable to the Treaty of *Ryſwick*.

It is now Time to return to our other *Hero* the Duke of *Marlborough*, whom we left Abroad in his *voluntary Exile*, and who was now beginning to have ſome Thoughts of his Return Home: What might induce his Grace to form

The ſuppoſed Cauſe of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Return to *England*.

this Deſign juſt at this Juncture, beſides the natural Love every Man has to his native Country, and his Family, is not ſo eaſy to determine, and has given Riſe to various Conjectures. We ſhall not pretend to decide which of them was beſt grounded, but only mention one which ſeems not wholly deſtitute of Probability. The Suſpenſion of Arms agreed on with *France*, excluſive of the *Allies*; the fatal Separation of the *Engliſh* Troops from the *Confederates*, which occaſioned the irreparable Misfortune at *Denain*, the ſhameful Abandoning the brave *Catalonians*, and the clandeſtine and injuſtifiable Meaſures entered into with the Court of *France*, to force in a Manner the *Allies* to accept what Terms the *Grand Monarque* would give them, and to forego all the Advantages they had gained by an expenſive, tedious, bloody and ſucceſsful War, made it not altogether unreaſonable to apprehend, that the then Miniſtry had entered into ſome private Engagements with his *Moſt Chriſtian* Majeſty, not only deſtructive to the Liberties of *Europe* in general, but even to thoſe of this Nation in particular. In ſhort, it was ſtrongly believed that a Scheme was formed for ſetting aſide the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, and the *New-Modelling* the Army, by diſplacing ſuch Officers as were known to be beſt affected to that illuſtrious Family, without having any Regard to their Merit or long Services, confirmed moſt People in that Belief. If this was the Caſe, no Doubt, but the Friends and Well-wiſhers to the *Hanover* Succeſſion had a watchful Eye upon all their Motions, and entered into other Meaſures to prevent their traiterous Deſigns taking Place, and to aſſert and maintain the Right of the *Electoral* Houſe, when the *Queen*'s Demiſe ſhould entitle them to enter into Poſſeſſion thereof; which her ill State of Health made it reaſonable to imagine would happen before long. This being premiſed, it will be natural to ſuppoſe, that the immediate Return of the Duke of *Marlborough*, to put himſelf at the Head of the Well-affected, in Caſe any Inſurrection ſhould have happened in the *Pretender*'s Favour, at her Majeſty's Deceaſe, was one of the firſt Things reſolved on; and as his Grace had early and juſt Intelligence how Matters went, by the Means of his Son-in-Law, the Earl of *Sunderland*, General *Stanhope*, and General *Cadogan*, and, beſides, had a ſtrict and regular Correſpondence with the Court of *Hanover*, it is to be believed this had been agreed on with that Court; and conſequently it will be eaſy to account for his being conſtantly in a Readineſs, immediately to embark for *England*, during the three laſt Months of her Majeſty's Life: But it will be neceſſary to deſcend to ſome Particulars.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Miniſtry, as we have obſerved before, were ſuppoſed to have entered into ſome Meaſures prejudicial to the *Hanover* Succeſſion, it is certain the main Body of the Nation were well affected to it, and expected their Security and Happineſs from that alone. It was even believed, that the two principal Perſons at the Helm began to be convinced thereof themſelves; therefore as they look'd upon the *Queen*'s Life to be very precarious, though they had been for ſome Time at Variance with each other, that they had begun both, for Self-preſervation, to endeavour at a Reconciliation with the Party, they had 'till then oppoſed. To this End, though they did not act in Concert, they are both ſaid to have made their Application to the Duke of *Marlborough*, and to have both invited him over.

THE Miſunderſtanding, which daily increaſed between the Treaſurer and Secretary, may probably have been another Inducement to their acting in this Manner; ſince which of them ſoever could gain the Duke over to his Intereſt, might think himſelf well aſſured of getting the better of the other. This Miſunderſtanding, ſoon after the Riſing of the *Parliament*, broke out into an open Rupture. The Treaſurer had always kept to himſelf the Direction of Domeſtick Affairs, with the Diſpoſal of moſt Places of Profit; he had alſo, by the Credit of his high Poſt, and the *Queen*'s Favour, marry'd his Children to great Advantage, and advanced all his Relations. In the mean While, the Weight and the Fatigue of the Foreign Affairs lay upon the Secretary, who being leſs circumſpect in the Purſuit of bold Meaſures than the Treaſurer, had therefore the greateſt Share of the publick Odium, without any Advantage but the Profits of his Office, the moſt of which he laviſh'd away in riotous Pleaſures.

As he was a Man of excellent Parts, and great Penetration, he could not avoid being ſenſible of his own Merit, and conſequently grew impatient of Dependance, and unequal Uſage. This occaſioned warm Expoſtulations between him and the Prime Miniſter, who imagining himſelf ſecure in the *Queen*'s Favour, and depending upon his great Intereſt in *Parliament*, had very little Regard to his Complaints; which increaſed the Rage of the exaſperated Secretary. Their private Diſputes would frequently have broken out into open Quarrels, had not the Commands of the indulgent *Queen*, together with the Remonſtrances of the Lord Chancellor, and the Lady *Maſham*, kept them within Bounds; but no ſooner had the *Parliament* given a Sanction to the Peace, by their Approbation, then their irreconciliable Rivalſhip and Enmity appeared barefaced to the whole World; and it was viſible, the one could not bear an *Equal*, nor the other to be any longer *Second*.

But before Things were come to this Length, the Treaſurer, either finding his Intereſt decline at Court, or deſpairing of the *Queen*'s living any Time, and apprehending the ill Conſequences of ſome late Meaſures, endeavoured to gain the Friendſhip of the Lord *Cowper*, as being a conſiderable Step towards a Reconciliation with the contrary Party, over whom that Nobleman had a great Influence. He likewiſe hoped to have been ſtrongly ſupported by the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, who by his Candour, and great Prudence, had acquired the Eſteem both of the *Queen*, and the Publick; and whoſe Behaviour in the Government of *Ireland*, had endeared him very much to the Well-affected to the *Hanover* Succeſſion; but his Grace, juſtly reſenting the Neglect of the Miniſtry, whilſt he was at *Dublin*, gave himſelf very little Trouble about them, when he returned to *London*: On the contrary, he rather inflamed than moderated their Differences, by Complaining to the *Queen* of ſome Orders ſent him, which he thought inconſiſtent with the Service of her Majeſty, and the Nation.

NOTWITHSTANDING this Diſappointment, the Treaſurer, ſtill ſanguine, formed the Deſign of diſplacing his Competitor, as the moſt certain Means of proving his Affection to the *Proteſtant* Succeſſor. But whilſt he was ſetting ſeveral Engines at Work, to this End, he found he began to loſe Ground conſiderably at Court: And it was evident ſoon after, that the Secretary, by his ſuperior Intereſt with the Lady *Maſham*, the Aſſiſtance of the Lord Chancellor, and his humouring the *Queen* in every Thing, and boldly Purſuing any Meaſures, had got entirely the better of his Rival, in her Majeſty's Favour, and Confidence.

WHILST the Court was in this Ferment, and an approaching Change in the Miniſtry ſeemed certain, the Lord Chancellour took his Leave of the *Queen*, on the 17th of *July*, with Intention to go down to his Country-Seat, for ſome Refreſhment; and deſigning, from thence, to have attended her Majeſty at *Windſor*, where ſhe propoſed to be by the 27th. But, in the mean While, ſome Incident happened, it is not yet certainly known what, which prevented her Majeſty's Departure from *Kenſington*, and haſtened the Treaſurer's Diſgrace. For, on the Twentieth, the Chancellor was ſent for to Court in all Haſte, and was in cloſe Conference the next Day with the *Queen*, and the Lord *Bolingbroke*, after which it was every-where reported, that the Treaſurer would be ſpeedily removed: And contrary to his own Expectation, as well as every Body's elſe, when he went to Court on the 27th of *July*, the Staff was taken from him, rather with mortifying, than agreeable Circumſtances, when a conſiderable Penſion, or, at leaſt, ſome Feather in his Cap, was the leaſt that was expected for him.

The Earl of *Oxford* diſgraced.

IT has been reported, that very bitter Reproaches paſſed, between the fallen Miniſter on one Side, and the Lord Chancellor, with the Lady *Maſham* on the other, even in her Majeſty's Hearing; and that the Lord Treaſurer, looking upon them as acceſſary to his Diſgrace, told them, *He had been wronged by Lies, and Miſrepreſentations; but that he ſhould be revenged, and leave ſome People as low as he found them.*

THESE

The *Queen*'s laſt Sikneſs.

These diſagreeable Expoſtulations could not but ſhock and perplex the ſickly *Queen*, and give her uneaſy Suſpicions of her having been abuſed and deluded by thoſe in whom ſhe had moſt confided; and the Conſultation that was held thereupon, and which laſted 'till near Two in the Morning, certainly occaſioned ſo violent an Emotion in her Majeſty's Spirits as could not but add greatly to her Indiſpoſition, inſomuch that it increaſed ſo upon her, that next Morning, being the 29th, ſhe was believed in great Danger, and ſhe is ſaid to have intimated to one of her Phyſicians, *that ſhe ſhould not outlive it.* The Dukes of *Somerſet*, and *Argile*, having Advice of the *Queen*'s deſperate Condition, haſtened immediately to *Kenſington*, without ſtaying for being ſummoned, and went directly into the Council-Chamber, where the Lord Chancellor, the Dukes of *Shrewsbury* and *Ormond*, the three Secretaries of State, the Biſhop of *London*, were aſſemble in a Committee; whereupon the Duke of *Shrewsbury* thanked their Graces, for their Readineſs, to give the Council their Aſſiſtance, at ſo critical a Juncture.

The Duke of *Shrewsbury* made Lord High Treaſurer.

One of the Council then repreſented, how neceſſary it was, in Caſe of the *Queen*'s Demiſe, that the Place of Lord Treaſurer ſhould be filled; the whole Board aſſented thereto; upon which the Duke of *Shrewsbury* was propoſed, and unanimouſly approved of, as the moſt proper Perſon for ſo high a Truſt: And the Phyſicians having aſſured the Council, that her Majeſty was then ſenſible, and might be ſpoken to, the Duke himſelf, with ſome others, were appointed to attend her, and acquaint her with the unanimous Opinion of the Council. Her Majeſty anſwered, *They could not recommend a Perſon ſhe liked better*; and giving him the Staff, bid him *uſe it for the Good of the People.* Hereupon his Grace would have returned the Lord Chamberlain's Staff, but it was the *Queen*'s Deſire, he ſhould keep both; ſo that he was poſſeſſed, at the ſame Time, of three of the higheſt Places of Truſt, Honour, and Profit in the Gift of the Crown; being at once Lord High Treaſurer, Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland.*

The Duke of *Shrewsbury*'s Advancement made an immediate and great Change in the Face of Affairs; daſh'd the towering Ambition of the Lord *Bolingbroke*; baffled whatever indigeſted Schemes might have been formed to the Prejudice of the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion, and gave new Life and Vigour to all who were well affected to the Houſe of *Hanover.* The Coming of the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Argile* ſo opportunely into the Council, had this farther good Effect, that upon their Motion it was reſolved, that all privy Councellors, without Diſtinction, who were then in and about *London*, ſhould attend, which the Lord *Sommers*, and ſome other ſtaunch Friends to the Houſe of *Hanover* did the ſame Day.

About Three in the Afternoon, the *Queen* relapſed into a kind of lethargick or apoplectick Fit, and ſoon after, the Phyſicians acquainted the Council, that her Life was in extream Danger; whereupon they provided with wonderful Prudence and Diſpatch, for the Security of the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, of the Sea-Ports, and of *Scotland*, and *Ireland*; an *Embargo* was alſo laid upon all Shipping. Her Majeſty continued all Night in a kind of lethargick Dozing, which increaſed to ſuch a Degree, about Ten the next Morning, that all her Phyſicians deſpaired of her Life; upon which the Privy Council ſent Orders to the Heralds at Arms, and a Troop of the Life-Guards, to be ready to mount, in Order to proclaim the *Elector* of *Hanover*, immediately after the *Queen*'s Deceaſe: At the ſame Time, rightly judging, that if the Partiſans of the *Pretender* made any Attempt in his Favour, it would be in *Scotland*, they ordered Major General *Whetham* thither, to aſſiſt Major General *Wightman*.

Between Twelve and One, the *Queen* gave ſome Signs of Life, and took ſome Spoons-full of Broth, after which ſhe continued in a dozing heavy Condition, 'till about Six in the Evening. Her Pulſe then beat ſomething higher, which gave ſome ſmall Hopes; but it proved but a Lightning before Death: For the Remedies which the Phyſicians apply'd, not having the deſired Effect, and particularly the Bliſters not riſing, her Majeſty expired the next Morning, being the Firſt of *Auguſt*, a little after ſeven a Clock, in the

Queen *Anne* dies.

fiftieth Year of her Life, and Thirteenth of her Reign. Thus died that great and excellent Princeſs, *Anne Stuart*, Queen of *Great-Britain*, &c. who was endued with as many Virtues as ever adorned a private Life; and who in her publick Capacity, tho' ſhe may have been miſled into ſome Miſtakes, in the latter Part of her glorious Reign, was equalled by few of her Predeceſſors, and hardly excelled by any, not even the glorious Queen *Elizabeth*; ſince from the whole Tenor of her Conduct, it was evident to all the World, that to the beſt of her Knowledge, ſhe had the Peace, Happineſs, and Proſperity of her People, conſtantly at Heart. Thus much we thought proper to ſay, in Juſtice to that excellent Princeſs; whoſe Memory will be ever dear to all *true Britons*, and whoſe Value was never truly known, 'till after her Deceaſe.

Her Encomium.

The Duke of *Marlborough* returns, and makes a publick Entry through *London*.

We mentioned before the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Intention of Returning to *England*, and it is certain he had deſigned it, and prepared for it for ſome Time, even for three Months before the Death of his Royal Miſtreſs; but whatever occaſioned his delaying it ſo long, he did not land at *Dover*, 'till the very Day her Majeſty expired; having lain Wind-bound at *Oſtend*, near a Fortnight, without which he might have been in Town before the Treaſurer's Diſgrace. He was received at *Dover*, by the Mayor and Jurats of the Town in their Formalities, with the Acclamations of all the People, and with the Diſcharge of a great Number of Guns from the Plat-form, but none from the Caſtle; which never ſalutes any one but its Sovereign. His Grace lay that Night at Sir *Robert Furneſe*'s; from whence he proceeded to *Sittingburn*, attended by a great many Gentlemen; and on *Wedneſday*, the Fourth, at the Deſire of ſeveral Noblemen, Gentry, and eminent Citizens, he conſented, much againſt his natural Inclination, to make a Kind of publick Entry. In Reality, it was, in a Manner, forced upon him; for Sir *Charles Cox*, one of the Members of Parliament met him, on Horſeback, and reſolved to attend him through their *Borough*. He was likewiſe attended through the City by above Two Hundred Gentlemen, and eminent Citizens, on Horſeback, and by his noble Relations, and others of the Nobility and Gentry, in their Coaches, many of them with ſix Horſes; the whole making a handſome Appearance, though without any great Formality. A Company alſo of the City-Grenadiers reſolved, of their own Accord, to give his Grace their Attendance; and accordingly marched before his Coach, the Drums beating the Grenadiers March, to his Houſe at St. *James*'s, where they ſaluted him with a general Diſcharge of all their Fire-Arms; the People every-where crowding to ſee his Grace, and making loud and joyful Acclamations, of *Long live King* GEORGE, *Long live the Duke of* MARLBOROUGH.

For which he is cenſured by his Enemies, but unjuſtly.

NOTWITHSTANDING his Grace's Enemies were in the utmoſt Confuſion; they did not fail cenſuring his making ſuch a publick Entry, when his Royal Miſtreſs was hardly cold, as a groſs Inſult upon her Memory, and horrid Ingratitude. But we have already obſerved, that it was in a Manner forced upon him; it being judged neceſſary to lay Hold on his Arrival, as a proper Occaſion for the People, to ſhew their Zeal and Affection to King *George*; accordingly, it redoubled the Fears and Alarms of the *Pretender*'s Adherents, to ſuch a Degree, that vaſt Numbers of them, who had come over lately from *France*, made the beſt of their Way back again.

His Grace was complimented, the Morning after his Arrival, by moſt of the Foreign Miniſters, and by great Numbers of the Nobility, Gentry, and Officers of the Army. The ſame Day he went to St. *James*'s, where he was ſworn of the Privy Council by the Lords Juſtices; and as he went through the Park to the *Houſe of Peers*, which was then ſitting, (the *Parliament* having met of bourſe, the very Day of the *Queen*'s Death, though it was *Sunday*, purſuant to an Act made to that Purpoſe) his Chair was followed by Crowds of Soldiers, and others with loud Huzza's: His Grace, afterwards, retired, for ſome Time, to the *Bath*.

We have already mentioned that Care was taken by the Privy Council for the Security of the Realm, and the Proclaiming the *Elector* of *Hanover*;

accordingly he was proclaimed, the ſame Day her Majeſty died, with the uſual Solemnity; and on the ſecond of *Auguſt*, the Earl of *Dorſet*, being appointed by the Lords-Juſtices, to carry his Majeſty the News of his Inauguration, and to attend him to *England*, ſet out for *Hanover*: Notice having been ſent the Day before her Majeſty's Death to his then Electoral Highneſs, of her extream Danger; the Meaſures that had been taken to ſecure the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion; and to deſire Preparations to be made for with all convenient Speed to *Holland*, where a *Britiſh* Squadron, which was fitting out with all Expedition, would attend him, and bring him over, in Caſe it pleaſed GOD to take the *Queen* to his Mercy.

The King arrives at *Greenwich*.

ACCORDINGLY, on the 31th the King ſet out from *Herenhauſen*, on his Way to *England*, in Company with the Prince Royal, arrived the Fifth of *September* at the *Hague*; and after a ſhort Stay there, embark'd the 16th at *Orangepolder*, and landed two days after at *Greenwich*, where he was received by a vaſt and ſplendid Appearance of the Nobility and Gentry. But amongſt theſe, none ſhined with greater *Eclat* upon this happy Occaſion, than his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*; his late Sufferings having added a new Luſtre to that wherein he always uſed to appear, when he returned triumphant from his victorious Campaigns: Neither was there any one to whom the King ſhewed more diſtinguiſhing Marks of his Royal Favours and Eſteem. His Majeſty even gave our *Hero* an Opportunity of triumphing over his Enemies, in the Face of the whole Court, by his gracious Reception of him, and the extraordinary Marks of Favour he ſhew'd him; whilſt his Perſecutors were hardly look'd upon, or, at the moſt, met but with a cold Return, to their, perhaps, as faint Offers of their Duty and Loyalty. The Prince, likewiſe, who had been an Eye-witneſs of ſome of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s memorable and glorious Exploits, and was truly ſenſible, with how ſteady an Affection and Reſolution he had ever eſpouſed the real Good of the Nation, and in particular the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion, in the Houſe of *Hanover*, was not wanting on his Side, to add to his Grace's Triumph. In ſhort, though it was not yet declared, every one looked upon him, as re-inſtated in his Poſt of *Captain General*, and as a riſing Favourite.

HIS Majeſty continued the 19th, being *Sunday*, at *Greenwich*, and on the *Monday* made his publick Entry, through the City to his Palace at St. *James*, with a Pomp and Magnificence which nothing could exceed, but the Joy of every true *Briton*, upon this great and ſolemn Action. Never was a more agreeable Sight, nor a greater Number of Spectators: The Road from *Greenwich* to the *Stones-End*, and the Streets from thence to the Royal Palace, were ſo thronged, that in many Places the Guards had enough to do to clear a Paſſage. Not only the Balconies and Windows were filled by Perſons of the beſt Faſhion, and particularly Ladies; but the very Tops of the Houſes were covered. And here the Eſteem the Publick had for the Duke of *Marlborough*, again viſibly appeared, by the continual Huzza's, Shouts, and Acclamations, that conſtantly attended the Coach, wherein his Grace was, together with General *Cadogan*, the whole Way, from *Greenwich* to St. *James*'s Houſe.

The Duke of *Marlborough* declared Captain General, Colonel of the firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards, and Maſter of the Ordnance,

FOUR Days after the Royal Entry, his Majeſty was pleaſed, amongſt other Promotions, to appoint our *Hero*, Captain General of the Land-forces; Colonel of the firſt Regiment of Foot Guards, and Maſter of the Ordnance. He was alſo, ſome Time after, nominated one of the Commiſſioners for the Government of *Chelſea* Hoſpital: Beſides the Satisfaction of having the ſame Regard again paid to his Merit, as formerly in the *Queen*'s Time, his Grace had alſo the Pleaſure of ſeeing the Royal Favour and Munificence ſhower'd down upon his Friends and Relations; and particularly the Earl of *Sunderland*, who was advanced to the high Poſt of Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*.

and Privy Counſellor.

ON the 29th, his Majeſty was pleaſed to declare his Royal Pleaſure of diſſolving the Privy Council, and named the Members for compoſing a new one; amongſt whom his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* was one of the firſt that was remembered. On the Eleventh of *October*, her Royal Highneſs the

Princeſs of *Wales*, now our moſt gracious *Queen*, arrived from *Hanover*, together with the two eldeſt Princeſſes. On the Twentieth, the Ceremony of his Majeſty's Coronation was performed at *Weſtminſter*, with the greateſt Splendour and Magnificence; and the Duke of *Marlborough* walk'd in his due Rank in the Proceſſion, being the fourth Time he had walk'd in Solemnities of that Nature.

1715.

In the Beginning of the Year 1715, a *new Parliament* being called, the *Electors*, in ſome Countries and Cities, drew up Inſtructions for the Gentlemen they had choſen to repreſent them; and we ſhall inſert one Paſſage, in thoſe given by the Citizens of *London* to their new Members, as it does Honour to the Tranſactions, and Adminiſtration, wherein the Duke of *Marlborough* had ſo large a Share. "We deſire and expect (ſay they) that you "will enquire, by whoſe Counſels it was, that after GOD had bleſs'd the "Arms of her *Late Majeſty*, and her *Allies*, with a Series of unparallel'd "Succeſſes, ſhe was prevailed upon, contrary to the *Grand Alliance*, and "her *repeated Promiſes from the Throne*, to both Houſes, to ſend to, or re- "ceive Managers from *France*, and to treat *ſeparately* of a Peace, without "the Knowledge, or *Conſent* of our *Allies*." That this was the Senſe of the greateſt and moſt conſiderable Part of the Nation, as well as of the City of *London*, is evident by the Addreſſes of Thanks of *both Houſes* of *Parliament*, for his Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech at the Opening thereof; which turned upon the ſame Principles, (though expreſs'd more copiouſly) as dictated theſe Inſtructions.

Inſtructions given by the City, to their Repreſentatives, much to the Honour of the Duke of *Marlborough*.

On the Ninth of *April*, the Papers relating to the late *Peace*, and the *Treaty* of *Commerce* were laid before the *Houſe* of *Commons*, by Mr. Secretary *Stanhope*; on which Occaſion he told the *Houſe*, "That nothing had been "omitted, which might either anſwer the Deſire they had expreſs'd, of "being throughly informed of what had paſs'd in thoſe important Negotia- "tions; or ſatisfy the whole World, that the preſent Miniſtry acted with "the utmoſt Fairneſs, and deſigned to take no Advantage over the late "Managers, in their intended Enquiries." He concluded with adding, "That the Papers laid before the *Houſe*, being too many, and too volumi- "nous, to be peruſed and examined by all the Members, he thought it more "convenient, and, therefore, moved, that the ſaid Books and Papers be re- "ferr'd to a ſelect Committee of twenty Perſons, who ſhould digeſt the pro- "per Subſtance of them under proper Heads, and report the ſame, with their "Obſervations thereupon, to the *Houſe*."

This Motion being approved of, it was reſolved, purſuant thereunto, that thoſe Papers ſhould be referr'd to a *Committee* of *Secreſy*, conſiſting of twenty-one Perſons, who being named, accordingly, they choſe *Robert Walpole*, Eſq;, their Chairman. This was that famous Committee, which took ſo much Pains, to diſcover the ſecret *Mæanders* of the former Miniſtry; and the private Intrigues and Negociations, which were introductory to the Treaty of *Utrecht*; whereof we have had Occaſion to make frequent Mention.

ON the 18th of *April*, the Duke of *Marlborough* reviewed the Horſe, and Foot Guards, in *Hyde-Park*, and had the Satisfaction of reſtoring ſeveral Officers of Merit, who had loſt their Commiſſions, not long before, for their Affection to his Grace, and their Zeal for the *Proteſtant Succeſſion*.

ON the 30th, a Clauſe was offered, in the *Houſe* of *Peers*, to be inſerted in the *Bill for regulating the Land Forces*, to confine the ſeveral Regiments to thoſe Parts of his Majeſty's Dominions, for which they were allotted. The Duke of *Buckingham*, the Lord *Trevor*, the Lords *North* and *Grey*, the Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and others, ſpoke for the Clauſe; but the Duke of *Marlborough* repreſented the fatal Conſequences, which might attend ſuch a Bill, in Caſe of an Invaſion from Abroad, or an Inſurrection at Home, by any Number of Enemies, Foreign and Domeſtick, ſuperior to the Number of Forces actually on the Spot, where either ſhould happen; and urged, "That his Majeſty having truſted his Royal Perſon, and Family, entirely "in the Hands of the Nation, and having told the *Parliament*, at the

“ Opening of the Seſſions, *that whatever they ſhould judge neceſſary for their* “ *Safety, he ſhould think ſufficient for his own*; the leaſt they could do for “ his Majeſty, was to leave to his great Wiſdom and Diſcretion, the Diſpo- “ ſal of thoſe few Troops, which were kept on Foot.” It has likewiſe been ſaid, that ſome Lords moved for having *all Foreign Officers excluded*; and that the Duke of *Marlborough* reply'd, “ That to exclude Officers, who, “ like the *French Refugees*, had ſerved *England*, for above twenty-five Years, “ with a diſintereſted Zeal, and an untainted Fidelity, would be a Piece of “ Injuſtice, unprecedented even in the moſt barbarous Nations.”

His Grace cenſured, for courſe Cloathing, that was delivered to his Regiment.

About this Time an Accident happened, which, had it not been remedied in Time, might have been attended with the moſt fatal Conſequences; it was this. On the King's Birth-day, new Cloathing was delivered to the firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards; but it was ſo *courſe*, particularly the Shirts, that the Soldiers were very near mutining upon it. For there being Abundance of *Iriſh Papiſts*, and other diſaffected Perſons, then in the Guards, their Diſcontent was eaſily inflamed by the Enemies of the Government, inſomuch that ſome of the Men had the Inſolence to throw their Shirts into the Gardens of the King, and Duke of *Marlborough*, at St. *James's*; and on *Monday*, the 30th of *May*, as a Detachment marched from *Whitehall*, through the City, to relieve the Guard in the *Tower*, the Soldiers drew out their Shirts, and ſhowed them to all *Shop-keepers*, and *Paſſengers*, crying out, *Theſe are the* Hanover *Shirts*, &c. The Court being informed what paſſed, and foreſeeing the Conſequences, Orders were immediately ſent to the Guard at *Whitehall*, to burn thoſe new Shirts; which was done that very Evening.

His Conduct therein vindicated.

The Duke of *Marlborough*'s Enemies did not fail laying Hold of this Occaſion, to reflect upon his Grace, and imputedthe Injuſtice done the Soldiers of his Regiment to his Avarice and Contrivance; upon which an Advertiſement was publiſh'd in the *News Papers*, in his Grace's Vindication, wherein the Fault was laid upon the Undertakers for the *Cloathing*. Hereupon Mr. *William Churchill*, the Contracter for the *Cloathing*, being apprehenſive he ſhould be ſaddled with the Blame, publiſhed likewiſe an Advertiſement, wherein he endeavoured to throw it off from himſelf, upon Mr. *Brooksbank*, the Factor for the woollen Cloth; but he not being willing to bear it, endeavoured likewiſe by an Advertiſement, to ſaddle it upon Mr. *Heron*, the Linnen Draper: And the latter, a unwilling to be charged therewith, as the woollen Factor, retorted the Charge by imputing the whole to the ſaid Mr. *Brooksbank*. Thus, though the *Grievance* was *real*, and *palpable*, yet all the Perſons concerned endeavoured to juſtify themſelves; but whoever was in Fault, it is certain, that the worſt o the King's Enemies could hardly have done his Majeſty a greater Diſſervice, than to create a Diſſatisfaction, and Diſcontent, at ſuch a tumultuous juncture, amongſt his Guards; on whom alone, or at leaſt, chiefly, his Majeſty muſt have depended, for the Preſervation of his ſacred Perſon, and of all his Royal Family. The Duke of *Marlborough* not content with having his Conduct vindicated in an Advertiſement, to prevent the ill Conſequences of this Diſſatisfaction's growing to any greater Height, prudently made a Review of the Regiment, on *Thurſday* the ſecond of *June*, on which Occaſion his Grace ſpoke to the Soldiers to this Effect:

GENTLEMEN,

His Grace's Speech to his Regiment, about the Abuſe in their Cloathing.

I am very much concerned to find your Complaints ſo well-grounded, about the ill State of your Cloaths. I take this Opportunity to tell you, that I am wholly innocent of this Grievance; and depend upon it, no Application ſhall be wanting on my Part, to trace out the Meaſures that have been taken, to abuſe both you and me. I am reſolved nothing ſhall divert me from demanding Satisfaction, (wherever it may happen to fall) and ſhall think nothing too much, on my Part, in Regard to ſo much Merit. I have ordered you a new Set of Cloathing, ſuch as will be every-way becoming his Majeſty's firſt Regiment of Foot-Guards. I deſire you will return theſe, and take your *old Cloaths, 'till ſuch a Time as the new can be compleated, which, I give you my Word, ſhall be aſſoon as poſſible. I have had the honour to ſerve with ſome of you a great many Campaigns; and believe you will do me the Juſtice to tell the world, that I never willingly wronged any of you; and if I can be ſerviceable to any, the leaſt of you, you may readily command it, and I ſhall be glad of any Opportunity for that Purpoſe. I hope, I ſhall now leave you good Subjects to the beſt of Kings, and every Way entirely ſatisfy'd.*

THE Duke having thus concluded his Speech, the Soldiers made loud Huzza's to expreſs their Joy and Satisfaction; after which his Grace was pleaſed to preſent to each Company a Barrel of Beer, to drink his Majeſty's Health.

On the Ninth of *June*, *Robert Walpole* Eſq; acquainted the Houſe from the *Committee* of *Secreſy*; "That he had a Report to preſent, according to their Order; but that he had the Commands of the Committee, to make a Motion to the Houſe, before he read the Report. That there are in the Report Matters of the higheſt Importance. That although the Committee had Power to ſend for Perſons, Papers, and Records, they did not think fit to make Uſe thereof, believing it to be neceſſary, in Order to bring Offenders to Juſtice, that ſome Perſons ſhould be ſecured, before it is poſſible they ſhould know what they are to be examined to, and leſt they ſhould have Notice from what ſhould be read in the Report, to make their Eſcape. He was commanded, therefore, by the Committee, to move, that a Warrant may be iſſued, by Mr. *Speaker*, to apprehend certain Perſons, who ſhall be named to him by the Chairman of the Committee; and that no Members be permitted to go out of the Houſe."

All this being ſo ordered, and done, ſeveral Perſons were named to Mr. *Speaker*, by Mr. *Walpole*; and the celebrated Mr. *Matthew Prior*, and Mr. *Thomas Harley*, were taken into the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms. Mr. *Walpole* then read the Report in his Place, the Reading of which laſted from One at Noon, 'till Six in the Evening; and the Reading of it then, by the Clerk of the *Houſe*, took up the Remainder of that Day, and all the next, 'till about Four in the Afternoon. A late Hiſtorian having reduced the Contents of this Report to ten general Heads; they may ſerve to give ſuch Readers, as have not ſeen it, ſome Idea thereof, and alſo to refreſh the Memories of thoſe who have.

General Heads of the *Committee of Secreſy.*

1. "The clandeſtine Negotiation with Monſieur *Meſnager*, the *French* Agent, which produced two Sets of Preliminary Articles; one *private*, for *Great Britain* only, and the other *general*, for all the *Allies*."
2. "The extraordinary Meaſures, purſued from the Congreſs at *Utrecht*."
3. "The Trifling and Amuſements of the *French* Plenipotentiaries, at *Utrecht*, by the Connivance of the *Britiſh* Miniſtry."
4. "The Negotiations about the Renunciation of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy."
5. "The fatal Suſpenſion of Arms."
6. "The Seizure of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, in Order to diſtreſs the *Allies*, and favour the *French*."
7. "The Duke of *Ormond*'s acting in Concert with the *French* General."
8. "The Lord *Bolingbroke*'s Trip to *Paris*, to negotiate a ſeparate Peace."
9. "Mr. *Prior*, and the Duke of *Shrewsbury*'s Negotiations at the Court of *France*."
10. "The precipitate Concluſion of the Peace at *Utrecht*."

In Conſequence of this Report, ſeveral Lords were impeach'd; two of which being driven away, the one, probably, by his Conſciouſneſs of his Guilt; and the other, by his, perhaps, groundleſs Fears, they were both attainted; whilſt a third, who boldly ſtood his Ground, was honourably acquitted by his Peers; and the Reſt came to nothing.

About this Time, the Government had repeated Informations, of a Rebellion, that was hatching in *Scotland*, and of the *Pretender*'s being expected to land there, to give Life to it: Upon which ſeveral Meaſures were taken

taken by thoſe at the Helm, for the Security of theſe Kingdoms, which it may not be improper juſt curſorily to mention.

Several Officers and Colonels diſmiſſed.

On the 22d of *July*, Sir *George Bing*, afterwards Lord *Torrington*, ſet out for the *Downs*, to take upon him the Command of his Majeſty's Fleet, which was ordered to be forthwith reinforced with ſeveral Men of War. The ſame Day General *Erle* went Poſt to his Government of *Portſmouth*, to put that important Place in a Poſture of Defence; and the Trained-Bands of *London* and *Weſtminſter* were put under Arms. The next Day, General *Cadogan*, by the King's Command, mark'd out a Camp in *Hyde-Park*, for his Majeſty's *Horſe*, and *Foot Guards*, where the latter encamped the ſame Day, and the former on the *Monday* following, being the 25th. It was thought proper alſo to appoint the Lord Viſcount *Irwin* Governor of *Hull*, in the Room of Brigadier *Sutton*; who, together with General *Roſs*, General *Webb*, General *Stewart*, the Lord *Windſor*, Colonel *Deſaunay*, and ſome other Generals, and Colonels, were either diſmiſs'd the Service, or ordered to ſell their reſpective Regiments.

It was likewiſe reſolved by the King in Council, to raiſe thirteen new Regiments of Dragoons, and eight of Foot, and the Nomination of the Officers being left to the Dukes of *Marlborough* and *Argile*, together with the Generals *Stanhope* and *Cadogan*, they ſat about the ſame Time, for that Purpoſe, at the Office of Mr. *Pulteney*, Secretary at War. We ought to have premiſed, that in the *London Gazette*, of *July* the 5th, and *July* the 12th, there was publiſhed the following Letter, written by his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, by his Majeſty's Command, to the Secretary of War.

SIR,

Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* to the Secretary at War.

“ HIS MAJESTY being determined to provide, aſſoon as poſſible, for the broken Officers, and thoſe who are upon Half-pay, as well with Intent to eaſe the Nation, in Time of the Burthen thereof, as to reward the particular Merit of thoſe Officers, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their Services, during the Courſe of the late War.”

“ I am commanded to ſignify to you his Pleaſure, that, as any Commiſſion ſhall happen hereafter to become vacant in the Army, of what Degree ſoever it be, the ſame ſhall be always filled up with a Half-pay Officer; and that, for the future, no Perſon, through Favour, Intereſt, or other Practices, may unjuſtly obtain a Commiſſion, to which he has no Right, in Prejudice of another Officer, elder than himſelf. It is his Majeſty's farther Pleaſure, that the firſt Regard ſhall always be had to the Seniority of the Commiſſion, provided his Majeſty ſhall have good Reaſon to be ſatisfy'd of the Character and Merit of the Perſon, and of his Fidelity, and Zeal for his Service; ſtill obſerving, that a reduced Officer, of the ſame Rank, in the Regiments where ſuch Vacancy happens, is to be preferr'd before all others. This his Majeſty's Pleaſure, you are to cauſe to be entered in the Books of this Office, as a ſtanding Rule, and Direction in this Behalf.

I am,

June 30, 1715. SIR,

To the Secretary at War. *Your moſt obedient,*

humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

“ IT is his Majeſty's Pleaſure, that all the Colonels now and late in the Army, do certify to me, the Date of each Officer's Commiſſion, reduced out of their reſpective Regiments; to the Intent, that all Officers, ſo reduced, may be provided for, according to his Majeſty's Pleaſure, ſignify'd to me, as above, by his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*; and the ſaid Colonels are hereby required to ſend ſuch Certificates as ſoon as poſſible.

WILLIAM PULTENEY.

However, the Generals appointed by his Majeſty, to name the Officers of the New Regiments, having pitch'd upon ſuch Gentlemen, as they thought either to be moſt depended upon, or moſt proper to ſerve the King, and the Nation, in this critical Juncture, without a ſtrict Regard to the Seniority of their Commiſſions, it occaſioned great Murmurings amongſt the Half-pay Officers, who were poſtponed. Some of them bore the Injuſtice (as they called it, and, perhaps, ſome of them might have Reaſon) ſo impatiently, that they preſented Petitions to his Majeſty, to which they annexed the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Letter, and Mr. *Pulteney*'s Order thereupon, before mentioned. And, notwithſtanding that, to put a ſtop to their Clamours, full Pay was allowed to all Half-pay Officers; yet many of them did not think the ſame ſufficient Amends for their not being provided for, according to the Date of their Commiſſions; whilſt *junior* Officers were preferred in the new Levies: Hereupon the Court thought fit to make ſome Alterations in the Liſts of the Officers of the ſaid Regiments, which were publiſh'd, on the Ninth of *Auguſt*, in the *Gazzette*.

Half-pay Officers diſcontented at not being provided for according to the Date of their Commiſſions.

ON the Twenty-ſecond of *July*, *William Pulteney*, Eſq; Secretary at War, by his Majeſty's Command, ſignify'd the Royal Pleaſure, that all Officers, then in the Army, ſhould immediately repair to their reſpective Poſts, on Pain of his Majeſty's higheſt Diſpleaſure; and, at the ſame Time, all ſuch Out-penſioners of *Chelſea*-Hoſpital, as had paſs'd their Examinations before the Lords Commiſſioners, were ordered to appear on *Tueſday* and *Wedneſday*, the 26th and 27th of the ſame Month, in that Part of the ſaid Hoſpital, commonly called the *Burton*'s *Court*; upon Failure whereof they were to loſe the Benefit of their Penſions. In the mean While, the Juſtices of Peace, and other inferior Magiſtrates of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, were very active in ſearching for Horſes and Arms, in the Houſes of *Papiſts* and other ſuſpected Perſons; who were not allowed to keep any Horſes worth above five Pounds, nor any Fire Arms.

The Papiſts diſarmed, and their beſt Horſes taken from them.

WE might now proceed to give ſome Account of the Breaking out, carrying on, and Suppreſſion of this unnatural Rebellion; but as that has been done by ſeveral already, more amply, and particularly, than we have Room for here; and as it does not particularly relate to this Hiſtory, we ſhall only obſerve, that his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, as Captain General of his Majeſty's Forces, gave ſuch Orders, for the March of the King's Army, and ſuch proper Directions for its Suppreſſion, as ſoon brought it to a happy Concluſion. It was his Opinion, that the *Rebels* ought to be fix'd at *Preſton*; the Order of the Diſpoſition of the Troops, for the Expedition againſt them, was chiefly of the Duke's own forming; though the Alterations, in the Execution, were made by General *Wills*, and General *Carpenter*, according to the various Circumſtances and Motions of the *Rebels*.

THIS was the laſt Scene of Action, in which we find, our *illuſtrious Hero* acted any Part, in his publick Character; for, ſoon after, he retired from all Buſineſs; and thereby juſtify'd the Truth and Sincerity of that Part of his remarkable Speech, in the *Houſe* of *Lords*, on the 7th of *December*, 1711; an Abſtract of which we have given our Readers; where he ſaid, *That his advanced Age, and the many Fatigues of War, made him earneſtly wiſh for the Power to enjoy a quiet Retirement, and Repoſe, in Order for him to think of* ETERNITY: For his Grace being now in high Favour at Court, and poſſeſs'd of the moſt exalted Military Poſts, might have made as ſplendid a Figure in Publick as ever. His Retirement was altogether voluntary; and next to a Reſolution of devoting the Remainder of his Days to the Service of his *CREATOR*, could proceed from nothing but a Satiety of *Glory*, and a ſtrong Propenſity to paſs his laſt Hours in a ſweet Repoſe.

The Duke of *Marlborough* retires from all Buſineſs.

His Grace ſpent the Time of his Retirement either at *Blenheim-houſe*, near *Wood-ſtock*; at *Holloway-houſe*, near St. *Albans*; or at *Windſor-lodge*; at which laſt Place he fought his laſt Fight, (the only Battle he ever loſt) on *Saturday*, the 16th of *June*, 1722, fell a Victim to Death, that invincible Enemy, againſt whom there is no human Defence; being in the ſeventy-third Year of his Age; juſt the ſame Age to which his Companion in Glory, and our other

He dies at *Windſor-lodge*, in *June*, 1722, aged 73.

other *Hero*, Prince *Eugene* likewiſe attained, but did not exceed; dying ſuddenly at *Vienna*, towards the Cloſe of the Year 1735, full of Honours, and greatly lamented by his *Imperial Majeſty*, and his Family.

To return to the Duke of *Marlborough*: Thus died this *illuſtrious Hero*, crown'd with Years, and bleſs'd with Peace, Wealth and Glory; the greateſt Subject of his Time, in *Chriſtendom*; whom five ſucceſſive Monarchs of *Great Britain* employ'd in their Armies and Councils, and took Delight in heaping Favours and Honours upon him.

As the Glory his Grace has obtain'd was without Example, and his Merit beyond what any Subject had ever acquir'd, every Body thought it highly beſeeming, for the Honour of the Nation, that his Remains ſhould be interr'd with all poſſible Solemnity. His late Majeſty, as a Token of the high Opinion He had of his extraordinary Merit, and how much He valued his Memory, was graciouſly pleas'd to offer defraying the Expences of his Funeral; But her Grace the Dutcheſs, his diſconſolate Widow, would have the Honour of it herſelf; and to ſhew the Reſpect ſhe bore to his Memory, thought no Coſt too great, but cauſed all Things to be prepared, with the greateſt State and Magnificence.

AND accordingly his Grace had the moſt magnificent Funeral that ever was beſtowed on a Subject in this Kingdom; or we believe in any other: But the Particulars thereof being too prolix, and ſeveral Accounts of it having been already publiſhed, we muſt refer our Readers thereunto.

The following fine ODE, on his Grace's Sickneſs, may properly find a Place here; And therewith we ſhall conclude this Work.

On the Duke of MARLBOROUGH's *Sickneſs. An* ODE.

I.

AWFUL HERO; MARLBRO' riſe,
Sleepy Charms I come to break;
Hither turn thy languid Eyes,
Lo! thy GENIUS calls, awake!

II.

WELL ſurvey this faithful Plan,
Which records thy Life's great Story;
'Tis a ſhort, but crouded Span,
Full of Triumph, full of Glory.

III.

ONE by one, thy Deeds review,
Sieges, Battles, thick appear;
Former Wonders loſt in new,
Greatly fill each pompous Year.

IV.

THIS is *Blenheim*'s Crimſon Field,
Wet with Gore, with Slaughter ſtain'd:
Here retiring Squadrons yield,
And a bloodleſs Wreath is gain'd:

V.

DWELL on theſe while Life ſhall laſt,
Th' utmoſt Bliſs to Men allow'd
Is to trace our actions paſt,
And to find them great and good.

VI.

BUT 'tis gone——O Mortal born!
Swift the tranſient ſcenes remove:
Let them paſs with noble ſcorn;
Thine are Worlds which roll above.

VII.

PATRIOTS, Captains, Heroes, Kings,
Pleas'd, thy ripe approach foreſee;
Men who acted wond'rous Things,
But, in all, far ſhort of thee.

VIII.

FOREMOST in the Patriot Band,
Shining with diſtinguiſh'd Day,
See thy Friend GODOLPHIN ſtand,
See he beckons thee away.

IX.

YONDER Seats and Fields of Light,
Let thy raviſh'd Thoughts explore,
Wiſhing, panting for thy Flight,
Half an ANGEL, Man no more.

FINIS.

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ERRAT.

Part 1. *pag.* 36. at the Bottom, read, *That it could not be ſurprized, nor even attacked.*

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